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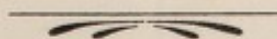
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REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
WALTON-LE-DALE,
FOR THE YEAR 1906.



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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

FOR THE

Urban District Council of Walton-le-Dale,

FOR THE YEAR 1906,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I present you with my Annual Report for the year 1906, in which you will find classified the vital and mortal statistics of your Township, following as closely as possible the instructions given in "Memorandum as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health" required by the Local Government Board.

As the theory and practice of hygiene advance, Reports of this nature become more technical and demand considerable time and thought to enable a Medical Officer of Health to do any justice to them. In preparing the necessary statistics I have accepted the population of the district to be the same as that fixed in the last census returns, viz., 11,271.

The fact of calculating on this basis will not give a really correct statement of the birth and death-rates; on the other hand, only estimating a population is far from a reliable method of ascertaining it, yet if the total population is larger than is furnished by the last census returns, which is probably the case, it is evident the death-rate is actually lower than the statistics I have based my calculations on. The official method

of calculating population by the assumption of an equable rate of growth is only trustworthy in the case of very large communities, where any abnormal increase in one direction is sure to be counterbalanced by an abnormal decrease in another. Such a method is not reliable for small communities where growth is very often most irregular and spasmodic. These are my reasons for adopting the census returns.

During the year 294 births and 178 deaths were recorded, showing a birth-rate of 26·0 for the year in each thousand of the population, and a death-rate of 15·7. This gives an excess of births over deaths of 116, and shows an increase of 17 over the previous year. It is noticeable that the increase is exactly the same that the year 1905 showed above 1904. But if we compare the increase of 1906 with the year 1896, a marked decline is apparent, showing in the year 1896 a preponderance of births over deaths of 182, or 66 less than in the year under review. The death-rate is calculated on the nett deaths belonging to the district, that is exclusive of 1 death that occurred in the Infectious Hospital of a patient not belonging to the district, and including 2 deaths of persons belonging to the district which occurred in Public Institutions in Manchester; 162 of the births are males, 132 females; of the deaths 81 were males and 97 females.

Under 1 year old, 41 deaths occurred; 1 year and under 5, 16; 5 and under 15, 13; 15 and under 25, 9; 25 and under 65, 61; 85 and upwards, 38; of the latter, 3 died at the age of 67; 2 at 68, 5 at 69, 3 at 70, 1 at 71, 2 at 72, 3 at 73, 1 at 74, 3 at 75, 1 at 76, 2 at 77, 3 at 79, 4 at 80, 1 at 81, 1 at 85, 1 at 87, 1 at 88, and 1 at 93.

The deaths over 65 years have only exceeded those in 1905 by 1, but the greatest age attained by any of these, viz., 93, exceeded the maximum of 1905 by 2 years. This is the greatest age recorded in the district for several years.

The birth-rate for the year shows an increase of 2·2 over the year 1905. All the statistics are so concisely marked out and set forth on Table I. that it would be simply tautology to enter into them here. The death-rate is in excess of that for the year 1905 by only ·7, but an average for the past 10 years works at only a difference of ·1. The infant death-rate was slightly in excess of that for the previous year; in all, 41 deaths occurred under 1 year old; in the year 1905 there were 39, or a difference of 2. If the deaths of these infants be added, those of children who died up to the age of 5, there is only a difference of 1 in the two years. The numbers being for 1905, 56; and for 1906, 57.

The rate of infant deaths under 1 year to 1,000 births is 139. This mortality, as far as I can learn, is very similar to that throughout the country, and gives an average for the past 10 years of 148.

The highest mortality amongst all ages during the year occurred in the months of July and November, nor can any special form of disease be assigned as the factor producing such unwonted circumstances. I may here perhaps point out the leading diseases that occasioned a large proportion of the deaths. From measles 3 deaths, from croup 1, from typhoid fever 5, diarrhoea 19, from enteritis 2, from phthisis 10, from tubercular diseases 13, cancer (various forms) 9, from bronchitis 6, from pneumonia 7, from alcoholism 2, from heart disease 13, from accidents 7, and 2 cases of suicide.

The zymotic death-rate is 2·39 per 1,000 of the population, and shows an excess over 1905 of 1·33. The diseases from which the deaths occurred and the localities in which they occurred may be of interest. The 3 deaths recorded from measles occurred in Walton-le-Dale; that from croup at Lostock Hall; 1 from typhoid fever at Bamber Bridge; 1 at Lostock Hall, and 3 at the Infectious Hospital; 2 of those

from diarrhœa at Walton-le-Dale, 9 in Bamber Bridge, 3 in Lostock Hall, and 5 in Higher Walton; 1 of the deaths from enteritis at Bamber Bridge, the other at Lostock Hall. The deaths from diarrhœa are far in excess of those in 1905, in which year there were only 3 as against 19 in the past year. Before passing from the consideration of the deaths I should like to contrast those from phthisis and other tuberculous diseases with those of the year before. In 1905 the combined deaths numbered 21, in the past year 23. I have gone carefully through the figures for some years past and I find the average would be about the same for each year, 2·4 per 1,000 of the population. I have gone still further, and have classified these deaths as to localities. In Walton-le-Dale there were 4, in Higher Walton 7, in Bamber Bridge 8, in School Lane 2, and in Lostock Hall 2. The houses in which deaths from phthisis had occurred have had the rooms in which the patients slept disinfected. In my own mind I am perfectly certain that if the people would only ventilate their bedrooms, allow the vitiated air to be replaced by pure air—in plain words, leave their bedroom windows open night and day, much would be done towards reducing the mortality from forms of tuberculosis. I am aware that in advocating open windows both night and day many people will think I am recommending a form of self-destruction; but, considering that in England we are supposed to be in advance of our Continental neighbours in sanitary and hygienic matters, it is singular how wide-spread and obstinate is the objection to frequent ablutions and plenty of fresh air, the prejudice against an open window at night being not by any means confined to the working classes. To use the words of a well-known sanitarian, “the effect of air much fouled by respiration so very marked in many people.” It is quite manifest to all of us who are observant, that breathing a vitiated atmosphere has a most pernicious effect, it produces a faulty aëration of the blood, rendering the body more susceptible of infection and less able to cast it off when subjected

to its influence. The two portions of the district where the most deaths occurred—Higher Walton and Bamber Bridge—are situated on what is known as retentive soil, and more especially the latter locality; such soils will of necessity have a damp atmosphere hanging about, and as dampness is one of the probable factors concerned in a predisposition to tuberculosis, it may possibly have something to do with the prevalence of the disease in these areas.

Under "The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," 61 cases of infectious diseases were notified: 11 of these were diphtheria, 5 erysipelas, 28 scarlatina, and 17 enteric fever; 8 cases of diphtheria were notified at Lostock Hall, 2 in Bamber Bridge, and 1 at Higher Walton; 2 of erysipelas at Lostock Hall, 2 at Higher Walton, and 1 at Walton-le-dale; 2 of scarlet fever at Lostock Hall, 20 at Bamber Bridge, 1 at Walton-le-Dale, 4 at Gregson Lane, 1 at Hoghton Lane; 2 of enteric fever at Lostock Hall, 3 at Bamber Bridge, 4 at Higher Walton, 1 at Walton-le-Dale, 1 at Gregson Lane, 5 at Hoghton Lane, 1 at School Lane.

In giving a distribution of infectious outbreaks, the following arrangement will show at a glance those portions of the Township in which the cases occurred and the number of cases in each. In School Lane only 1 case occurred, in Walton-le-Dale 3, in Gregson Lane 5, in Hoghton Lane 5, in Higher Walton 7, in Lostock Hall 14, in Bamber Bridge 25. As contrasted with 1905, the past year shows an increase of 6 cases, but as compared with 1903, a decrease of 7. The rate of infectious disease for the year was 5.41, or .6 more than the previous year. That a greater number of cases would occur in Bamber Bridge because of its larger population is only to be expected, yet this is not sufficient reason to account for the heavy rate of sickness that appears almost endemic, and, as it were, largely influenced by some local conditions. Some years ago in one of my Reports, I advanced the theory that the enormous

amount of zymotic disease was possibly caused by the sewage saturated condition of the soil, and that in time, under the advantages of a thorough sewage system, together with climatic influences, an improvement would be brought about; yet, up to the present, this theory does not appear to be based on a reliable hypothesis, for still we find this portion of the Township the most heavily affected. I am still of the opinion that the cause is due to organic fouling and dampness, the former by sewage saturation, the latter because of the retention of the subsoil water.

Into the Infectious Hospital during the year 26 patients were admitted, or 14 more than during the previous year; 15 of these were scarlatina, 8 typhoid fever, 3 diphtheria. There were 4 deaths—3 from typhoid fever and 1 from diphtheria. Two of the typhoid cases were so ill on admission that little or no hope was entertained of their recovery. The number of days spent in Hospital was 877, or an average for each patient of a fraction over 33 days. Six of the patients were adults, 5 of whom suffered from typhoid fever, the 6th from scarlatina. On every occasion that I visited the Hospital I found it well ventilated, during the winter very comfortably warm, and it is certainly as close to the ideal of a large and well-planned Hospital as so small a one can be.

I shall now pass quickly through the monthly Reports and recall some of the matters treated in them. In the month of January little of importance transpired; the birth-rate was 28·74 and the death-rate 18·18. These figures are almost the opposite of those in the same month of the previous year, when the birth-rate was 18·0 and the death-rate 27·68. Four cases were notified under the Infectious Diseases Act, all being scarlatina. In the month of February the lowest death-rate for the year was recorded, only 8 deaths were registered. Seven infectious cases were notified—4 scarlatina, 1 diphtheria, 1 traumatic erysipelas. Again, in the month of March, the

death-rate was low, only 9, or 1 more than in February. A death from myæodema occurred, the only case that I have seen in the Township. The infectious cases went up with a bound, 10 being reported. In April only 14 births were recorded, the deaths exceeding this number by 3; the infectious cases fell to 5, 4 of these were scarlatina, 1 typhoid fever. During this month 5 cases of scarlatina were under treatment at the Infectious Hospital. I visited the Hospital frequently during the month. In the month of May the birth and death-rates assumed a much more reasonable aspect; the birth-rate was for the year 34·06 and the death-rate 12·77; 7 infectious cases were notified, 1 of diphtheria, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of erysipelas, 3 of scarlatina. In the Infectious Hospital at the beginning of the month there were 5 cases of scarlatina. One patient was discharged and 5 fresh cases admitted, leaving, at the end of the month under medical care, 9 patients. I mentioned that if the disease did not abate, it might be necessary to close two schools. On the 2nd of the month I inspected a farmhouse and buildings in Hoghton Lane because of an outbreak of scarlatina and erysipelas; particulars given in the Report for the month. On the 3rd I visited and inspected a farmhouse and buildings in Green Lane, the condition of affairs was given in my monthly Report. During the month of June the birth-rate was, as calculated for the year, 38·32 and the death-rate 17·03; 5 cases were notified under the Infectious Diseases Act, 3 of scarlatina, 1 of typhoid fever, and 1 of diphtheria; 2 patients were admitted in the Infectious Hospital, and those who had been in were discharged cured. During the month of July the birth-rate rose to 41·52, and the death-rate 19·16 also showed a slight increase over the month of June. Only 1 infectious case was notified, being 1 of typhoid fever. I visited the Infectious Hospital and found everything in good order; there were not any patients in it during the month. During the month of August the birth-rate was 28·74 and the death-rate 13·84; 2 cases of infectious disease were notified, 2 of typhoid

fever and 1 of diphtheria; 2 patients were admitted to the Infectious Hospital, 1 was a sailor suffering from typhoid fever admitted by request of the Preston Corporation; he was removed from a ship in the Preston Docks, on which he had been ill for about 14 days. On admission to the Hospital he was in a very depressed condition, and did not appear to have vital power to enable him to fight on for the number of days yet to elapse before convalescence could commence, and died after being 6 days in Hospital; 1 patient remained in Hospital at the end of the month. During the months of September and October 7 infectious cases were notified, 2 of scarlatina, 1 of erysipelas, and 4 of typhoid fever; in all other respects the health of the Township was satisfactory. In the month of November the birth-rate was 21·29, the death-rate 24·48; 6 infectious cases were notified, 1 of diphtheria and 5 of typhoid fever. This outbreak of enteric fever occurred at the Straits, Hoghton Lane; all the patients were removed to the Infectious Hospital where one of them died. On learning of the outbreak I visited the houses where the cases appeared. With one exception all the dwellings are comparatively new, all five scrupulously clean, well drained, and supplied with the Township's water. On making enquiries I ascertained the five families were supplied with milk from a small farm on the other side of the road, where a case of the fever had been under treatment for some time; this farmhouse, although so close to the houses in question, is just outside your Township. A mild outbreak of measles occurred during this month and rapidly extended through the Township, and accounted for 1 death. The month of December presented little of importance, the birth-rate was 18·18 and the death-rate 13·84; 6 cases were notified under "The Infectious Diseases Act, 1889;" all were cases of diphtheria, 5 occurred about Lostock Hall and 1 in Bamber Bridge; 1 patient was removed to the Infectious Hospital during the month. The epidemic of measles was still causing trouble and accounted for 2 deaths. Occasional cases

of diphtheria kept occurring during the year, as already mentioned; 11 cases were notified, 8 of the cases being in Lostock Hall. I made a close inspection of the places where the infection appeared. Within the last two years a large number of houses have been run up, arranged in street formation; these streets, formerly field surfaces, were badly cut up with carting, etc., etc., leaving deep ruts, these ruts and tracks became filled with rain water, making the streets almost into swamps; in this condition they have been for a considerable time; the houses were occupied in several instances before they were dry, and I am credibly informed that water was under the floors of many.

The extreme dampness of the soil on which the houses are built, together with the damp surroundings, I look on as the cause of the disease in this locality, and to substantiate such a view, I beg to quote the following authorities:—"Airy describes the localities affected as for the most part cold, wet clay lands," but he adds, "There is great variety in the soils on which diphtheria can prevail." Kelly and Barnes take a similar view; the latter shows that, in five parishes, comprising 1,813 inhabitants on a gravel soil, only one outbreak of diphtheria occurred in 11 years, whilst in 27 other parishes, with 1,400 people living on a subsoil of clay, having a percentage of water in it, as high as 90 per cent., no less than 48 outbreaks occurred in the same period. The figures show the relative proportion of outbreaks to inhabitants as being 1 in 1,800 on dry soil, and 1 in 300 on wet. I may add, that on the dry plains of India, there is a general absence of the disease. The Small-pox Hospital has not been required during the year. It is in good order and ready to admit patients at the shortest notice. Little improvement, I fear, has been accomplished with the backyards, many of these spaces are badly paved. The pavement should be taken up and the yards covered with cement concrete, giving a gradual incline or fall to the drains; over such a layer, if

desired, a coating of tar paving may be laid, but this latter is not absolutely necessary, and certainly involves more labour in keeping it clean. While on this subject I should like to draw your attention to the fact that still a large number of petties are in use, these should all be changed into water closets. Such a provision would be attended with the best results—it would tend to cleanliness, it would remove offensive matter quickly, and, from an economical point of view, would be less expensive than the continuous labour required to empty tubs and the disgusting system of cleaning out petties. After several years of agitation, I congratulate you on having procured water carts for the district. The dust nuisance during the spring and summer months was simply unendurable, and the advent of motor cars rendered it still more intolerable. I am convinced the constant use of water carts will diminish, to a large extent, the dissemination of many air-borne organism, which produce disastrous effects on the respiratory organs, the digestive organs, the eyes, and even causing skin diseases. It is confidently asserted by some authorities, that the infectious matters of such diseases as scarlet fever, small-pox, measles, typhus, enteric fever, influenza, and others, may in this way enter the body and so infect. Such a danger has now been much modified.

I have not been called to inspect any insanitary defect in the mills and workshops, and I have always found the bake and slaughter-houses clean and in good order.

Mr. Moxham, your Nuisance Inspector, has supplied me with the following particulars relating to the work accomplished by his department :—

During the year, 115 new houses have been erected—76 of these have adopted the pail system, and 39 have water closets and baths ; 8 houses have had baths put in where they had none before ; 15 old houses have had water closets and ashpits put in where previously were only wet bogs ; 14 houses have

had ashtins supplied to replace wet ashpits ; 5 houses have adopted pails where before there were wet bogs. The owners of 45 houses have had them whitewashed, painted, and cleaned ; these had not been cleansed for a long time. The owners of 7 houses have been served with notice to re-drain, lay new drains and affix traps. Two schools have been supplied with water, where formerly there was none. Three samples of water, which was looked on as doubtful, were submitted to examination. One farmhouse and 1 cottage were ordered to be closed, unless the owner made them fit for habitation ; 5 farms and 3 cottages, which had no proper supply of water, had 1,135 yards of 3-inch water mains laid to give them the necessary supply ; 245 yards of new water mains have been laid to supply new property ; 67 houses were fumigated ; 70 beds and bedding were disinfected in the hot-air chamber ; 46,843 pails were emptied and cleaned ; 13,247 bogs and ashpits were emptied.

I have attached all the necessary forms to this Report.

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. TRIMBLE.

The Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council,
25th February, 1907.

TABLE I.
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*					
1896	10930	339	30.0	44	129	157	14.3	..	..	..	157	14.3
1897	10930	338	30.9	71	210	213	19.4	..	..	..	213	19.4
1898	11733	351	29.2	53	150	189	15.2	..	..	..	189	15.2
1899	11733	315	26.8	50	158	202	17.2	..	..	..	202	17.2
1900	11733	333	28.3	68	204	235	20.0	..	..	..	235	20.0
1901	11271	274	24.3	29	103	129	11.0	..	..	..	129	11.0
1902	11271	310	27.5	31	100	162	14.4	..	..	..	162	14.4
1903	11271	300	26.6	32	106	159	14.1	..	..	..	159	14.1
1904	11271	289	25.6	52	179	207	18.3	..	..	..	207	18.3
1905	11271	269	23.8	39	144	170	15.0	..	..	..	170	15.0
Averages for years 1896-1905		311	27.3	46	148	182	15.8	..	..	..	182	15.8
1906	11271	294	26.0	41	139	177	15.7	3	1	2	178	15.7

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
 Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,658.
 Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 11,271; number of inhabited houses, 2,550;
 average number of persons per house, 4½.

TABLE II.

Particulars given on Table I.

TABLE III.

WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.
Diphtheria	11
Erysipelas	5
Scarlet Fever	28
Enteric Fever.....	17
TOTAL.....	61

The Ages are not given on the Notification Form.

Isolation Hospital, School Lane.

TABLE IV.
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN COUNCIL.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Measles.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Croup.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	5	..	..	..	..	5	3
{ Other Continued.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	19	16	1	1	..	..	1
Enteritis	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	10	..	..	..	3	7	..
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	13	3	5	3	2	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	9	..	..	..	..	5	4
Bronchitis	6	2	2	..	..	1	1
Pneumonia	7	1	1	1	..	2	2
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver } .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Heart Diseases	13	..	..	3	3	3	4
Accidents	7	..	2	1	..	3	1
Suicides	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
All other Causes.....	72	14	1	2	..	28	27
All Causes.....	178	41	15	13	9	60	40
							3

TABLE V.
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the year 1906. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																
Certified	7	1	3	1	11	4	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	6	38
Uncertified	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES—																
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	9
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	6
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
WASTING DISEASES—																
Premature Birth	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Defects	2	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES—																
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
OTHER CAUSES—																
Syphilis .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Pneumonia .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Causes .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
TOTAL	8	1	4	1	14	4	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	6	41

Population—Estimated to middle of 1906, 11,971. Births in the year, 294.
Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 39; illegitimate infants, 2; total, 41. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 178.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1906, for the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale, on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	3	3	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	..	..	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	..	..	..
Total	3	3	..

2.—DEFECTS FUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness .....	..	..	..	..
Want of ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .....	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .....	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	3	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ..	..	..	..	..
{ not separate for sexes ..	1	1	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Other offences .....	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	3	4	..	..

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SEC					
	Lists Received from Employers.				Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.			
	Lists.	Outworkers	Lists.	Outworkers		
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. (2) Cleaning and Washing.. Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets. Furniture and Upholstery Fur Pulling Umbrellas Paper Bags and Boxes Brush Making Stuffed Toys File Making Electro Plate..... Cables and Chains Anchors and Grapnels..... Cart Gear Locks, Latches, and Keys.... Total					No suc	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.		35
	Total number of workshops on Register.....	35

25th February, 1907.

WORK.

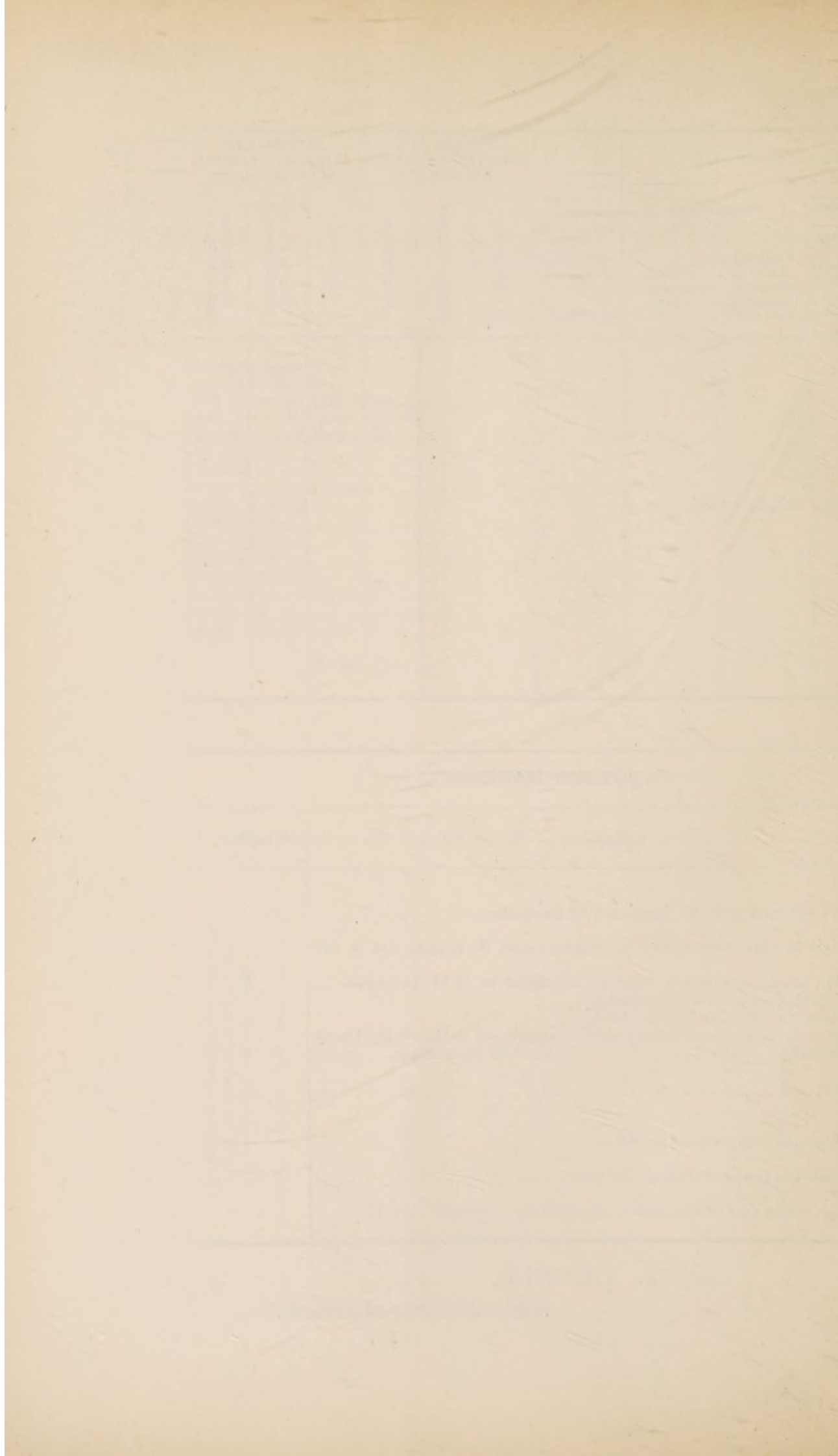
107.			OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
Numbers of addresses of outworkers rewarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Out- workers' Premises.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders Made (Section 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.)
	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.							
works in	the Town ship.								

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)	..
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ..</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.....</div> </div>
Other,	3 3 ..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	..
In use at the end of the year.....	..

ROBT. TRIMBLE,

Medical Officer of Health.



Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1906.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.—Area in statute acres, 4,685; Population (Census) 1901, 11,271; Population (Estimated) 1906, 11,271; Name of Medical Officer of Health, ROBERT TRIMBLE; Salary, £50.

Births Registered—Male 162, Female 132, Total 294.

Deaths Registered (nett deaths belonging to the District)—Male 81, Female 97, Total 178.

Number of Illegitimate Births Registered—None.

Deaths of Illegimates under one year of age—None.

Birth Rate 26·0. Death Rate 15·7. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births 139.

Death Rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of Population 2·39.

Diseases prevalent?—Whooping Cough and Measles. Period?—Summer and autumn.

What action taken?—Disinfection. Any Schools closed?—No.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?—Infectious and Small Pox.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—Belongs to Authority.

Number of Beds available for your District?—8 Small Pox; could accommodate 20 cases in Infectious Hospital.

Number of cases treated?—Small Pox none, Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 15, Typhoid Fever 8, Total 26.

Deaths in Hospital?—4. From what causes?—3 from Enteric, 1 from Diphtheria.

How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses, Fumigated; Clothing, Bedding, &c., in Chamber. Apparatus used?—Hot Air Chamber. Where situated?—Bamber Bridge.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease Notified?—61.

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they?—No.

Has any arrangement been made for the "voluntary" notification of Phthisis?—No.

Action taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Acts"—No. of Houses condemned?—None. Closed?—Two. Demolished?—None. Made clean?—52.

From where is the Water Supply obtained, and what is its condition? Is it subject to your Inspection?—From deep well, and Thirlmere water as supplied by Manchester Corporation.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily?—Yes.

By Sanitary Authority or Contract?—Contract and Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Market Gardeners and Farmers.

Has a Destructor been provided?—Not yet.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal?—Council Sewage Works.

Canal Boats (Number Inspected, &c.)?—Only a few yards of Canal in Township. Boats used for carriage of manure.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—Always kept clean.

Slaughter Houses?—In good order.

Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

Lodging Houses?—None in the Township.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—

Are they periodically Inspected?—Yes.

What is their condition?—Much improved.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the Local Government Board?—Yes.

Are they enforced?—Yes.

What amount of air space in cubic feet is required for each cow?—1,000 cubic feet for each cow.

Food unfit for Human Consumption—Amount seized?—I have not taken any.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

No. of Notices served?—52.

Nuisances remedied?—Two.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None.

Closet accommodation of the District—

No. of Privy Middens?—1,360.

Pail Closets?—959.

Fresh Water Closets?—40.

Waste Water Closets?—50.

Smoke—

No. of Observations?—No Observations taken.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—None.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—Never interfered with.

Has the Authority adopted—

(a) "The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"?—Yes.

(b) "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?—Yes.