

Contributors

Walton-le-Dale (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1936

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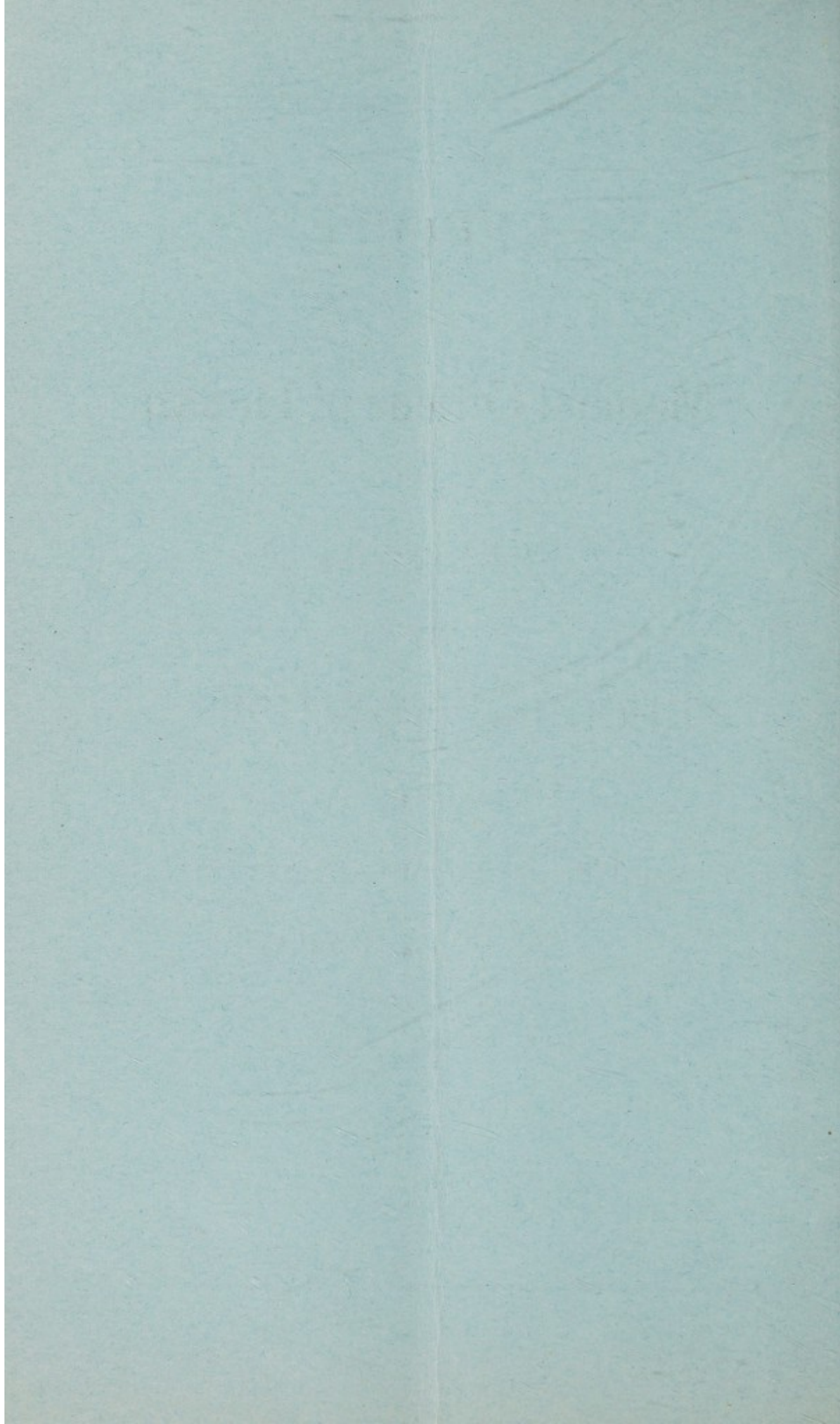
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REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
SANITARY
AND
HOUSING CONDITIONS
OF THE
WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT
For the Year 1936.



1937


PRINTED BY FRANK COUPE, WALTON-LE-DALE



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*To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Walton-le-Dale Urban District during the year ended on the 31st December, 1936.

In doing so, following my usual custom, in a few prefatory remarks, I draw attention to some points of importance and special interest.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Births.—There was an increase of 13 in the number of births during the year 1936, as compared with the preceding twelve months: 15 more than in 1934, and 41 more than in 1933.

The birth rate, calculated per 1000 of the estimated population, was 14·0—the highest rate since the year 1931 when it was 14·7. The 1936 rate was 1·1 per thousand higher than the average of the five years 1931-35. The average birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14·8.

Deaths.—The district death rate for 1936 also is the highest recorded since the year 1931. It was 12·5 per 1000, compared with 11·0 in 1935, 12·4 in 1934, 12·2 in 1933, and an average of 12·0 for the five years 1931-35.

The rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 12·1 per thousand.

The increase in the local rate of the year under report, as compared with 1935, was due to a greater number of deaths from heart diseases, tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and certain other defined diseases; but too much importance need not be placed on the annual totals for a comparatively small area; fluctuations from year to year are bound to take place. Five or ten years' averages are more reliable, and these for the Walton-le-Dale district have been as follows:—1931-1935, 12·0; 1921-1930, 12·0; 1911-1920, 13·7; 1901-1910, 14·7; and 1891-1900, 18·9.

Infant Mortality.—A very favourable record is here obtained, the infant death rate for the district for 1936 is as low as 37 per 1000 registered live births—*the lowest ever recorded*; and 26 per 1000 births below the rate for the year 1935, and the five years 1931-1935.

Maternal Mortality.—Here also I have a pleasing feature to record, not a single maternal death took place in the district during the year under review.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The position as regards this class of disease may be considered quite favourable. There was a reduction in the number of notifications of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and for the fourth successive year no case of enteric (typhoid) fever was reported.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.—The administration of the health services received great care and attention, and a perusal of the text of this report, together with the statistical details, will show a very creditable record. In this connection I wish to draw the special attention of the Council to the following paragraph:—

Sanitary Inspector's Duties.—For the past few years I have been giving very serious consideration to the marked increase in the duties falling upon your Sanitary Inspector. Public Health Legislation, increasing both in bulk and importance year by year, together with increases of work inevitably arising through local circumstances, add materially to the duties which the Sanitary Inspector is called upon to carry out.

I have definitely come to the conclusion that one Sanitary Inspector, no matter how capable, energetic, and enthusiastic he may be, cannot possibly cope adequately and satisfactorily with the present-day situation, and I very strongly and most sincerely urge and advise the Council to take into early and serious consideration the appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector.

In concluding these preliminary observations, I wish to express my thanks to the Council, collectively and individually, for the kindness and courtesy always extended to me, and to the other Officers of the Council for much assistance rendered to me in carrying out my official duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1937.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4761
Population, Census 1931	...	...	...	...	12718
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population					
1936	...	...	...	...	13270
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	3314
Inhabited houses, end of 1936 (according to Rate Books)	...	...	...	...	3875
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£56,739
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£212

Social Conditions.—Cotton operatives, those that are left. Milk producers and distributors, market-gardeners; there are two small foundries, a soap, polish and candle works, A cotton waste manufacturer occupies a small part of one of the old cotton mills. A good many former workers are now unemployed.

Vital Statistics.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Live Births—Legitimate	... 183	... 95	... 88
Illegitimate	... 4	... 3	... 1
Total	... 187	... 98	... 89
Birth Rate per 1,000 resident estimated population...	14'0		
Still Births	... total 8	... m. 3	... f. 5
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births	... 41		
Deaths	... total 166	... m. 76	... f. 90
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	... *	12'5	
	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000	Total
		(live and still) Births	
Deaths from Puerperal causes :			
Puerperal sepsis	... nil	—	
Other puerperal causes	... nil	—	
Total	... nil	—	
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births...	37		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	... 38		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	nil		
Deaths from Cancer, all ages	... 20		
„ Measles, all ages	... nil		
„ Whooping Cough, all ages	... nil		
„ Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	... nil		

				Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1000 Live births.
				Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births	
Population ... 13,270										
Mean of 5 years										
1931—1935 ...				12·9	12·0	0·44	1·68	6·01	5·62	63
1935				13·2	11·0	0·37	1·74	1·72	1·63	63
1936				14·0	*12·5	0·97	1·50	nil	nil	37
Increase or decrease in 1936 on five years' average—1931-1935				+1·1	+0·5	+0·53	—0·18	—6·01	—5·62	—26
Previous Year ...				+0·8	+1·5	+0·60	—0·24	—1·72	—1·63	—26

* 1936 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1·06)=13·2 per 1,000.

Births and Birth Rate.—The births registered as belonging to Walton-le-Dale in the year under review totalled 187 (males 98, females 89), 13 more than in 1935, producing a rate calculated per 1000 of the estimated population of 14·0, as compared with 13·2 in 1935, and an average of 12·9 for the five years 1931-35. The marked decline in the Township birth-rate is shown by the fact that the rate for the year 1893 was no less than 35·1 per 1000. A further comparison, showing the gradual decline, is indicated by the rates at ten year intervals—1895, 30·4; 1905, 23·8; 1915, 19·1; 1925, 16·7; 1935, 13·2.

The birth-rate in 1936 for the whole of England and Wales was 14·8 per 1000 of the population.

Still births in 1936, in Walton-le-Dale, numbered 8; males 3, females 5.

Deaths and Death Rate.—The nett deaths actually belonging to the Urban District registered in the year 1936 numbered 166 (males 76, females 90). The deaths actually occurring in the district numbered 135; of these 2 were outward transfers, *i.e.*, deaths occurring in the district of persons who did not belong thereto; and there were 33 deaths (inward transfers) which occurred outside the township of persons belonging thereto. In 1935 the corrected number of deaths was 146; 162 in 1935, 159 in 1933, 144 in 1932, 140 in 1931, and 166 in 1930.

The following table supplied by the Registrar-General, analyses the causes of death, distinguishing males and females :—

CAUSES OF DEATH					MALES	FEMALES
All Causes	...	...	...	...	76	90
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system					9	4
Other tuberculous diseases				...	4	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...			...	9	11
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...			...	5	6
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	16	27
Other circulatory diseases	...			...	5	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...			...	4	3
Other respiratory diseases	...			...	...	2
Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other digestive diseases	...			...	...	4
Acute and chronic nephritis...	...			...	1	2
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...			...	3	3
Senility	...	...	...	...	2	4
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined diseases	...			...	9	16
Total deaths of infants under 1 year					4	3
Legitimate	...	...	...		4	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...		...	...
Total live births	...	...	...		98	89
Legitimate	...	...	...		95	88
Illegitimate	...	...	...		3	1
Total Stillbirths	...	...	...		3	5
Legitimate	...	...	...		3	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...		...	...
Population	...	...	...		13,270	

This table compares four decades, it also gives the figures for 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Period	Per 1000 of the population			Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhoea	Rate of Infant Deaths under one year
	Birth rate	Death rate	Phthisis Death rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	
Ten years—											
1891 to 1900...	30.8	18.9	1.25	133	27	46	16	211	15	122	188
1901 to 1910...	26.3	14.7	.95	116	21	98	15	391	16	58	128
1911 to 1920...	18.7	13.7	.91	54	5	166	16	565	11	46	107
1921 to 1930...	16.0	12.0	.72	7	0	66	5	310	0	11	64
Year 1931...	14.7	13.5	.78	0	0	2	0	31	0	0	42
" 1932...	12.5	11.0	.30	2	2	0	0	32	0	0	55
" 1933...	11.2	12.2	.30	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	61
" 1934...	13.1	12.4	.46	0	0	2	2	33	0	2	98
" 1935...	13.2	11.0	.37	0	0	8	1	26	0	0	63
" 1936...	14.0	12.5	.97	0	0	3	0	22	0	0	37

The death-rate of the Urban District in 1936 corresponded to 12·5 per 1000 of the estimated population, 1·5 per 1000 higher than the 1935 rate. The average rate of the five years 1931-1935 was 12·0. The 1936 rate for England and Wales averaged 12·1 per 1000 of the total population.

The highest township death-rate on record was 25·57 in the year 1891. The rates at ten year intervals were—1895, 20·7; 1905, 15·0; 1915, 15·5; 1925, 11·0; 1935, 11·0.

The Registrar-General has again supplied a comparability factor for adjusting local death-rates. This factor takes into account the varying population constitution, including sex and age distribution, to make every district comparable from the mortality point of view with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with similarly adjusted death-rates for other areas. This comparability factor for the Walton-le-Dale Urban District is 1·06.

The adjusted death-rate for the Urban District, using this comparability factor, is 13·2 per 1000.

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).

Thirteen deaths were registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a rate 0·97 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 0·37 for the year 1935.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

Bronchitis in 1936 contributed 8 deaths, and Pneumonia (all forms) 7 deaths. Last year these diseases contributed 14 and 6 deaths respectively.

Cancer.

Cancer gave rise to 20 deaths (9 males, 11 females) equal to a death-rate of 1·50 per 1,000 of the population. Last year there were 23 deaths registered as due to this disease.

Other Causes of Death.

Heart Disease was responsible for 43 deaths, and Cerebral Hæmorrhage 11 deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under the age of one year in 1936 numbered 7: males 4, females 3; as compared with 11 deaths in 1934.

The infant death-rate calculated per 1,000 registered live births was 37, against a rate of 63 in the preceding year; and an average of 63 per 1,000 for the five years' period 1931-1935. A reference to the old records shows that in the year 1891 the infant death-rate of the township reached the appalling figure of 252 per 1,000 births, indicating that one out of every four

children born, died before reaching the age of one year. The rates at ten-year intervals have been as follows:—1895, 210; 1905, 144; 1915, 143; 1925, 39, the lowest recorded for the township prior to the year under report; 1935, 63.

The infant death-rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 59 per 1,000 births.

Of the seven infant deaths, two occurred in Bamber Bridge, two in Lostock Hall, and three "inward transfers": two occurring in the Royal Infirmary and one in Sharoe Green Hospital.

The following Table analyses the causes of Infant Deaths at stated age periods:—

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks— 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital debility } Premature births } ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Septic dermatitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	7

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal mortality is investigated by the Public Health Department of the County Council.

No deaths occurred in 1936 from "puerperal sepsis" or "other puerperal causes." Last year there were three deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.63 per 1000 births.

General Provision of Health Services of the Area.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health—Charles J. Trimble, D.P.H.

Not in private practice. M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C.,
Preston R.D.C., and Cert. Factory Surgeon.

Sanitary Inspector—Nicholas Baron, C. R. San. I.

Whole time Officer, acts as Scavenging Superintendent.
Fully qualified Meat Inspector.

LABORATORY.

The Laboratory attached to the Preston Royal Infirmary is available for all Bacteriological and Pathological assistance required, and I have authority to use this source of help. On the Bacteriological side, swabs and blood samples and sputum are reported on at the request of Medical Practitioners. An excellent service in every respect.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There appears no lack of ambulance transport in the township. The Preston Corporation have an excellent service and this Council has an arrangement providing attention in cases of accident or sudden illness. So far as I know the service is prompt and efficient. Apart from this there are in Preston a certain number of ambulances available on payment. The Council has now replaced the horse van associated with the Isolation Hospital by a motor ambulance.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Council does not attempt to provide nursing in the home. There is a local Nursing Association employing a trained nurse, part of her district embraces Bamber Bridge and Lostock Hall. This is a good and well-worked service, much appreciated, and of distinct value. The villages of Walton-le-Dale and Higher Walton have no nurse. I feel everyone will agree when I say no cottage should lack nursing aid.

CERTIFIED MIDWIVES.

There are five certified midwives practising in Walton-le-Dale.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Up to the present the Child Welfare Centre organised and run by the County Council has been the nearest approach to a Clinic available, excellent work has been carried out both inside and outside the Centre, which held its sessions on each Thursday, at the Conservative Club, Cranborne Street, Bamber Bridge. It has now been decided that a new centrally situated Clinic is to be built and equipped. I look forward to the completion of this Clinic with great pleasure and satisfaction. The period of waiting has been long, but the definite knowledge that a Clinic is to be organised gives great confidence. Our population is now between thirteen and fourteen thousands, and increasing—if not very rapidly—it can be visualised, the field of usefulness open to the developed work of a full Clinic. Further reference to the new Clinic is given in a following paragraph.

A detail is here given of the services of the Child Welfare Centre during 1936. I desire to draw attention to certain groups of figures, kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

904 home visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age.

Attendance of children :—

Under 1 year, 1439—1 to 2 years, 693—over 2 years, 685.

A useful record when we compute the benefit.

Bamber Bridge Child Welfare Centre.

The Centre is open every Thursday from 2 to 4 p.m., and is held in the Conservative Club, Cranborne Street.

No. of times the Centre was open during the year ... 49

No. of individual children attending :—

Under 1 year of age ... 185

From 1 to 2 years of age ... 96

Over 2 years of age ... 83

No. of Attendances by Children :—

Under 1 year of age ... 1439

From 1 to 2 years of age ... 693

Over 2 years of age ... 685

No. of Attendances by Expectant Mothers :—

No. of individual expectant mothers attending ... 37

No. of actual attendances ... 113

No. of Attendances by other Women :—

No. of individual women attending ... 85

No. of actual attendances ... 385

Home Visits :—

Infants (under 1 year)—

No. of first visits ... 340

No. of re-visits ... 287

Children (1 to 5 years of age)—

No. of visits ... 277

Ante-Natal Work (Expectant Mothers) :—

No. of first visits ... 25

No. of re-visits ... 14

Reports to County Medical Officer of Health :—

Re insanitary conditions ... 3

Children Act, 1908, and Children and Young Persons Act, 1932:—

No. of visits to cases under the above Acts ... 1

Other matters :—

No. of visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... 31

It will be observed from the figures relating to the Bamber Bridge Child Welfare Centre and the visits paid by the Health Visitors to homes, that a number of expectant mothers were seen during the year. The County Council have arrangements with the Preston Royal Infirmary and the Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood, for the admission of maternity cases, and

any women going into one of these hospitals for her confinement may attend at the hospital Antenatal Clinic for advice. In-patient antenatal treatment is also available for patients for whom this is considered necessary.

In the near future there will be a consultant Obstetrician on the staff of the Preston Royal Infirmary. This Obstetrician will attend at Antenatal Clinics in the Infirmary and also at clinics to be established by the County Council, one of which will be at the Bamber Bridge Child Welfare Centre. He will also be available for consultation on the request of a General Practitioner for poor patients resident in the county area.

The County Council have purchased a plot of land in Bamber Bridge on which a combined School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre will be erected. When completed, this School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre will be one of the best in existence, and will provide facilities, in addition to those at the present Child Welfare Centre and proposed Antenatal Clinic, for the treatment of minor ailments, eyes and teeth in school-children and children of pre-school age. Dental treatment will also be available for Nursing and Expectant Mothers.

HOSPITALS.

No type of hospital assistance is absent; from those available on the voluntary basis and through the Public Services—one or two examples will I give. The Public Assistance Hospital at Fulwood having associated with it the Sharoe Green Maternity Hospital, are two branches of assistance of the first order. Walton-le-Dale is fortunate to have the Preston Royal Infirmary so conveniently situated, here all departments of hospital work are developed on the most up-to-date lines, admission is by subscriber's voucher and a free list. Through the Public Health and Child Welfare Departments of the Lancashire County Council, hospitals providing care and treatment for children, tuberculosis, venereal disease and orthopaedic lesions are provided. Mental diseases are under the care of the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board in the Hospitals. It is gratifying to know and realise the enormous field of help available to the public practically free of cost.

The Council provides its own Infectious Disease Hospital.

The old arrangement for the isolation of smallpox by using a converted farmhouse was found to be bad and unsuitable. Arrangements have been made to include the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale in the Fylde, Preston and Garstang Joint Hospital District. Cases of smallpox occurring Walton-le-Dale will now be isolated and treated in the Joint Hospital at Elswick.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases:— In October the Chairman of the Council and other members, the Clerk, the Surveyor, and myself, met the Chairman of the Preston, Fulwood, and Longridge Joint Hospital to consider the question of Walton-le-Dale becoming a constituent member of the Joint Board, and later, the Clerk and myself had an interview with the County Medical Officer of Health on the same subject.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No alterations by adoptions on the part of the Council have taken place and, heretofore, I have set out in my Annual Reports fully the Acts and Orders operating; I refrain from repeating this information.

NEW LEGISLATION IN 1936.

The following Legislation was enacted in 1936:—

- Milk (Extension of Temporary Provisions) Act, 1936.
- Shops Act, 1936.
- Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.
- Midwives Act, 1936.
- Public Health Act, 1936.
- Housing Act, 1936.
- Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, (1936).

- The Milk (Special Designations) Order, dated April 18th, 1936.
- The Housing Acts (Forms of Orders and Notices) Regulations, dated July 23rd, 1936.
- The Housing Acts (Equalisation Account) Regulations, dated July 23rd, 1936.
- The Housing Acts (Overcrowding and Miscellaneous Forms) Regulations, dated July 25th, 1936.

Three Acts of special importance, from a public health point of view, were added to the Statute Book in 1936. I refer to the Public Health Act, 1936; the Midwives Act, 1936; and the Housing Act, 1936. Under the Midwives Act the County Council, which is the local supervising authority, has prepared a scheme under which a qualified and salaried midwifery service will be available for every part of the Administrative County. The new Housing Act is referred to later in my remarks on housing.

Mortuary.

A new Mortuary has now been completed. Every way up to date, it will meet the future requirements of the district. The lack of this accommodation has been much felt and has from time to time called for the very strong criticism from the coroner supplemented by the police surgeon, with these adverse expressions of opinion I have concurred. I here insert a full statement, given to me by the architect, of the constructions and furnishings of this mortuary.

The new Mortuary Unit is now completed and consists of a garage for the motor ambulance with concrete washing-space in front, mortuary, viewing room, post-mortem room with the usual offices.

The whole of the buildings are built of brick with concrete flat roofs covered with rock asphalte, and all the rooms are very well top lighted by patent glazed skylights with reinforced wired glass. All the rooms are 10 feet high, floor to ceiling.

The mortuary is 17-ft. 9-in. \times 12-ft., and has an impervious red tiled floor with red coved, tiles carried 6-ins. up the walls as skirting, laid to fall towards a floor channel formed in red terrazzo with outlet over gully top outside. The walls are tiled 6-ft. high and the tiles are carried round and over all doorways to act as an architrave and so dispense with timber moulds. All vertical angles are coved and the top of tiling is rounded to run back to the plaster wall surface above. Ceilings are plastered and finished at wall intersections with plain coved moulds. There are two mortuary slabs of reinforced concrete tiled in with the wall tiling. Ample ventilation is provided by large louvre wall ventilators and also by copper louvre upstand ventilation below the roof slopes, the north side of which are glazed while the three other slopes are thick asbestos sheets to exclude the sunlight.

The public space is 9-ft. \times 8-ft. 9-ins. and forms a vestibule to the mortuary; it is separated from the viewing room by a partition, the lower portion of which is tiled to match the walls with a plate glass screen above, thus giving a perfect view from the public space and preventing access to the viewing room which is only approached from the mortuary. The viewing room is 8-ft. 3-ins. \times 8-ft. 9-ins. Lighted from the roof by a long roof light. Floors and walls are tiled to match the mortuary. All doors are flush type and left to show the natural grain of the wood, hung to swing with spring hinges. A small projection has been arranged on the rear wall of the viewing room to allow for a bowl or vase of flowers to be stood.

The post-mortem room is 14-ft. \times 17-ft. 9-ins. and is lighted in the daytime by a large roof light extending the full width of the room 14-ft. An up-to-date fireclay post-mortem table with sink at the foot end and with cold water laid on is fitted, and also a small fireclay wall table is fitted for the surgeon's use, whilst an airtight glass fronted cupboard, tiled inside and fitted with glass shelves is provided for instruments in a wall recess. Over the post-mortem table a modern surgical electric floodlight is placed and portable gas radiators are provided for use in the winter months. There is also a large steel framed window with opening hoppers on the north wall. This room is also tiled 6-ft. high and has red tiled floor, coved angles &c., as described, to the mortuary, and ventilation is arranged by large louver wall vents. All doors are flush type finished natural colour.

Cloaks and lavatory are provided for the use of the surgeon and consist of a lavatory basin, the hot water to which is supplied by a pro-gas heater, and a separate W.C. Ample cloak hooks are provided. The entrance to the post-mortem room is screen by an eight foot high wall which encloses a small concreted yard, and at one end of this, but approached from the outside, is arranged a W.C. for the use of the Council employees.

The whole of the plastered ceilings and upper parts of the walls are distempered pale cream which harmonises with the ivory wall tiles.

The whole arrangement is as was approved by the Ministry of Health and the architect has been in close touch with both the Medical Officer to the Council and also the Police Surgeon in this district, and forms a very concise and eminently practical and thoroughly up-to-date mortuary unequalled anywhere in the vicinity and will not only be fully appreciated by the coroner, his juries, and the relations of the deceased, but also by the surgeons and doctors who will now be able to carry out their work with speed, accuracy, and under proper hygienic conditions.

I feel sure that this will provide for a need which has in the past not only been felt, but often commented upon, and that the care which has evidently been evinced in the selection of durable materials, good fittings, &c., will render upkeep very light, and that we now have a unit of which any Council may justly be proud.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

In every respect our water supply is most excellent and ample. The supply is obtained from Manchester Thirlmere Scheme, and there is no shortage.

The number of houses, farms, etc., in the Area is 3875 ; of these 3,863 have a direct supply ; five houses obtaining their water from a stand pipe are now closed. These figures leave a residue of seven houses unsupplied by reason of the long distance intervening between these houses and the water main ; the water in these instances is obtained from wells and springs. Four of the seven houses have a supply of water laid on to the house, only three houses have to carry water.

The quantity of water consumed during the year is as follows :—

Water taken from Thirlmere at Hoghton meter...	167,784,000	galls.
Water consumed on line by meter en route to reservoir	1,765,000	„
Total Thirlmere water delivered in district	166,019,000	„
Total consumed by meter outside the district	2,529,000	„
Total for distribution in the district	163,490,000	„
Total consumed by meter in the district for business purposes	29,023,000	„
Total supply for domestic purposes for the year (366 days)	134,467,000	„
Total supply per day for the year 1936	367,320	„

Accepting the population in the district as 13,270, and those living outside the district supplied on rateable value as 32, the total population supplied with water is 13,302.

The consumption of water per head per day is 27 gallons, or two gallons per head more than last year, and four gallons per head more than the year 1934.

Water is charged for according to rateable value and by meter :—

On Rateable Value				Supplied by Meter			
Houses	...	...	3697	Farms	...	...	73
Farms	...	...	12	Schools	...	...	11
Clubs	...	...	2	Public Houses	...	...	23
Other properties such as				Slaughter Houses	...	...	2
Workshops, Churches,				Mills and Workshops	...	...	62
Drill Hall, Hospitals, &c.			16	Clubs, including Recreation			
				Rooms and Dance Halls			16
				Market Gardeners	...	...	31
				Fried Fish & Chip Potato Shops			21
				Residences	...	...	12
			3727				251

Total premises supplied with water, 3,978.

Water mains have been extended as follows:—

Cuerdale Lane	... ..	80-yds.	4-in. spun iron main.
St. Cuthbert's Avenue	... ..	84-yds.	do.
Council Yard	... ..	42-yds.	do.

Total...206-yds.

Avondale Avenue	... ..	100-yds.	3-in. "everite" main.
Collins Road	... ..	200-yds.	3-in. spun iron main.
Prospect Avenue	... ..	48-yds.	do.
The Green, Wateringpool Lane	... ..	76-yds.	do.
Ellen Street	... ..	20-yds.	do.
Council Yard, off St. Mary's Rd.	... ..	91-yds.	do.
Mayfield Av., off Todd Lane S.	... ..	131-yds.	do.

Total ...667-yds.

206-yds. of 4-in. main.

667-yds. of 3-in. main.

Total main extension ...873-yds. water main.

Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of certain outlying portions, the township is sewered. During the year new sewers were constructed in Mayfield Avenue, in Prospect Avenue, and in Cottage Lane, the extensions being respectively 324 lin. yards of 9-in. sewers, 200 lin. yards of the same size, and 184 lin. yards of 12-in. pipes.

Where necessary the public sewers were cleansed and flushed.

The existing sewage disposal works, built about 1893, are much out of date, and, the Surveyor reports, are incapable of treating sewage in an efficient manner. New works are now being designed.

The serious flooding which Walton-le-Dale village experienced in December, is referred to in the Surveyor's Report appended.

Rivers and Streams.

Two large rivers are associated with Walton-le-Dale; one (the Ribble) forms one township boundary; and the other (the Darwen) intersects the area. The Ribble Watershed Joint Committee controls the pollution of rivers and streams. Our small streams do not suffer badly from sewage discharge; isolated farms and cottages do run slop water into these water courses in areas not served by sewers.

Closet Accommodation.

The position of Walton-le-Dale in regard to closet accommodation is good and yearly continues to improve.

Only 27 privy closets remain, distributed amongst farm premises in the outlying areas. Pail closets number 198. Houses on the water-carriage system number 3646; fresh-water closets 3361, and waste-water closets 285. Conversions during 1936 were: pail-closet to fresh-water closet 1, waste-water closets to fresh-water closets 5. Moveable ashbins in the district number 3733.

The tabular statement below, prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, contrasts the numbers of the various types of sanitary accommodation at three periods —

	1910	1918	1936
No. of Privy Closets	621	255	27
„ Pail Closets	1093	973	198
„ Waste Water Closets	345	327	285
„ Fresh Water Closets	694	1267	3361
„ Houses with dry Ash-pits	1499	994	52
„ Houses with Ash-pails...	1058	1632	3733

Public Cleansing.

Mr. N. Baron, the Sanitary Inspector, is the Cleansing Superintendent. This part of his duties carries with it considerable responsibility and entails a vast amount of work, details of which are briefly referred to in his Report, which is appended. I consider the work is efficiently and economically carried out.

Refuse is collected from six separate villages and is disposed of on various tips. The approximate weight of refuse removed in 1936 was 4,514 tons. 3,875 houses are scavenged at a nett cost of 1'49d. per house per week. During the year 184,800 ashpails, and 10,400 closet pails were cleansed.

Further costing details are given in Mr. Baron's Report.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The township is under the constant sanitary supervision of myself and the Sanitary Inspector. Details of the sanitary work carried out are contained in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. The number of premises visited was 7,922; nuisances discovered 272, notices served 272: statutory 35, informal 237.

To control efficiently an area of nearly 5,000 acres with its separate villages is a task of some magnitude. Every department of sanitation receives regular and practically daily attention; housing, cleansing, water supplies, supervision of food supplies, particularly with dairies and cowsheds, meat inspection, control of infectious diseases, abatement of nuisances and other public health activities referred to in my report and that of the Sanitary Inspector. In this connection I again refer the Council to the reference in my prefatory remarks.

Side Streets and Back Passages.

I have in previous reports drawn the special attention of the Council to the exceedingly bad condition of side streets and back passages, pointing out that the surfaces were in deplorable condition. I am exceedingly glad to know that the Council has now decided to proceed with the making of these side streets and passages.

Playing Fields.

The Council have approved a provisional layout of a plot of land, about three acres in extent, off Wateringpool Lane, Lostock Hall, to be used as a playing field, and another plot about one acre as an open space; both plots kindly presented to the district by Mr. T. H. Kevill, of Chorley.

The Council have also purchased an area of land, about seven acres in extent, at Higher Walton, and approved a layout as a playing field. Bamber Bridge district is still without a playing field.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 24 factories and 58 workshops in the Urban District. Four defects, want of ventilation, insufficient sanitary accommodation, &c., were remedied during the year. There are 19 fried fish shops, the business of which is conducted in a satisfactory manner. Bakehouses number 28; all are above ground level and are maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Swimming Pool.

A swimming Pool exists at Walton Deeps on the river Ribble.

Schools.

There are eleven Public Elementary Schools in the district, some of which are old, but with one or two exceptions, may be classified as good; but I desire to point out once more that in some instances the playing yards leave much to be desired. All have laid-on water supplies and modern sanitation.

Housing.

During the year 1936, 110 houses have been built, of these: 6 are of the bungalow type.

104 are of the one-storey type.

103 are drained to the sewer.

7 are built in unsewered areas, and are drained to septic tanks.

All are brick built, are provided with bath and w.c.'s, and have the Council water laid on.

The following table shows the number of houses in each Ward, together with those built in 1936 :—

Ward	Year 1935	Houses built and complet'd 1936	Less houses de-molished	Total 1936	Houses in course of erection
St. Leonard's ...	1332	20	12	1340	6
Lostock Hall West including Browndge ...	878	37	...	915	6
Bamber Bridge East ...	897	22	5	914	...
All Saints' ...	676	31	1	706	11
Total ...	3783	110	18	3875	23

HOUSING—(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ... 110
- (i) By the local authority ... 20
- (ii) By other local authorities ... none
- (iii) By other bodies or persons ... 90
- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :
- (i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above) ... 20
- (ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above) 0

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) ... 76
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 268
- 2—(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 18
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 44
- 3—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 41
- 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 ... 20

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 ... 22
3. *Action under statutory powers during the year :—*
 (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 ... none
 (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts ... none
 (c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :
 1—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 8
 2—Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 12
 (d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 ... none
4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*
 (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 27
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 27
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 179½
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 18
 (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 27
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 155

General Housing Conditions.

The prevailing type of houses are cottages, built in rows, detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows. In parts of the district the houses have been greatly improved by reconditioning and general repairs. There are 20 back-to-back houses still in existence. There is a shortage of cottages at reasonable rents.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, 20 houses are under construction in Collins Road, Bamber Bridge, for families whose houses are condemned under Slum Clearance Orders.

Eight areas have been reported for clearance, 10 individual houses reported for demolition, 14 houses reconditioned, and plans and specifications approved for reconditioning five more houses. Three houses are without an adequate internal water supply.

The five years' scheme submitted covered 49 houses ; this has now been increased to 89 houses.

Amongst the special housing inspections made during the year 1936, mention may be made of the following notes taken from my Day Book :—

Greenwood Street—(three houses) owner requested to submit plans for reconditioning : general repairs and decorating : conversion of pail closets to water carriage system.

School Lane—(nine houses) four were considered unfit for human habitation; five required reconditioning.

Brownedge Road—(two houses) so dilapidated as to be unfit for human habitation; recommended to be dealt with as a clearance area.

Green Lane—(one house) owing to disrepair and sanitary defects, considered unfit for human habitation; recommended action under section 19 of Housing Act, 1930.

Meanygate—(eight houses) general dampness, defective floors, stairs, roof, &c.; yards in disrepair.

Hoghton Lane—(four houses) in such a state of dilapidation as to be unfit for human habitation; recommended that they be dealt with as a clearance area.

Statutory Notices *re* houses to be dealt with as clearance areas under part 1 of the Housing Act, 1930. The following Public Notices were issued during 1936 :—

Order No. 5. In respect of dwelling-houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, Charnley Fold.

Order No. 6. In respect of houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Charnley Fold Lane, and 49, School Lane, Bamber Bridge.

Order No. 7. In respect of five Houses, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Cockshott Cottages, Duddel Lane, Bamber Bridge.

Order No. 8. In respect of two houses, Nos. 98 and 100, Browndge Road, Bamber Bridge.

Further details in regard to housing and housing conditions are given in the Sanitary Inspector's and Surveyor's Reports, and in the County Summary Form.

The Housing Act, 1936.

The Housing Act, 1936, which became operative on the 1st January, 1937, is an Act of major importance in regard to the housing of the local population; it consolidates the Acts of 1925, 1930, and 1935. The general outline of present day housing policy may be said to come under three principal headings :— (1) clearance or other appropriate treatment, within a limited period of time, of unfit houses and the adequate re-housing of the displaced tenants; (2) the removal of excessive overcrowding conditions; and (3) the provision of an adequate and regular supply of good and cheap houses to meet the needs of the working-class population.

Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

Milk and Milk Production.—There are 59 dairy farms, with an approximate number of 920 cows. Ninety-three inspections of these farms were made during 1936. Improvements to shippens, &c., at 25 farms were carried out, and many others are still in hand. These improvements cover repairs and alterations to the structures, better lighting, provision of sterilizing accommodation and apparatus, floors made good, walls rendered with cement, &c.

Examination of Milks.—Twenty-two samples of milk were taken and submitted to biological examination, 19 were "negative" and 3 "positive." The farms concerned in the "positive" cases were visited by the County Council Officials.

During the year 1936, the County Public Health Department received notifications that tubercle bacilli had been found in samples of milk produced at two farms in the Walton-le-Dale Urban District. The County Sanitary Officer and a County Veterinary Surgeon made two visits to these farms during the course of investigations, and obtained five samples of milk. As a result of the action taken by the County Public Health Department, one cow secreting tubercle bacilli in milk was reported to the Lancashire Agricultural Committee for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Milk Supplies to Schools.—In connection with the Milk-in-Schools scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, the County Council during the year under report made arrangements for the systematic sampling of milk supplied to schools in the Administrative County Area. In the Walton-le-Dale Urban District, the children attending 11 schools receive daily supplies of milk under the scheme from local milk purveyors. The sampling—16 samples—disclosed the fact that three supplies of milk were infected with tubercle bacilli. Immediate action was taken by the County Public Health Department to have the affected herd examined by a County Veterinary Surgeon, and further samples were later reported to be free from the disease. Tubercle bacilli were not found in the supplies of the other three contractors.

The supplies are to be kept under observation by regular sampling each quarter.

Under the County Council Scheme for the supply of free milk to school children, 17,024 pints of milk were provided for Walton children in 1936, at cost of £133 9s. 2d. Other food stuffs similarly supplied cost £26 12s. 6d., a total of £160 1s. 8d. The number of children supplied with milk was 115.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.—The number of cases of tuberculosis in cattle reported during the year 1936 was 8; of these 5 were notified by the owners, 1 by the County Public Health Department, and 2 by veterinary surgeons. All the animals were slaughtered.

Meat and other Foods.—All animals slaughtered for human food are inspected. 193 pounds of meat unfit for human consumption were surrendered and destroyed. The two slaughterhouses in the district are in every way well conducted. Vans carrying and distributing food stuffs are constantly under observation.

The statement below shows the number of "killings" during the year:—

	No. of killings	No. of carcases inspected
Cattle (other than cows) ...	304	76
Cows ...	52	13
Calves ...	6	2
Sheep ...	—	—
Lambs ...	1820	455
Pigs	109	109

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, remains in the hands of the County Medical Officer of Health. Inspectors drawn from the County Constabulary collect and submit samples of foods for analysis. It will be seen from the here-given table the various foods examined and the results of these tests. Some 91 samples were taken and of these 49 were of milk; all were reported as "genuine" with the exception of one milk.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Samples purchased in the Township of Walton-le-Dale during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Description of Food and Drugs				Number taken	Result of Analysis
Arrowroot	...	...	...	1	Genuine
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	1	"
Butter	...	...	...	2	"
Cheese	...	...	...	3	"
Coffee	...	...	...	3	"
Jam	...	...	...	2	"
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	2	"
Mustard	...	...	...	2	"
Cocoa	...	...	...	1	"
Borax	...	...	...	1	"
Blanc-mange Powder	...	...	...	1	"
Lard	...	...	...	2	"
Tea	...	...	...	1	"
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	1	"
Oatmeal	...	...	...	1	"
Margarine	...	...	...	2	"
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	1	"
Sago	...	...	...	2	"
Tinned Pears	...	...	...	1	"
Sardines	...	...	...	2	"
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	1	"
Custard Powder	...	...	...	1	"
Pickles	...	...	...	2	"
Jelly...	...	...	...	1	"
Boiled Sweets	...	...	...	1	"
Corn Flour	...	...	...	1	"
Self Raising Flour	...	...	...	1	"
Tapioca	...	...	...	1	"
Sugar	...	...	...	1	"
Milk	...	...	...	49	48 genuine 1 deficient in fat
Total				91	

Number of Prosecutions.

One sample of milk was found to be deficient in fats (20%) and proceedings were instituted against the vendor.

The Magistrates found the case proved but owing to the poor circumstances of the defendant decided to dismiss the case on payment of costs, amounting to £2 6s. 6d.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

Nothing of unusual character occurred during the year in regard to the occurrence of infectious diseases. Scarlet fever gave rise to 22 cases, against 26 in 1935, and diphtheria 3 as compared with 8. Enteric fever was again entirely absent. Hospital isolation was again much resorted to: 21 of the scarlet fever cases and the 3 diphtheria cases were treated in hospital.

The following are a few notes of interest:—

January.—Measles at St. Patrick's school necessitated exclusion of all infants under five years of age.

February.—Lostock Hall Council Infant's school closed on account of the prevalence of measles.

Profuse epidemic of measles amongst scholars of St. Paulinus R.C. school and St. Saviour's school.

March.—Streptococcal sore throat, prevalent amongst scholars of Bamber Bridge Wesleyan, St. Aidan's, and Brownedge.

June.—Sore throats and chicken pox amongst scholars of Lostock Hall Council school.

October.—Scarlet fever at St. Paulinus' school, and diphtheria at the Council school necessitated special visits,

Outbreak of scarlet fever at St. Saviour's school called for a short closure.

I have very full assistance and co-operation from the Medical Practitioners, both within and without the township in dealing with epidemics. The head teachers and other members of the school staffs, together with some parents, send me early and valuable reports. Disinfection of schools and homes; laboratory facilities and the provision of anti-toxins all play a part in controlling the diffusion of epidemic infectious disease. Contacts receive special care.

A table detailing cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease is here inserted; this gives information relative to the diseases, ages, and admission to hospital.

Tuberculosis.**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.**

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
5—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
20—25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25—35	1	2	...	...	2	3	1	...
35—45	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
45—55	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
55—65	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	5	4	1	9	4	4	...
Totals ...	11		5		13		4	

The following table contrasts the tuberculosis notifications and deaths, with the eight preceding years :—

NEW CASES				MORTALITY FIGURES			
	Pulmonary	non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary	non-Pulmonary	
1936 ...	11	...	5	1936 ...	13	...	4
1935 ...	7	...	9	1935 ...	5	...	1
1934 ...	7	...	9	1934 ...	6	...	1
1933 ...	1	...	6	1933 ...	4	...	2
1932 ...	6	...	3	1932 ...	3	...	3
1931 ...	9	...	5	1931 ...	10	...	2
1930 ...	13	...	13	1930 ...	13	...	3
1929 ...	9	...	9	1929 ...	5	...	0
1928 ...	16	...	10	1928 ...	10	...	1

No action was called for under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, under articles 3, 5, 6, 7, nor with regard to the Public Health Act, 1925, section 62.

Attached to this statement will be found :—

- (a) Report by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) Report by the Surveyor.
- (c) Summary issued by the Medical Officer of Health
County of Lancashire.
- (d) Factories and Workshops Report.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

*Broad Oak,
Penwortham,
near Preston,
June, 1937.*

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report, 1936.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have to submit the following report on the sanitary work accomplished during the past year, 1936.

Closets have been converted to w.c.'s as follows :—

Pails to w.c.'s	1
Waste water closets to w.c.'s...	5

The closet accommodation in the district at the end of the year was :—

Fresh water closets	3361
Waste water closets	285
Pail closets	198
Privy closets	27

The refuse receptacles in use at the end of the year :—

Houses with ashpails	3733
Houses with dry ashpits	52

The Collection and Disposal of House Refuse.

The refuse is collected from six separate villages, and disposed of on tips situated in various parts of the district.

The whole of the refuse collection work, including the drag work, is carried out by two motor vehicles.

The majority of the 27 remaining privy closets are situated at outlying farm houses, and are scavenged by the farmers, the contents being used as till for the land.

The following table shows the amount of work done by the motor cleansing vehicles :—

VEHICLES EMPLOYED	No. of Days	Approximate weight of refuse collected and tipped	Total miles travelled	Privies cleansed	Dry ashpits cleansed
		Tons.			
Two Dodge Motors	486	4514	11,094	7	132

During the past year 184,800 ashpails and 10,400 closet pails were cleansed.

The following table shows the cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse for the financial year ending 31st March, 1937, and for the purpose of comparison, the ten previous years:—

Year ending	Gross Expenditure		Gross Income		Nett Expenditure		Population	No. of Houses scavenged	Nett cost per 1000 population	Nett cost per 1000 houses	Cost per house per week
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	£	d.
31 MARCH, 1937...	1257	19 8	6 0 8		1251	19 0	13270	3875	94	324	1.49
" 1936...	1152	2 9	3 3 6		1148	19 3	13160	3783	87	303	1.38
" 1935...	1105	4 9	4 17 0		1100	7 9	13037	3590	84	306	1.41
" 1934...	1088	13 8	13 13 10		1074	19 10	12970	3456	82	311	1.44
" 1933...	1060	11 7	9 6 8		1051	4 11	12980	3362	81	312	—
" 1932...	1043	6 6	12 5 6		1031	1 0	12810	3331	80	309	—
" 1931...	973	15 4	12 7 2		961	8 2	12600	3279	76	294	—
" 1930...	1226	3 3	11 12 3		1214	11 2	12600	3256	96	375	—
" 1929...	1105	9 5	23 12 3		1081	17 3	12440	3183	87	340	—
" 1928...	1006	0 0	29 13 8		976	6 4	12440	3112	79	314	—
" 1927...	1098	6 11	25 17 9		1072	9 2	12220	3036	88	354	—

The analysis of the cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse, and the collection and disposal of closet pail excreta is as follows :—

	No. of days.	Cost per day			Total cost		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
30-cwt. Dodge petrol wagons ...	486	1	4	10	602	2	11
Men's Wages	497	2	5
Tip rents	7	10	0
Drain pipes for tips	75	0	0
Fencing at tips	4	0	0
Construction of manhole and miscellaneous expenses	16	0	0
Contributions under Health and Unemployment Insurance	16	6	4
Petty cash	5	13	11
Loan charges on Hennel Lane Tip	34	4	1
Total gross cost ...		£ 1257 19 8					
Less amount of credit ...		£ 6 0 8					
Nett cost of refuse collection and disposal...		£ 1251 19 0					

Housing.

During the past year reports have been submitted to the Council on one clearance area, covering two houses, and displacing nine persons. In addition reports have been submitted on eight individual houses, and Demolition Orders served.

The following is a summary on Housing :—

	No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of persons displaced
The total number of clearance areas now dealt with	8	32	111
No. of Demolition Orders served on individually unfit houses		10	34
No. of undertakings accepted from owners not to permit an unfit house to be used for human habitation ...		1	6
No. of houses scheduled for demolition the owners of which have now recon- structed and reconditioned the houses		10	...
The owner of four back-to-back houses and one house without through access, has submitted a plan and specification, which has been approved by the Council, showing the conversion of the four houses into two through houses, and the conversion of the remaining house into a store (these houses are now vacant)		5	...
The owner of four back-to-back houses and one house without through access, has submitted a plan and verbal proposals for the conversion of the back-to-back houses into two through houses, and the demolition of the remaining house		5	...
The owner of four unfit houses, and the owner of one unfit house, have submitted plans and specifications, which have been approved by the Council, for reconstructing and recondi- tioning the houses (this work is now in progress		5	...
Totals ...	8	68	151
Number of houses on list remaining to be dealt with ...		21	
Total ...		89	

The original list of houses for clearance and demolition submitted to the Minister of Health numbered 49 houses; this number as will be seen from the above figures has been very much exceeded, and further additions to the list may be made.

The total number of houses demolished during the year was 12; four of these were demolished by the Council in default of the owner, 18 of the total number of houses dealt with have now been demolished, and the tenants of 23 additional houses have now been displaced. These houses will be demolished in due course.

The number of houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action was 22.

OVERCROWDING.

During the past year two overcrowding surveys were undertaken. The rateable value of the houses surveyed was fixed by the Council at £14 and under.

First Survey.—The first or preliminary survey, completed on the 17th March, 1936, covered 3359 houses, and disclosed 36 overcrowded houses.

The Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1937. Between March 1936, and the end of the year, efforts were made to deal with the overcrowding, and 27 houses were dealt with and the overcrowding abated.

Second Survey.—The total number of houses inspected under the second survey was 3,483. The total number of rooms measured, recorded, and the floor space calculated was 15,052. The total number of certificates issued to owners was 583. The number of houses of the above rateable value which are owner occupied, is 1,536. The second survey disclosed that 27 houses were overcrowded.

Summary.

The first survey disclosed 36 overcrowded houses.

During the year 27 overcrowded houses dealt with.

—
leaving 9 overcrowded houses.

18 houses became overcrowded
between Mar.17th and Dec.31st,
— 1936.

Remaining on the Register 27 overcrowded houses.

Of the 27 overcrowded houses:

9	are overcrowded by	$\frac{1}{2}$	a person.
12	„	1	person.
3	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$	persons.
3	„	3	persons.

—
Total ...27

Dairies, Farms, and Milk Production.

There are 59 dairy farms and two cheese farms, making a total of 61 milk-producing farms in the district; all have been inspected. A total of 25 farms have now had electric light fitted in the shippens and dairies, and all who can have been advised to adopt this desirable improvement in the method of lighting at night.

Many farmers in the district are proceeding with alterations to their shippens and dairies, and are providing sterilizing accommodation and appliances, in order to qualify for the production of Accredited Milk.

The following farms have qualified, and are now producing milk under the Accredited Scheme:—

- 1—Olive Farm, Hoghton Lane.
- 2—Upper Farm, near Penwortham Mill.
- 3—Lime Kiln Farm, Lostock Hall.
- 4—Lower Jannock Farm, Hoghton Lane.
- 5—Holland House Farm, Bamber Bridge.
- 6—Rock Cottage Farm, Gregson Lane.
- 7—Carver Fold Farm, Higher Walton.
- 8—Hoghton Lane Farm, Hoghton Lane.
- 9—Knowsley Farm, off Gregson Lane.
- 10—Lemon House Farm, Bamber Bridge.

During the past year the following work has been carried out:—

Dairies and sterilizing rooms provided	...	...	3
Shippon Floors made good	...	...	2
Shippon Walls rendered with cement	...	...	2

Twenty-two samples of milk were taken, 16 of these were taken from the schools, and submitted to the Pathologist, Preston Royal Infirmary, for examination for tuberculosis, 3 were found to be positive to tuberculosis, and the farms producing the milk were dealt with by the County Council. Six samples were taken in course of delivery from various parts of the district and submitted for the full examination.

All were found to be free from tubercle bacilli, and of a good standard.

Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Ten Producer's Licences to sell Accredited milk have been issued by the County Council, and three Dealer's Licences to sell Accredited milk have been granted by the Council to the following:—

- M. A. Livesey, 5, Aspdon Street, Bamber Bridge.
- T. Metcalfe, Holland House Farm, Bamber Bridge.
- R. Metcalf, Lostock Fold Farm, Cuerden.

Two licences have been issued by the Council to the Preston Industrial Co-operative Society, to sell Pasteurised milk within the district.

Meat and Food Production.

There are two slaughter houses in the district, these are licensed annually and are in every way well conducted.

The following is the amount of meat which was found to be unfit for human consumption and was surrendered and destroyed.

Tuberculous	...	...	186 lb.
Other Diseases	...	...	7 lb.
Total	...		<u>193 lb.</u>

Bakehouses.

There are 28 bakehouses in the district; all are above ground level and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Fried Fish and Chip Potato Shops.

The appliances used in the majority of these establishments is modern, and the businesses are conducted in a satisfactory manner. There are 19 in the district.

The following is a brief summary of the sanitary inspection work carried out during the past year :—

No. of houses visited during preliminary survey for overcrowding	...	...	...	...	3359
„ houses inspected for overcrowding and the rooms measured and recorded	...	...	...	...	3483
„ inspections of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	48
„ re-inspections of Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	268
„ inspections of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	39
„ „ Schools	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies, & Milkshops	...	...	...	...	93
„ „ Slaughter Houses and Shops	...	...	...	...	67
„ „ Drains	...	...	...	...	78
„ „ Factories	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ Workshops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	58
„ re-inspections	...	...	...	...	262
„ general inspections	...	...	...	...	126
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>7922</u>

The carcasses of 109 pigs were inspected.

No. of samples of milk taken and submitted to the Pathologist for examination for tuberculosis	16
„ samples of milk taken and submitted for the full examination	6
No. of Dwellinghouses disinfected	61
„ parcels of bedding disinfected	346
„ „ destroyed	197
„ Schools disinfected	4
„ Books disinfected	11
„ Complaints received	60
„ Drains tested	37

Summary of notices served and work done in compliance with notices :—

Defective roofs, rain-water conductors, and brickwork	
made good	27
„ wall plaster made good	23
„ window frames	8
„ woodwork	6
„ firegrates	8
„ ventilation	12
„ drains	49
„ water closets	19
„ yard pavement	8
Miscellaneous defects made good	33
Premises cleansed and whitewashed	8
Pails converted to w.c.'s	1
Waste water closets converted to w.c.'s	5
Premises drained or re-drained to the sewer	8
Closet buildings made good	2
Clearance Orders served	14
Orders served to vacate houses	8
Demolition Orders served	5

Notices served for alterations carried out at Shippens and Dairies :—

Dairies and sterilizing rooms provided	3
Shippens floors made good	2
Shippens walls rendered with cement	2
Total	<u>251</u>

Notices Served			Complied with	Outstanding	Total
Formal	...	...	34	1	35
Informal	...	...	217	20	237
Total	...	...	251	21	272

NICHOLAS BARON,

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

*Council Offices,
Bamber Bridge,
June, 1937.*

Report of the Surveyor for the Year 1936.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to report that during the past year the following work has been carried out:—

Roadworks.

The Main and District Roads were tarsprayed during the spring and summer.

Various lengths of natural flags on the footways in Station Road were taken up, dressed, and relaid.

Footways were sheeted with tarmacadam in Chorley Road, Blackburn Road, Browndedge Road, Cuerdale Lane, Cottage Lane, and Todd Lane North.

Road reconstruction works were carried out in Chorley Road, near the Hob Inn; in Victoria Road, between the Police Station and Flats Mill; Cottage Lane on Kittingborne Brow; Todd Lane North near Hennel Lane Junction, and Gregson Lane near the Castle Hotel.

New surface water sewers were constructed in Victoria Road; Blackburn Road near Gregson Lane Junction, and at Hoghton Straits; Browndedge Road near Browndedge Church; Cottage Lane near Darwen Bank; Todd Lane North near the Junction Bridge; and Gregson Lane near the Castle Hotel.

Three pedestrian crossings were erected in the district during the year.

Scavenging, patching, gripping, drain repairs, and flushings were regularly carried out on the main and district roads.

White lines were regularly painted on main and district roads at dangerous corners and bends; while all roads were regularly gritted during frosty weather.

Private Street Works.

Wilkinson Street at Lostock Hall was made up and completed by the Highway Department under the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Sewerage Works.

New sewers were constructed in Mayfield Avenue off Todd Lane South ; in Prospect Avenue, and in Cottage Lane.

The total new sewer extensions are as follows :—

Mayfield Avenue	...	324 lin. yds. of	9-in. sewer.
Prospect Avenue	...	200 lin. yds. of	9-in. sewer.
Cottage Lane	...	184 lin. yds. of	12-in. sewer.

Public sewers found or reported blocked were cleaned and flushed.

Sewage Disposal Works.

The existing sewage disposal works, built about 1893, are very much out of date and incapable of treating sewage in an efficient manner. New works are now being designed and are very much overdue.

Exceptional flooding was experienced in Walton-le-Dale village during December, due to the rivers Ribble and Darwen overflowing their banks. The Pump House was flooded to a depth of about 2-ft. 6-ins., and the electric motors as a result were damaged. The incapacity of the disposal works to deal with the excess flow was not the cause of the general flooding which was in my opinion actually brought about by the heavy rainfall of previous days, coupled with water from the melting snows on the hills. The rivers in my opinion require dredging.

Waterworks.

Water main extensions were carried out during the year in the following highways :—

Cuerdale Lane	...	3-in. spun iron main.
Collins Road	...	3-in. do.
St. Cuthbert's Road	...	3-in. & 4-in. spun iron main.
Prospect Avenue	...	3-in. spun iron main.
St. Mary's Road Garages	...	3-in. do.
Mayfield Avenue	...	3-in. do.
Hoodstone's Nook	...	3-in. do.
Rear of Council Offices	...	4-in. do.
Avondale Avenue	...	3-in. Asbestos Cement Main.

Street Lighting.

A number of taller iron lamp standards were erected in Chorley Road between Hennel Lane and School Lane ; the lighting as a result being much improved on this section.

The lighting generally, however, is not good, and the whole district requires attention ; with centre lighting provided to carriageways on main thoroughfares.

Housing.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, twenty houses are under construction in Collins Road, Bamber Bridge, for families whose houses are condemned under Slum Clearance Orders.

Various houses in the Council's possession were painted and decorated, and regular repairs were carried out on all Council houses.

During the year 1936, 110 houses and bungalows were erected in the Urban District, and all houses and other buildings either erected or under the construction during the year were regularly inspected.

Playing Fields and Open Spaces.

Mr. T. H. Kevill, of Chorley, presented the Council with two plots of land off Wateringpool Lane, Lostock Hall. One plot of about three acres is to be used as a playing field, and the Council have approved a provisional layout of the land. The other plot of about one acre is to remain an open space, fronting Wateringpool Lane.

The Council have since purchased an area of land, about seven acres in extent, at Higher Walton, and have approved a complete layout of the ground as a playing field, at an estimated cost of £687. The Council are now applying for this playing field to become a "King George's Field."

There are still no public playing fields in the Bamber Bridge district.

A. M. R. WILKINSON,

Surveyor to the Council.

*Council Offices,
Bamber Bridge,
19th June, 1957.*

URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.

SUMMARY of the particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 1561, dated 16th October, 1936, to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1936.

1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. (See page 5)

Area in acres, 4761. Population, census 1931, 12,718.
 Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1936, 13,270.
 Number of inhabited houses—
 (a) Census 1931, 3314. (b) End of 1936 according to rate books, 3875.
 Rateable value, £56,739. Sum represented by penny rate, £212.
 Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area.
 Cotton operatives, farmers as milk producers and distributors, market gardeners. There are two small foundries
 Extent of Unemployment. Five cotton mills in the district, and one adjoining the district have closed down, and many former workers are now unemployed.
 The influence of any particular occupation on public health—There is no adverse influence on the general health of the inhabitants associated with these occupations.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment—None.
 Any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year—None.
 Any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults—None. Children look well fed, and clothed. No evidence that adults have suffered.

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

Hospital accommodation provided or available :

For smallpox—Fylde, Preston and Garstang Joint Hospital Board.
 Where situate—Elswick, near Kirkham. Is it joint or otherwise? Joint.

If you have the joint use of an isolation hospital or hospitals belonging to some other authority, state nature of "Agreement" or "Arrangement." For smallpox only.

Are any retaining fees paid? Yes—£73 per annum.

For other infectious diseases—Infectious Hospital. No. of beds available for your District:—20.

Where situate—Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. Is it joint or otherwise? Not joint.

If you have the joint use of an isolation hospital or hospitals belonging to some other authority, state nature of "Agreement" or "Arrangement." No.

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

Cost of hospital treatment for infectious disease—

Year ended 31st March, 1935, £784. Year ended 31st March, 1936, £799.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation—sufficient.

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage?—None required.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever?—None required. Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home? No.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative? Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough? No.

Is there any hospital accommodation within or without the District available for the use of the inhabitants of the area for the following?

(a) Children—Preston Royal Infirmary.

(b) Maternity—Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green, Fulwood.

Does the Local Authority contribute to any voluntary hospital? No.

Is there any institutional provision in your area for :

Unmarried mothers, Illegitimate infants, Homeless children—No.

Ambulance facilities :

(a) For infectious cases—Motor Ambulance, Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases—Two motor ambulances (Order of St. John and B.R.C.S.) Preston Royal Infirmary.

(c) Maternity patients. None.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

Is there in your district :

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and treatment)—Yes. Address of centre—Conservative Club, Bamber Bridge.

Give day and time open—Weekly, on Thursday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Anti-natal Clinic, Day Nursery, School Clinic, Orthopaedic Clinic, Artificial Light Clinic. No.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health, Charles J. Trimble.

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

Any other public appointments held by him? M.O.H. Fulwood

U.D., and Preston R.D. Cert. Factory Surgeon.

Is he in private practice? No.

Sanitary Inspector, Nicholas Baron. Whole or part-time—Whole Time

Other appointments held—Inspector of Meat and other Foods, Housing Officer, Cleansing Superintendent.

Veterinary Inspector, M.O.H. can call in veterinary assistance.

Does he make a routine examination of every herd in the district? No.

Any other Specialised Inspectors? None.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General Nursing. None.

(b) For infectious diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, etc. None.

State if nursing is provided by arrangement with a District Nursing Association or directly by the local authority. By a District Nursing Association.

Is there a District Nursing Association established *in the District*?—

Yes. Is it affiliated to the County Nursing Association?—Yes.

How many District Nurses employed?—One.

What co-ordination (if any) exists with the local authority—None.

Does the Association undertake—

(a) Midwifery cases? No. (b) Monthly nursing? No.

Total amount of financial assistance given by the local authority to voluntary associations—None.

Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the *local* authority? No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1936.

No. on Register—5. No. actually practising—5.

Health Education :

Any action taken by the local authority during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease and the importance of early treatment—Printed Leaflets distributed with reference to infectious diseases—Influenza. Measles.

3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply—Source—Supply taken from Thirlmere Scheme, Manchester Corporation.

Particulars of any new sources of supply—None.

Is the supply of district satisfactory? In quality, Yes. In quantity, Yes.

Constant or intermittent—Constant.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses with piped supplies—Direct from mains—3863. By stand pipe—0.

Possibilities of contamination—None.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination—None.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action—None.

If piped supply, state if water has been controlled by bacteriological examination—No.

Approximate number of dwellinghouses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc.—7.

Have these waters been analysed during the year? No.

Any insufficiency and where—None. Nature of extensions (if any) during the year—206 yards 4-inch main, 667 yards of 3-inch main.

Rivers and Streams—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams—The Ribble Joint Committee supervise this.

Have any new works been established—No.

Drainage and Sewerage—

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment—Precipitation and Filtration.

Any extension or improvement during the year with regard to works or sewerage system?—

184 yards 12-inch sewer—Cottage Lane.

200 „ 9-inch „ Prospect Avenue.

324 „ 9-inch „ Mayfield Avenue.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system—Outlying portions of the District.

Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc. where necessary.

Closet accommodation at end of 1936 :—

Privy Middens:—No. of Middens—25. No. of closets attached to these middens—27. Does this system still exist in populous and closely built centres? No. No. of pail closets—198. No. of dry ashpits (*excluding middens*)—52. No. of movable ashbins—3733. No. of houses on water carriage system—3646. No. of fresh water closets—3361. No. of waste water closets—285.

Conversions—		During year 1936.	During 5 years 1931—1935.
No. of privy closets	{ To fresh w.c.'s	....	8
	{ To waste w.c.'s	....	....
	{ To pails, etc.	....	6
No. of pail closets	{ To fresh w.c.'s	1	102
	{ To waste w.c.'s	....	....
No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s ...		5	11
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles ....		....	233

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets? Yes.

Does the Council contribute towards the cost of conversion? Yes.

If so, how much? One-half the cost.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for *new* property? W.C.'s.

Public Cleansing—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.—Two 30-cwt. motor vehicles.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies—Pail closets by box drag fitted on to motor. Privy ashpits by motor.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.—By tips.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies—Delivered to farmers and market gardeners.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools—None.

(f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents—None.

If a destructor provided, state situation—None.

State whether public cleansing is carried out by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses? Sanitary Authority.

Any extension or improvement during the year in the arrangements,
An additional motor obtained, horse vehicle abolished. Taking
into use a new site at Hannel Lane, as a tip.

Are motor vehicles used? Yes, two.

If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night? A few
remain, day scavenging.

Does the Sanitary Inspector supervise the scavenging?—Yes.

Sanitary Inspections during 1936—

No. of premises visited—7922.

Defects or nuisances—No. discovered 272; No. abated 251.

No. of notices served—Informal 237; Statutory 35.

Legal proceedings—None.

Smoke Nuisance. Any special action taken with regard to smoke
abatement.—No.

No of factory and works chimneys in the district—8. At four, only
part of the factory in use. No. of observations—None No. of
legal proceedings taken and result—None. Particulars of any
co-operative action with industry—None. What is the time limit
for the emission of black smoke per hour? None fixed.

Shops—Particulars of any action taken under provisions of Shops Act,
1934.—None. Awaiting decision of County Council.

Swimming Baths and Pools—

Brief particulars of any: (a) Public Swimming Baths or Pools—
Swimming pool at Walton Deepes, part of River Ribble.
(b) Privately-owned Swimming Baths or Pools open to public—
None. Any action taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the
water?—None, tidal river.

Eradication of bed bugs. Particulars of action during 1936. No. of
houses found to be infested—(a) Council houses, none. (b) Other
houses, 4. No. of houses disinfested—(a) Council houses, none.
(b) Other houses, 4.

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs.
Spraying with Zaldicide, fumigating with sulphur.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants
are free from vermin before removal to Council houses. None of the
houses demolished have been infected with vermin.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a
contractor? By local authority.

Offensive Trades—One. Character—Soap Boiler. Action taken or
needed—None required.

Workshops and Workplaces—No. on Register—51. What is their
condition?—Satisfactory.

Common Lodging-houses—None.

Houses let in Lodgings—None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—Date of Bye-laws—None. Action taken—
None exist. Action required—None.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.—None.

Canal Boats—Number inspected—None.

Reg Flock Acts, 1911 to 1928—

State whether there are in the district any premises on which
rag flock is manufactured, used, or sold—None.

HOUSING—(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	... 110
(i) By the local authority	... 20
(ii) By other local authorities	... none
(iii) By other bodies or persons	... 90
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the local authority (included under (a) (i) above)	... 20
(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above)	0

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)	... 76
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	... 268
2—(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... 18
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	... 44
3—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	41
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	... 20

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	... 22
---	--------

3. *Action under statutory powers during the year :—*

(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930	... none
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts	... none
(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
1—Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... 8
2—Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... 12
(d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930	... none

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	27
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	... 27
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	... 179½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	18
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	27
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... 155

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of house, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding—

The prevailing type of houses are cottages built in rows, detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows. 150 over 100 years, 1450 between 60 and 100 years, 1000 between 30 and 60 years, 1300 have been built within the past 30 years. In parts of the district the houses have been greatly improved by reconditioning and general repairs. There is little overcrowding.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district.—20

Sufficiency of Houses. Extent of shortage, if any, of houses available at reasonable rents, and the measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.—There is a shortage of cottages at reasonable rents, to provide accommodation for overcrowded houses, and to provide accommodation for newly-married couples.

Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future—None.

Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses—None.

Overcrowding :—

Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during 1936—None.

Number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations—None.

Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding—None.

Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding. Causes—how far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses, &c. Chiefly inability to pay the rents of available houses.

Fitness of Houses—

Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts—None up to the present.

Special measures taken or suggested, *e.g.*, in relation to particular types of insanitary property or in regard to arrangements for the gradual carrying out of programmes of repair.—Eight areas reported for Clearance, 10 individual houses reported for demolition, 14 houses reconditioned, plans and specifications approved for reconditioning 5 more houses.

No. of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply—3.

No. of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation—None.

Unhealthy Areas. Extent to which areas of the district are unhealthy, with information as to complaints received.—There is no evidence that any areas of the district are unhealthy.

Action taken during the year regarding :—

Clearance Areas.—No. of areas represented—8, comprising 32 houses. No. of Areas cleared—3, comprising 13 houses.

No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants—33.

Improvement Areas:—

No. of areas represented—None.

Byelaws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c. Adequacy of existing byelaws of each class, and special difficulties in or limits upon their enforcement—existing bye-laws cover requirements. No houses let in lodgings, and no tents, vans, or sheds.

General observations on housing matters not already covered, and on any difficulties experienced in housing administration and the measures taken to meet them—No difficulties experienced up to now.

Local Authority's Housing Scheme—

Give brief particulars of any scheme now in hand or contemplated. The five years' scheme submitted covered 49 houses, this has now been increased to 89 houses. A total of eight clearance areas have been submitted to the Council, in addition 11 individual houses will be demolished.

5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**(a) Milk Supply.—Action taken with regard to—**

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—All Milk Producers and Distributors are registered. Every dairy farm has been inspected; many improvements have been effected, and more are in progress.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1936—

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1936 in respect of: "Certified" milk (to 30th May, 1936)—None.

"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk (to 30th May, 1936)—
1—Bottling, None. 2—Distribution, None.

"Tuberculin Tested" milk (as from 1st June, 1936)—
1—Bottling, None. 2—Distribution, None.

"Grade A" milk (to 30th May, 1936). 1—Bottling, None.
2—Distribution, 3.

"Accredited" milk (as from 1st June, 1936). —
1—Bottling, None. 2—Distribution, 3.

No. of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk:—
Pasteurising Plants—None. Retail Distributors, 2.

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

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—
Yes.—How often?—Approximately twice a year.

What is their condition?—The majority good, a few require re-conditioning.

Have any notices been served during the year requiring structural alterations or improvements to farm buildings? If so, give the number—7.

In how many cases have the notices been complied with?—7.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) further works on the ground that the required alterations afforded an opportunity for the remodelling of cow-sheds?—Dairy and sterilization rooms provided, 3. Shippon floors made good, 2. Shippon walls rendered with cement, 2.

Any information as to the cost of work, either actual or estimated, Cost not known.

Farms.—No. of dairy farms—59. Approximate number of cows in the district—920.

Cowkeepers.—No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms)—61. No. of inspections during the year—93.

Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers).—No. of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers).—30.

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?—None.

Action taken by local authority as to Tuberculous milk. No. of samples submitted for biological test.—22. Result—positive, 3. negative, 19.

Bacteriological examinations.—Standard adopted—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. No. B. Coli in 0.1 c.c.

No. of samples, 6. No. satisfactory, 6. No. unsatisfactory, 0.

Sediment test.—No. of samples, None.

(b) Meat, &c.—Observations on—

1—Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared—Regular and general supervision.

No. of legal proceedings and result.—None.

2—Inspection of Meat ;

Animal	Total number of killings	No. of carcasses inspected	No. of condemnations			
			Entire carcasses		Parts of carcasses or organs	
			For tuberculosis	For diseases other than tuberculosis	For tuberculosis	For diseases other than tuberculosis
Cattle, other than cows	304	76	nil	nil	0	0
Cows	52	13	"	"	7-lb	0
Calves	6	2	"	"	0	0
Sheep	0	0	"	"	0	0
Lambs	1820	455	"	"	0	0
Pigs	109	109	"	"	179-lb	7-lb
Total	2291	655	"	"	186-lb	7-lb

(2) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—No.

Private slaughterhouses :—No. registered—None. No. licensed 2 annually.

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

Food poisoning ? Action taken (if any).—None.

Bakehouses :—Number—28. Condition—Satisfactory.

(c) Adulteration, &c.—Administered by the County Council.

(d) Bacteriological examinations of food :—Any analyses done during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent—None.

6.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY

General supervision where outbreaks occurred. Special efforts made to limit the disease. School inspection and contacts supervised.

The clinical type of and diffusion of smallpox, diphtheria, or cerebro-spinal fever—None.

Diphtheria antitoxin.—Notes on the supply and prompt use :—Always an ample supply. Early use when cases are discovered in time; large doses.

Is a supply kept *within* the district ?—Yes. If so, where ?—Infectious Hospital, Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners ?—Scarletinal Antitoxin.

Encephalitis lethargica.—Any special occurrence—No.
Any after-care measures adopted—No.

Scarlet fever.—Discovery of "return" cases—None.

Any observed relation between various forms of streptococcal infection scarlet fever, sore throat occurring without a rash, and puerperal fever—No.

Pneumonia, malaria, and dysentery — Experience in regard to these diseases—Pneumonia not always notified.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined ?—County Analyst and Preston Royal Infirmary.

No. of specimens examined in 1936 :—

Blood—1. Sputum—None. Throat Swabs—24. Swabs for ophthalmia neonatorum, None. Water, None. Others. None.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return Cases, (c) Carrier cases. Contacts are closely observed. Return cases none. No carriers under observation.

Extent to which school intimations of disease are utilised ?—Teachers are very helpful.

Has any use been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases ?—A supply obtained of Streptococcus antitoxin for administration in scarletina cases.

No. of children immunised against scarlet fever, none. Diphtheria, none.

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

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.—No. of vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health :—Primary, None. Re-vaccinations, None.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period—Measles, no. Whooping cough, no.
Diarrhoea (under 2 years), no. Chicken-pox, yes. Any others, no.

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1936 for—
Scarlet fever, 1. Measles, 1

Disinfection :—

No. of houses disinfected during 1936, 61. Method (state disinfectant used)—Formalin and Sulphur.

Are houses disinfected after (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Yes.
(b) Measles—Where necessary.

Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)—
Steam. No. of articles disinfected—346.

Where is apparatus situated?—Infectious Hospital, Brindle Rd.,
Bamber Bridge.

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

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

In how many instances has disinfestation been carried out?—
None necessary.

Method of disinfestation—Spraying with Klee-ol Insecticide
fluid or Zaldecide and sulphur fumes.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pests such as rats, bugs,
fleas, mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to and particulars
given of the measures taken for their suppression—Instructions
as to flies issued. Insect powder and rat biscuits on sale at
cost price.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient?
Yes, very.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect to notify? No.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuber-
culosis in any particular occupation in the district? No.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Any
action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees
in the milk trade? No action necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925. Any action taken under section 62—None.

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

Hospital Treatment—The Public Health Department, County
Council, undertake this. Provision of Nurses—County
nurses and health visitors.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Action taken (if any) under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925,
for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons
suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. — None of these
known.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1936.—The building of 20 houses to accommodate tenants from clearance areas and houses for demolition. General improvements and repairs to cottage property, water main and sewer extensions. The provision of playing fields. The provision of a mortuary.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.—The renovation of property suitable for repairs, new houses to be built to accommodate tenants displaced from clearance areas. Further closet conversions. The proper draining and construction of back passages and side streets. The provision and laying out of playing fields.

(Signed) Charles J. Trimble,
Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1937.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1936, for the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	24	None	None
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	58	None	None
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	None	None	None
Total ...	82	None	None

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1	1	—	—
do. do. defective	1	1	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

June, 1937.

Medical Officer of Health.



