

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Padiham U.D.C.

Contributors

Padiham (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/zs77jhfw>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY



The Public Health Act, 1875

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

**URBAN DISTRICT OF
PADIHAM**

During the Year 1937

BY

J. W. J. FORSYTHE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belfast)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BURNLEY :

Veevers & Hensman, Ltd., Burnley Wood Mill, Parliament Street





The Public Health Act, 1875

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

**URBAN DISTRICT OF
PADIHAM**

During the Year 1937

BY

J. W. J. FORSYTHE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belfast)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BURNLEY :

Veevers & Hensman, Ltd., Burnley Wood Mill, Parliament Street



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3001802x>

The Urban District Council of Padiham

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF PADIHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Twelfth Annual Report dealing with the year 1937.

Acting on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, this report will be an Ordinary Report and will deal mainly with the following:—

- (1) Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.
- (2) General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- (3) Sanitary Circumstances.
- (4) Housing.
- (5) Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- (6) Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

A cursory glance at the Vital Statistics show that the Birth Rate is lower than last year by 1.1 per 1,000 population and the Death Rate is higher than last year by 0.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The Birth Rate so far as Padiham and other distressed cotton areas are concerned is always an indication of the state of industry, and unless further industries are established no appreciable increase in the birth rate need be expected.

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1937 was 40 per 1,000 live births, thus showing an increase of 11 per 1,000 live births on the rate for 1936. This increase is not very satisfactory but it might have been much higher and for this I must render thanks to the Lancashire County Council for their unfailing help and sympathy to all cases of undernourishment among expectant mothers reported to them during 1937. The provisional Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 58 per 1,000 live births and thus we are below that rate by 18 per 1,000 live births.

No maternal deaths were recorded during 1937 and there also being no cases of Puerperal Sepsis reported I think we should return thanks to the Medical Practitioners and our efficient midwives for returning a clean bill of health on this very important part of their work.

Among the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, Scarlet Fever was fairly active, 27 cases being reported. The type of the disease was, however, mild, and no deaths were recorded. Only 8 cases of Diphtheria cropped up during the year and this is very gratifying considering the very small percentage of the children who have been immunised against the disease.

The year 1937 was also remarkable in the fact that no epidemic of Influenza occurred. Some cases certainly cropped up, but not in epidemic form.

Representation should be made by the Local Authority to the County Council to suggest the installation of an Artificial Light Clinic at West Bank House, Padiham. It is very unfair to expect mothers to take young infants who require this treatment (and they are many) to the Victoria Hospital, Burnley. Apart from the inconvenience, there is the added expense which is considerable.

I have come to the conclusion that the Local Authority should circularise pamphlets dealing with precautions against Influenza and "Influenza Colds," as I am satisfied that most of the people have only a rudimentary idea of the importance of isolating the first case which occurs in a household.

It is very annoying to see an Influenza Cold spread from one member of a family to all the others when one knows that this could have been prevented by complete isolation of the first case. At any rate the experiment is worth a trial.

Demolition of slum property and rehousing of the displaced tenants in new Council Houses is proceeding satisfactorily and should be completed in another year.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of the Sanitary Inspector and the Surveyor, which has been invaluable in the preparation of this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. J. FORSYTHE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	40
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	12
.. .. Measles (all ages)	Nil
.. .. Whooping Cough (all ages).....	Nil
.. .. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from T.B. of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	per 1,000 Live Births	per 1,000 total Births	
Population—10,610							
Mean of 5 years— 1932—1936	12.0	14.8	0.61	1.43	7.27	6.85	62
Year 1936.....	12.5	15.7	0.91	1.56	Nil	Nil	29
Year 1937.....	11.4	15.8	1.03	1.13	Nil	Nil	40
Increase or decrease on 5 years average, 1932—1936.....	-0.6	+1.0	+0.42	-0.30	-7.27	-6.85	-22
Previous year.....	-1.1	+0.1	+0.12	-0.43	Nil	Nil	+11

The Provisional Death Rate for England and Wales during 1937 was 12.4

The Provisional Birth Rate for England and Wales during 1937 was 14.9

Taking the Registrar General's 36 groupings of Causes of Death as our guide, the deaths in the district during 1937 were as follows:—

Influenza 11, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11, Other Tuberculosis 3, Syphilis 1, Cancer 12, Cerebral Haemorrhage 5, Heart Disease 54, Other Circulatory Diseases 20, Bronchitis 3, Pneumonia (all forms) 13, Other Respiratory Diseases 2, Peptic Ulcer 1, Appendicitis 1, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Other Liver Diseases 2, Other Digestive Diseases 4, Acute and Chronic Nephritis 2, Congenital Debility and Premature Birth 4, Senility 6, Suicide 2, Other Defined Diseases 10.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Unemployment showed no improvement during the year, and this as well as the alarming reduction in the population gives a clear indication of the need for attracting new industries to the district.

The morale of the unemployed is bound to be undermined in time, and this reacts on their children.

Families continue to migrate to the South and Midlands where work can readily be obtained.

The chief industries carried on in the district are Cotton Mills and Coal Mines, and, of course, the Cotton Industry is the main factor in the large amount of unemployment which exists.

The health of the inhabitants has been fairly good in spite of all the hardships which existed during the year.

The Memorial Park still continues to be a source of benefit for the inhabitants of the area, both young and old, and during the summer the weekly Band and Choral performances were well attended.

The playgrounds in the Park and in the Whitegate district are still as popular as ever; the swings, roundabouts and paddling pools always being well patronised.

The Bowling Greens were also well patronised during the year.

As regards the Tennis Courts, I feel sure that unless improvements and alterations are carried out soon, they will be reduced to the stage of more or less waste areas. It seems a shame that most of the Tennis enthusiasts should be compelled to travel to Burnley to indulge in their favourite pastime, just because the courts are more or less left in a state of neglect.

Children from 5—14 are well catered for by the various Sunday Schools in the way of football, cricket, swimming, etc.

There is urgent need for playing fields to accommodate the children of families which have been rehoused in the Garden Street Housing Scheme.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:—

(1) Medical Officer of Health (part time) who is also Medical Officer for the Padiham District of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee, Public Vaccinator and Police Surgeon.

(2) One Sanitary Inspector (whole time) who is also Cleansing Superintendent.

(3) One Clerk.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Diseases a motor ambulance is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Padiham Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

(c) For Maternity cases the St. John's Ambulance is available.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A very efficient Public Health Laboratory is provided by the Burnley Corporation for the prompt examination of pathological specimens, and outfits for the use of the Medical Practitioners are kept at the surgery of the M. O. H. and also at the Health Department in the Town Hall.

In addition, advantage is also taken occasionally of the facilities provided at the Public Health Laboratory of Manchester.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General—is undertaken by the Padiham and District Nursing Association—two nurses being employed.

(b) Infectious Diseases such as Measles, Whooping Cough, and Pneumonia, are undertaken by the same nurses.

This Nursing Association has no connection with the Local Authority, and financial assistance, i.e. £50 per annum, is only given for the nursing of Measles, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and Treatment). This work is carried out by the Lancashire County Council at West Bank House, Padiham. It is open daily excepting Saturdays, Sundays and School Holidays.

(b) Day Nursery—none provided.

(c) School Clinic—carried out by the Lancashire County Council at West Bank House.

(d) Orthopaedic Clinic—none; any cases cropping up are seen by an orthopaedic surgeon at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

(e) Artificial Light Clinic—none except for Tubercular Diseases and these are situated at Nelson and Accrington, being under the supervision of the County Tubercular Officer.

(f) Tubercular Dispensary—none provided.

(g) Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre—There is no centre, all cases being referred to the clinic at Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) Smallpox—situated at Crown Point, Burnley. No. of beds unlimited.

(b) For other Infectious Diseases—Sanatorium, Harle Syke, Burnley. Accommodation is sufficient under ordinary circumstances.

Both of these hospitals are controlled by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, two members of which are elected by the Padiham Council. Precept on cost.

MIDWIVES.

The Midwives Act (1937) came into force during the year. Two midwives are employed under the scheme and are giving entire satisfaction, although at first difficulties arose owing to overlapping of half holidays and week-ends off. One other midwife is in private practice.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of Padiham is provided by the Local Authority. It is upland surface water derived from Pendle Hill. It is constant.

The supply during the year has been satisfactory in quantity and fairly satisfactory in quality.

The mains have been extended to the 54 new Council houses which were erected during the year.

The water is analysed chemically and bacteriologically at least once each quarter and any defects or deficiencies are duly notified by the M.O.H.

The result of the analysis of a typical sample obtained in 1937 is as follows:—

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM VALVE HOUSE AT CHURN CLOUGH ON 15th JULY, 1937. CHEMICAL.

Colour: Yellowish Green.	Turbidity: Slight.	Smell: None.
Oxygen Absorption (4 hours at 27°C)		0.055
Free and Saline Ammonia		0.0042
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0044
Nitrous Nitrogen		Nil
Nitric Nitrogen		0.024
Chlorides		1.6
Hardness { Temporary		1.75
Clarkes { Permanent		2.75
Method { Total		4.5
Reaction p.H.		7.0—7.5
Action on Lead (24 hours)		1.0
Metals		Nil

WATER—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Collected from Weir of Craggs Stream on 17th December, 1937.

Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastrel agar.

	No. of colonies per c.c. of water.
in 3 days at 22° C	1,550
in 2 days at 37° C	9

Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution.

	Quantity of water in which these bacteria were	
	Found.	not found.
Bacillus coli	50cc	10cc
Probable number of coli-aerogenes bacteria per 100cc of water	5	

These results are not very satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The drainage from dwellings and factories when discharging into streams is directed into the public sewer. In this way pollution is checked.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewage and drainage is constructed on the combined system, surface, storm and subsoil water being taken together, as far as possible, to the Sewage Works. The gradients are very good and consequently the sewers do not require flushing.

Disposal of Sewage:—Precipitation, filter beds and land filtration.

A certain amount of subsidence exists in the sewage plant and this will have to receive attention.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1937.

Privy Middens:—No. of Middens—None.

No. of Pail Closets	12
.. Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	25
.. movable Ashbins	3314
.. Houses on Water Coursage System	3336
.. Fresh Water Closets	2318
.. Waste Water Closets	1445

CONVERSIONS:—

	During 1937	During five years—1932 1936.
No. of Privy Closets to fresh W.C.s	—	—
to waste W.C.s	—	—
to pails, etc.	—	—
No. of Pail Closets to fresh W.C.s	—	—
to waste W.C.s	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.s to Fresh W.C.s	2	10
No. of Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	1	1

The local authority contributes half towards the costs of these conversions. All new property is being provided with fresh water closets.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging in the district consists of the removal and disposal of nightsoil from the pails, the weekly collection of house and trade refuse and its subsequent incineration in a 3-celled Destructor. This work is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and motors are used.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1937.

Number of premises visited	4307
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	1203
No. of defects or nuisances abated	1187
No. of notices served	412
No. of statutory notices served	52

No legal proceedings were necessary during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

397 Inspections were made in connection with this Act. One notice was served relating to temperature of the shop.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The time limit allowed by the Local Authority for the emission of black smoke is 2 minutes in the half hour.

The number of factory and works chimneys in the district is 25.

18 observations were made in the district and in 4 instances the limit was exceeded. Letters were sent to the firms concerned.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

	Council houses	Other houses
No. of houses found to be infested	Nil	5
No. of houses disinfested	Nil	5

The method found to be most satisfactory is fumigation by cyanide gas, cimex and fumoid blocks, and spraying with various insecticides.

This procedure is carried out in the case of belongings of tenants before removal to Council houses.

The disinfestation by cyanide gas is carried out by contract and the other methods by the Local Sanitary Authority.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of Offensive Trades—22. Character: Tripe Boilers, Fish Friers and Marine Store Dealers.

24 visits of inspection were paid to these premises during the year and each was found to be carried on as satisfactory as the nature of the business permits.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

100 inspections were paid to the workshops and factories in the district which were found to be in a satisfactory condition generally.

Six contraventions were observed and attended to.

No. of Workshops and Factories on the Register—99.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 2 registered Common Lodging Houses in the district. During the year 23 visits of inspection were paid to these premises. One of these Lodging Houses was condemned as unfit for human habitation, but the Local Authority thought fit to deal with it as an individual unfit house.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the various schools in the district were very satisfactory during the year.

No action was necessary as regards closure or exclusion from school for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1937:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	57
	(1) By the Local Authority	54
	(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
	(3) By other bodies or persons	3
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
	(1) By the Local Authority (included under (a) (1) above)	54
	(2) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (3) above)	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	145
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	454
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation 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	Nil
(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	145

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	Nil
---	-----

Action under statutory powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936		
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	11
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a)	By owners	9
	(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	1
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a)	By owners	Nil
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition orders	25
(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

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Part IV. Overcrowding:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	40
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	41
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	257½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	26
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	143½

The Local Authority is very active in dealing with steps to be taken to relieve overcrowding.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During 1937 seven areas comprising 56 houses were condemned by me as unfit for human habitation and were scheduled for demolition.

One area comprising 4 houses was closed during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

14 visits of inspection were made to the dairies and cowsheds in the district. One contravention was noticed and attended to, this relating to dirty milking stools.

MILK SAMPLES.

20 samples of milk were taken and examined. *Bacillus Coli* was present in 13 cases, in 10 cases in 0.01cc, the smallest volume examined. These samples were also subjected to the Methylene Blue reduction test which is used in cases of designated milks and two of the samples failed to pass the test. Letters were sent to all the dairymen concerned.

(b) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The registrations up to the 31st December, 1937, were as follows:—

(1) Cowkeepers in the Urban District retailing milk in the district	11
(2) Cowkeepers outside the Urban District retailing milk in the district	29
(3) Shopkeepers in the district retailing milk	67
(4) Purveyors of milk	3

Total	110

MEAT REGULATIONS.

There are 7 slaughterhouses on the register and 689 visits were made to them during the year. No contraventions were noticed and the quality of the meat inspected was good.

The following number of carcasses and offals were inspected:—

Beasts	253
Cows	30
Calves	79
Sheep	874
Lambs	1351
Pigs	149

Total	2736

In addition, parts of 138 Beasts, 38 Calves, 112 Sheep, 91 Lambs and 84 Pigs were inspected at the Market. This meat also was of good quality.

UNSOOUND FOOD.

The following amount of diseased or unsound food was condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Beast,	Tuberculosis	516 lbs.
..	Cirrhosis	18 lbs.
..	Flukes	28 lbs.
..	Bruises	39 lbs.
..	Abscesses	24 lbs.
Calf,	Jaundice	56 lbs.
..	Nephritis	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pigs,	Cirrhosis	4 lbs.
..	Tuberculosis	124 lbs.
..	Inflammation	4 lbs.
Sheep,	Flukes	24 lbs.
..	Bruises	44 lbs.
..	Fracture	4 lbs.
..	Verminous Noose	5 lbs.
Tin of	Corned Beef, Decomposition	6 lbs.
Tin of	Tongue, Decomposition	6 lbs.
Tin of	Jellied Veal, Decomposition	3 lbs.
Tin of	Ham, Decomposition	11 lbs.
Cauliflowers,	Decomposition	288 lbs.
		<hr/>
	Total	1204 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
		<hr/>

All the above were surrendered at the time of inspection prior to being exposed for sale.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register 23.

These premises are regularly inspected. One contravention was noticed during the year, this relating to nuisance from bakehouse chimney.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Facilities for the prompt examination of pathological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratories of Burnley and Manchester, and outfits for the use of Medical Practitioners are kept at the Surgery of the M.O.H. and also at the Health Department.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is also provided free of charge and can be obtained either from (1) The M.O.H. (2) The Health Department, or (3) The Police Station. Ample supplies of different strengths are always available.

A few phials of Anti-Tetanic Serum are also available in cases of emergency.

The number of Pathological Specimens examined in 1937 were as follows: Swabs 45. Sputa 19. Milk 20.

The table overleaf gives the number of cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases that occurred in the district, those removed to the Isolation Hospital and the total number of deaths.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.													Hospital.			
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.											Total deaths	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital		
		u'dr	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 & up'ds	
Scarlet Fever.....	27	—	—	—	2	1	11	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	Nil	23	Nil
Diphtheria.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	8	Nil
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).....	21	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	6	5	2	13	Nil	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chicken Pox.....	60	2	5	2	4	9	37	—	1	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals.....	123	3	5	4	7	54	7	7	7	7	7	8	4	Nil	31	Nil	

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods. Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
20—25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
45—55	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	3	5	5	6	3	—
	10		8		11		3	

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(1) Influenza. 1937 was a particularly good year in that no epidemic of Influenza occurred. Sporadic cases cropped up and these were mostly of the severe type resulting in 11 deaths.

(2) Measles was fairly prevalent and was generally of the mild type; no deaths resulted.

(3) Whooping Cough. Not many cases occurred and no deaths.

Number of Houses Disinfected during 1937. 48.

This includes houses where Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred. The method used is Formaldehyde spray and vapour.

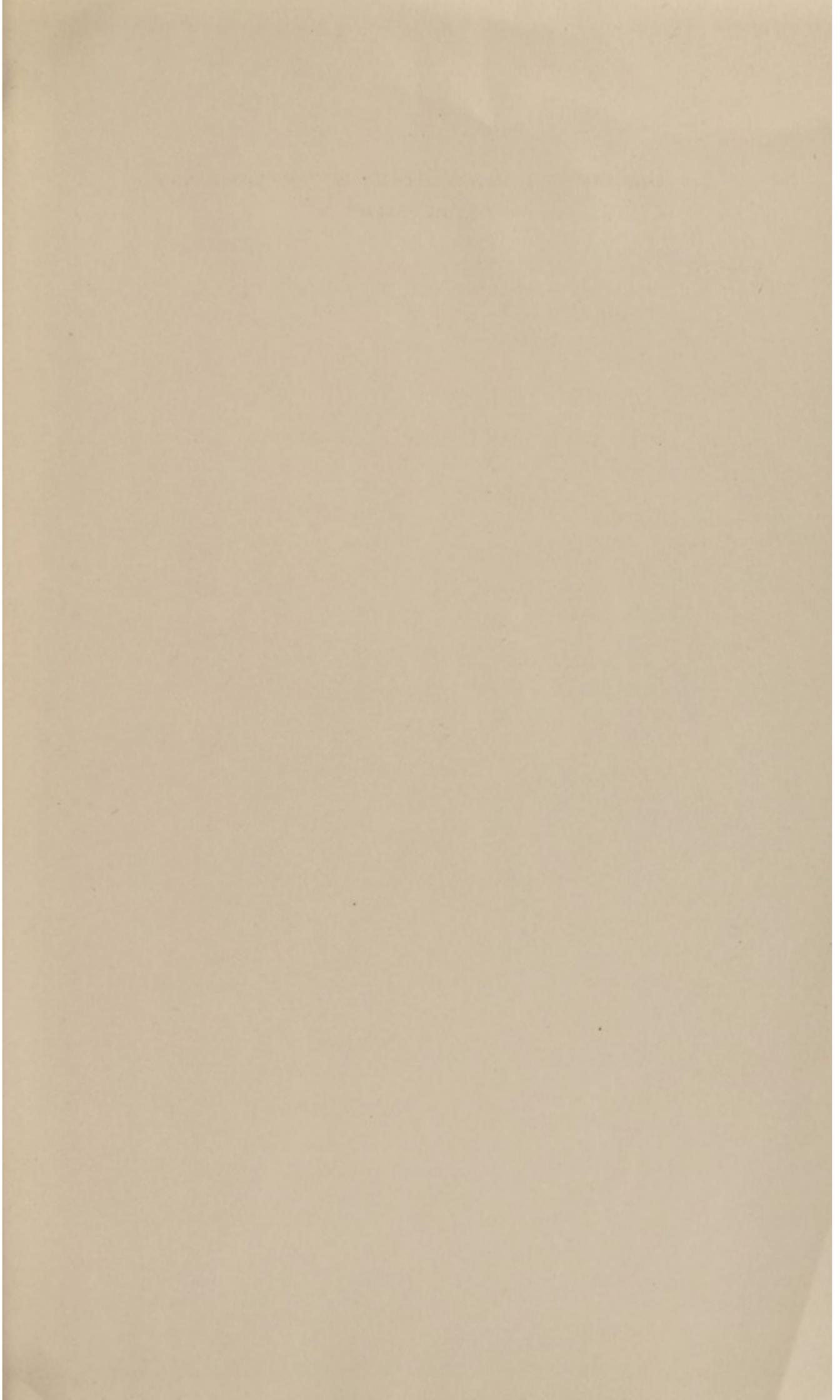
The clothing, bedding etc., are disinfected by steam and the station belongs to the Burnley Corporation, and is situated in Burnley.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY
DEPARTMENT.**

Inspections for Nuisances and miscellaneous visits	4307
Visits to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	100
„ to Slaughterhouses	689
„ to Cowsheds and Dairies	14
„ to Common Lodging Houses	23
„ to Stables, etc.	11
„ to Infectious Diseases	105
Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious Diseases	36
Number of rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis	12
Number of articles disinfected by steam	43
Number of Drains tested with smoke test and colour test	32
Preliminary Letters and Notices sent out	412
Statutory Notices served	52
Whitewash Brushes lent out	550
Letters of Special Requirements	305

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

- (1) A Public Swimming Bath.
- (2) The establishment of a Maternity Home and Ante-Natal Clinic.



THE HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The history of the County of Middlesex is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs.

THE HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The history of the County of Middlesex is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs.

