[Report 1939-1941] / Medical Officer of Health, Walton-le-Dale U.D.C.

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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 Years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

1943:
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To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Minister of Health that Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health should be restricted to a bare framework of the peace time report; and that no details should be given of the movements and disposition of the population of the district during the war, I have not presented the usual Annual Report. As, however, the position now appears to have clarified and the necessity for secrecy is no longer one of urgency, I herewith present the Annual Report for the three years 1939, 1940 and 1941. They are restricted in information in order still to conform with the desire of the Minister, but they do present facts which are of interest and are capable of interpretation by those who know the district intimately.

Looking back, even for three years only, the stress, the strains, and the harassing times through which we have passed in this country, render it difficult to visualise and to place those years in proper perspective with the years which preceded the war.

I have, therefore, attempted to present a brief summary of the events of each of the years under review, with the hope that these reports will fall into line with the reports of the Medical Officers of Health who preceded me in this district, and will provide a continuity of record of the work carried out in the interests of Public Health in the Urban District.

Year 1939.

During this year Dr. Johnstone was the Medical Officer of Health until the outbreak of war in September, when he was called to the Services (he was on the Reserve of Officers), and I took over his duties. The whole year was marked by feverish activity in the preparation of First Aid Services, the training of personnel, and the organisation of a First Aid Post, of a First Aid Depot and an Ambulance Column, all as integral parts of the national organisation of civil defence against air raids.

All this necessitated many extra hours of work on the part of all the sanitary staff, and it was found impossible not to let it interfere with at least some of the peace time activities of the department.

At the end of August, when war was found to be inevitable, the district, which had been scheduled as a reception area for evacuees, received some 1,500 children and 300 adults from Manchester. This sudden increase of population in the district,

particularly of the younger ages of the population, could not fail to produce problems which the limited staff of the department had the greatest difficulty in solving. The general state of cleanliness of these evacuees left much to be desired, and their habits, nocturnal as well as diurnal, strained the resources of the cleansing and disinfecting units almost to breaking point. Many of these children on arrival were found to be infected with contagious diseases, and the limited local facilities for the treatment of such cases proved to be inadequate.

In spite of the willingness of the people of this district to receive these evacuees, and their kind-hearted endeavours to make the strangers feel at home, many knotty problems of child behaviour arose. In fact many of these problems were only solved by the return of some of the children to their homes, and in other cases by the transfer to Sick Bays and Hostels which were later provided by the County Council.

It was inevitable that such a movement of population dictated by panic, was bound to be characterised by inadequate details of administration, and that many of the difficulties which arose had never been visualised nor foreseen.

The greatest problem of all was provided by the very low standard of cleanliness of these evacuees, and the great differences which so noticeably existed in the respective standards of the city and the country districts.

During the year 1938, Dr. Johnstone, with the consent of the Council, had initiated a scheme for the Immunisation of children against Diphtheria, and in his report for that year he stated that at the end of 1938, approximately half of the school children in the district had been protected. He continued this essential work during 1939 with his usual energy, and the district owed much to his efforts, which resulted in a reduction in the number of cases of Diphtheria. The financial saving to the district, and the reduction in ill health amongst the children, which so frequently follows Diphtheria, were also consequences of importance.

Some other events of this year were the passage into law of the Lancashire County Council's " Rivers Board and General Powers Act," which regularised the registration of Hawkers and their premises, and extended the powers of control over the manufacture of ice cream and preserved foods; the compulsory notification of Measles and Whooping Cough temporarily; and the issue of a poster, which I drew up at the request of the Council, " Preserve your Health," drawing attention to methods of counteracting the ill effects of the black out, and finally the enforced postponement of the new sewage scheme as a result of the outbreak of war.

Year 1940.

Dr. Johnstone, who had been discharged from military service on medical grounds at the end of 1939, again took up duty as Medical Officer of Health at the beginning of the year, but finally retired at the end of March for health reasons.

Just as the year 1939 might be described as the year of preparation for war, so 1940 might be called the year of consolidation of those measures. The presence of the evacuees still gave rise to problems of administration, and the occurrence of Measles and Scarlet Fever amongst them in the early part of the year caused many extra hours of work for the Health Department. Indeed one group had 26 children removed to hospital or to a Sick Bay out of a total of 45. The work was not eased by the somewhat unnecessary strictures placed upon the use of A.R.P. transport for the removal of these cases by the Government Departments.

Infectious Disease continued to occupy a prominent position as a possible consequence of the extension of the war more actively to this country. Certain precautions therefore were adopted in the Urban District not only to provide a workable scheme in case of necessity, but also to keep a more active watch for the inception of Enteric and other diseases. In connection with this, a monthly bacteriological test of the water supply was carried out and samples of milk were taken and submitted to Bacterological test at more frequent intervals. Posters on the "Precautions against the spread of Enteric Diseases" were printed and issued to all persons who retailed food or prepared it for sale. The water samples all proved satisfactory, and the majority of the milk samples showed the same satisfactory state, although two were found to contain the Tubercle Bacillus.

The occurrence of a milk borne epidemic of Paratyphoid Fever in the early part of the year was determined by energetic control of the milk concerned, and the issue of posters advising the people to boil their milk.

The latter end of the year was marked by the inception of enemy aerial attacks, one of which caused casualties in the district, many unfortunately fatal. This was a test for the casualty services of all they had learnt and practised so regularly, and right worthily they rose to the occasion. The constant alarms and the many extra hours of duty during alerts were very disturbing to the routine work of the Department, and in fact many of its normal activities could not be pursued.

The increase in the population of the district, due to various causes, proved a serious overload on the already overloaded sewerage plant but without, so far as could be ascertained, causing any serious effects or illness.

The gift of two ambulances to the Council for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district initiated a day and night service for the removal of accidents or sick persons to hospital.

Year 1941.

The beginning of the year was marked by the sudden death at a very early age of Mr. James Crook, Additional Sanitary Inspector. He had been on the staff for almost two years, had done excellent work, and his death was undoubtedly accelerated by the very long hours he was on duty at the First Aid Depot, of which he was the Depot Superintendent.

He was succeeded later in the year by Mr. Tom Lawson, who came from the staff of the Medical Officer of Health of Preston.

This year was coloured and marked by the continued and intense enemy aerial activity, fortunately without serious results to this district. The almost continual "alerts" and the many hours of stand by duty, with the necessity for persistent training in order to keep the First Aid Services efficient and ready, again made it difficult to pursue the normal activities of the Health Department, and necessitated the curtailment of routine inspections and other work of importance in the realms of preventive medicine. It was not found possible to devote full energy to follow up the good start which Dr. Johnstone had made with the Immunisation of the child population against Diphtheria, although the campaign still went on. The Ministry of Health were now supplying the serum free for this work, and it was issued to the practitioners in the district from the Health Office when required. During this year it was arranged to pay the practitioners a fee for each child immunised individually, and this gave an impetus to the progress of the Scheme.

A census of all the clubs, schools and halls in the district was made with a view to their utilisation as Emergency Feeding Centres, and a detailed report of their facilities and possibilities was prepared.

Full arrangements were made to deal with food contaminated by persistant gases.

Certain films, prepared by the Ministry of Information for instructional purposes, were obtained and shown to members of the Council, the Civil Defence Forces, and the general public.

During the year an extensive and widely spread epidemic of Paratyphoid Fever appeared in the country generally. It was a food borne epidemic mainly conveyed by manufactured confectionery. Fortunately no cases occurred in this district, but it was considered advisable to offer to those members of the Civil Defence Forces who were mobile and liable to be called to other

districts, immunisation against Enteric Diseases. Many of them availed themselves of the opportunity to be protected. All the Doctors, all persons who handled or sold food in this District, were notified of this epidemic, and posters were displayed in prominent positions warning the public of the epidemic and the necessity for extra care.

A complete census was made during the year of all the stocks of dressings and antiseptics available in the district, their situation and their availability in the event of invasion.

Certain officials from the Ministry of Health who visited the district were dissatisfied with the provision made at the First Aid Post for the decontamination of gas casualties. Admittedly the existing arrangements were inadequate, and a new centre was designed, approved, and commenced at the old Fever Hospital. Advantage was taken of the steam disinfection plant already in existence to build a centre which could be used not only for decontamination from gas, but also for the disinfestation of persons who were lousy; or it could be used for the complete treatment of people affected by Scabies. In other words, a unit was formed with uses in peace as well as in war.

The work was carried out by the whole-time members of the First Aid Parties and the plans were drawn by Mr. Baron, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Typhus Fever was an ever present risk at this time, and the Ministry of Health issued a Circular on the measures to be adopted to meet all emergencies and the new gas decontamination unit was a very necessary and vital part of the local scheme.

There had been during these years of the war a small, though definite, increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, especially of the Non-pulmonary type. The question of milk is always bound to arise in such an event and therefore increased attention was devoted to the control of this vital food for the young.

Out of 36 samples submitted for bacteriological examination, six were found to contain the Tubercle Bacillus, and the bacteriological tests of 33 samples showed that 16 were satisfactory, and 17 unsatisfactory. That milk of such a quality was being supplied to the public could not be described as less than disquieting.

The removal of skilled labour, the call for more and more milk, and the utilisation of milk of a poor quality for domestic use which had previously been used for cheese making, were all causes for this unsatisfactory position. Energetic measures were adopted by inspection, warning letters, and more frequent sampling to improve this position. Sooner or later the question of the heat treatment of all milk for domestic use either by pasteurisation or some similar method must arise; but until the individual human error, which is so potent a factor in the existing machinery, is eliminated, no really satisfactory solution of this problem can be guaranteed.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area in Acres 4,761

Population Census, 1931 12,718

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population:—

Mid-1939	Mid-1940	Mid-1941
13,860	14,240	12,718

Number of inhabited houses, Census, 1931 3,314

Number of inhabited house (according to Rate Books):—

1939	1940	1941
4,140	4,143	4,143

Rateable Value:—

1939	1940	1941
£58,868	£59,649	£59,084

Sum represented by a penny rate:—

1939	1940	1941
£227	£235	£236

Social conditions.—The chief industries are cotton manufacture, engineering, market gardening and milk production. In addition, there are four corn mills in the district. No excessive morbidity can be attributed to any of the industries in the district.

Vital Statistics.

The table below gives the figures for the three years under review.

	1939			1940			1941		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Live Births: Legitimate ...	90	102	192	102	115	217	96	108	204
Illegitimate ..	4	...	4	4	2	6	2	6	8
Total ...	94	102	196	106	117	223	98	114	212
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population		14·3			15·6			14·9	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Still Births: Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate ...	8	2	10	5	2	7	...	1	1
Total ...	8	2	10	5	2	7	2	3	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		48			30			23	

	1939			1940			1941		
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births	61			62			42		
Death rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	57			64			43		
Death rate illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	250			nil			nil		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Deaths	83	103	186	92	118	210	84	85	169
Death rate per 1,000 population from all causes	13·4			14·7			11·9		
Death rate per 1,000 population from Cancer ...	1·65			1·82			1·41		
Death rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·28			·35			·42		
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	nil			2			1		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	nil			nil			nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	nil			nil			nil		
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	1			1			nil		

	Per 1,000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death-Rate	Death-Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death-Rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births	
Mean 5 years, 1934-38 ...	14·3	12·4	0·47	1·77	4·56	4·33	57
1939	14·3	13·4	0·28	1·65	nil	nil	61
1940	15·6	14·7	0·35	1·82	8·92	8·65	62
1941	14·9	11·9	0·42	1·41	4·69	4·58	42
County of Lancaster (1941)	14·73	13·06	0·43	1·65	3·38	3·24	61
England and Wales (1941)	14·2	12·9	0·60	*	*	2·23	59

* Figures not available

This table calls for little comment, a slight increase may be noted in the birth rate as well as in the death rate. There is a progressivly increasing death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, this rate was at a record low level in 1938, e.g., .22 per 1,000. The deaths from Cancer have shown a steady level, not markedly increasing, but certainly showing no reduction. The Registrar General usually supplies a comparability factor for the purpose of adjusting the birth and death rates so that they may be comparable with other districts. This was discontinued in 1940, therefore all the figures given are crude and have not been subjected to the comparability factor.

Analysis of Causes of Deaths.

Causes of Death.	1939			1940			1941		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cancer Malignant Disease	12	11	23	9	17	26	14	6	20
Diabetes	3	3	6	1	1	2	...	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	8	5	13	8	15	23	4	11	15
Heart Disease	26	32	58	24	24	48	26	22	48
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bronchitis	3	3	6	6	9	15	3	8	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	4	2	6	1	3	4	5	3	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	1	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
,, (over 2 years) ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	3	6	9	5	1	6
Other Liver Diseases ...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	6	7
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
Congenital Debility Premature Births ... Malformations, etc.	2	5	7	6	6	12	3	5	8
Senility	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other Violence	4	7	11	19	17	36	7	1	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	1	4	4	1	5	2	4	6
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3
Other Defined Diseases ...	8	9	17	5	6	11	6	8	14
Influenza	1	4	5	1	3	4	2	...	2
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	83	103	186	92	118	210	84	85	169

Table of Five Decades.

This table compares five decades, it also gives the figures for 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Period	Per 1,000 Population			Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhœa	Infantile Mortality Rate
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	
Ten Years											
1891-1900	30·8	18·9	1·25	133	27	46	16	211	15	122	188
1901-1910	26·3	14·7	0·95	116	21	98	15	391	16	58	128
1911-1920	18·7	13·7	0·91	54	5	166	16	565	11	46	107
1921-1930	16·0	12·0	0·72	7	0	66	5	310	0	11	64
1931-1940	14·0	12·7	0·44	5	2	47	3	414	0	5	56
1938	16·8	13·1	0·22	0	0	14	0	86	0	0	35
1939	14·3	13·4	0·28	0	0	6	0	47	0	1	61
1940	15·6	14·7	0·35	2	0	3	0	45	0	1	62
1941	14·9	11·9	0·42	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	42

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Whereas in 1938 only three persons died from this disease in this district, this being a record low level for deaths from Phthisis, during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941, the deaths were on a progressively rising scale, namely four, five and six respectively.

There were several explanations for this increase; the strain of increased hours of work, the anxiety connected with the war; the poorer food, and the reduced ventilation due to the black-out.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.—The deaths from Bronchitis in the three years under review showed an increase, e.g., six in 1939, 15 in 1940, and 11 in 1941. The severe winters experienced in these years were an undoubted factor in this increase.

Pneumonia, as a result largely of new treatment, showed no increase in deaths, e.g., six, four and eight respectively in 1939, 1940 and 1941, as compared with 1938, when there were six deaths. This was satisfactory, as these winters favoured a high number of deaths from Pneumonia.

Cancer.—The deaths from the various forms of Malignant Disease were in 1939, 1940 and 1941, 23, 26, and 20 respectively. These numbers were about average for the district.

Other Causes of Death.—Heart Diseases continued to claim a large number of deaths, 58, 48 and 48 respectively in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Cerebral Haemorrhage caused in the same years 13, 23 and 15 deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—Congenital Debility, Premature Births, and Malformations continued to cause far too numerous deaths in young babies. The deaths numbered 7, 12, and 8 in the three years. A more extensive use of the Antenatal services, now so freely available, would undoubtedly have some effect in the reduction of these deaths.

	Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1–2 weeks	2–3 weeks	3–4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
1939	Premature Births... ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
	Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Congenital Heart Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
	Acute Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	TOTAL ...	4	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	11
1940	Premature Births... ...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8
	Madasmus Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Status Lymphaticus ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Hypostatic Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	TOTAL ...	6	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	14
1941	Premature Births... ...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastro Intestinal Obstruction	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	TOTAL ...	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	9

Maternal Mortality.—In 1939 there were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis, but there were two deaths in 1940 and one in 1941 from this cause.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.—G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.—Nicholas Baron, C.R.San.I., also acts as Cleansing Superintendent.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.—James Thomas Crook, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.S.I., for 1939 and 1940; for 1941, Thomas Lawson, A.R.S.I.

Public Vaccinator.—Dr. Lumley.

Certifying Factory Surgeon.—Dr. C. J. Trimble, C.B., C.M.G.

Bacteriological and Pathological Facilities.—The Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary has continued to be used. It has rendered good service in the diagnosis of disease. The district is fortunate to have such a well equipped laboratory so easily available and so readily accessible.

In 1939 the following examinations were made:—swabs for Diphtheria, 21; Sputum, 1.

In 1940:—Diphtheria swabs, 13; Enteric Fever, 4; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 3; Sputum, 1; Venereal Diseases, 1.

In 1941:—Swabs for Diphtheria, 8.

Ambulance Services.—Cases of Infectious Disease are removed in the ambulance owned by the Infectious Diseases Joint Board.

For accidents and cases of sickness an ambulance was run by the Fire Service but in 1940 this service to the public was taken over by the Council. Two ambulances presented to the Council for this purpose came into service. The drivers and attendants are part of the A.R.P. staff, and the organisation is under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health. A twenty-four hour service has been available, and it has been of great assistance to the inhabitants of the district.

Nursing in the Home.—This is carried out by the local Nursing Association, which is associated with the Lancashire County Nursing Association.

County Council Services in the Area.

Midwifery Service.—Two midwives are provided by Lancashire Council. Their names, addresses, and telephone numbers are given below:—

Mrs. S. E. Hodgkinson, S.C.M.,
307, Station Road, Bamber Bridge. Telephone 85360.

Miss A. Spencer, S.C.M.,
Knotville, Walton-le-Dale. Telephone 4783.

Antenatal Clinic.—This meets fortnightly at the School Clinic in Brindle Road, and is available for all expectant mothers in the district. Dr. Simpson, Obstetrical Specialist of the Preston Royal Infirmary, is at present on war service and his duties have been discharged by Mr. Andison.

Abnormal cases or those with difficult home circumstances are admitted to the Preston Royal Infirmary Maternity Hospital or to the Sharoe Green Maternity Hospital. Free dental treatment and dentures are provided at the clinic by the County Council Dentist for those women in attendance at the Ante-natal Clinic.

The number of women who attended this clinic, and their attendances for the three years were:—

1939 ..... 158 women made 481 attendances.
1940 ..... 162 women made 498 attendances.
1941 ..... 187 women made 643 attendances.

After their confinement, these mothers are encouraged to attend for Post-natal examination and advice. In each of the three years 50, 38, and 33 women respectively took advantage of these facilities.

The Child Welfare Centre.—This meets on each Thursday afternoon.

In 1939, 409 children attended and made 3,602 attendances.
In 1940, 354 children attended and made 2,458 attendances.
In 1941, 370 children attended and made 2,597 attendances.

The School Clinic.—Children of the schools in the district and from schools in the surrounding districts can attend for inspection or for the treatment of Minor Ailments at the School Clinic in Brindle Road.

In 1939, 279 children made 1,041 attendances.
In 1940, 354 children made 2,458 attendances.
In 1941, 370 children made 2,597 attendances.

An Ophthalmic Clinic is held fortnightly for the treatment of defective vision and squint.

In 1939, 96 children made 125 attendances.

In 1940, 115 children made 161 attendances.

In 1941, 132 children made 191 attendances.

The **Dental Section** provides conservative as well as extraction treatment for those children who require it.

In 1939, 921 children made 1,691 attendances.

In 1940, 476 children made 826 attendances.

In 1941, 643 children made 1,103 attendances.

(In 1940, a dentist was not available for five months).

All these figures for the clinic include evacuees who received treatment.

Orthopaedic Cases attend at Leyland Orthopaedic Clinic on the first Monday afternoon in each month. Those children who require hospital treatment are admitted to the Lancashire County Orthopaedic Hospital at Biddulph, or to beds owned by the County in Hospitals at Heswall or Windermere.

Blind Children are admitted to the Fulwood Blind School, where they are trained later for trades suitable for the Blind.

Deaf and Dumb Children are trained at the Royal Cross School for the Deaf and Dumb in Preston.

Children who are **Mentally Deficient** are admitted to Institutions under the control of the Lancashire Asylums Board.

Venereal Diseases are treated at Preston Royal Infirmary.

Tuberculosis.—Patients suffering from the various forms of this disease attend for consultation, for light treatment, or for X rays at the Tuberculosis Dispensary at Walton's Parade, Preston. Those requiring hospital or sanatorium treatment are admitted to institutions administered by the Lancashire County Tuberculosis Service.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases are accommodated at the Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital at Fulwood.

The number of cases admitted to this hospital from this district was:—

1939	41
1940	44
1941	31

Small Pox cases are admitted to the Joint Board Hospital at Elswick. No cases occurred in this district in the three years.

General Diseases.—Three hospitals are available:—

1. Preston Royal Infirmary.
2. St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.
3. Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital.

The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

None of the various notifiable infectious diseases provided serious cause for anxiety during the three years.

Scarlet Fever which had been prevalent in 1938 (86 cases) showed a reduction in the number of cases each year:—47 in 1939, 45 in 1940, and 29 in 1941.

Diphtheria showed a similar progressive reduction, e.g., 14, 6, 3, and 1.

Measles and Whooping Cough were made notifiable in October, 1939, and this has resulted in a great increase in the number of notifications. The tables below give an analysis of the notifications separated into age groups.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the following years :—

	Notifiable Diseases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.														HOSPITAL.	
			YEARS.														
		Total cases at all ages	Under 1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–35	35–45	45–65	65 and over	Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to hospital.	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district
1939	Scarlet Fever	47	...	...	1	2	6	20	8	3	4	3	...	...	...	35	
	Diphtheria	6	...		2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
	Measles	62	...	10	7	14	13	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
	Pneumonia	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	1	...	1	
	Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	129	...	10	10	16	19	40	12	4	7	6	4	1	...	60	
1940	Scarlet Fever	45	...	1	2	1	7	16	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	37	
	Diphtheria	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Para-Typhoid	2					2									2	
	Measles	156	2	11	12	18	20	73	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pneumonia	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	
	Puerperal pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
	Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	220	3	12	16	21	30	91	22	11	8	2	4	...	...	46	
1941	Scarlet Fever	29	...	...	1	...	1	16	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	27	
	Diphtheria	1	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Measles	137	3	8	15	18	22	57	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	
	Whooping Cough	35	3	3	6	4	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pneumonia	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	
	Puerperal pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
	Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	1	
	TOTAL	221	6	11	22	22	33	85	13	9	6	4	8	2	...	34	

School Closures for Infectious Diseases.

It was not found necessary to close any school in the area for the purpose of controlling Infectious Disease during the three years under review.

Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 47 cases of Tuberculosis (23 Respiratory and 24 non-respiratory) on the register. During this year 17 new cases were notified and 23 cases were removed, so that at the end of 1938 there was a reduction in the number of cases to 41 (24 Pulmonary and 17 Non-pulmonary).

During 1939, 9 Respiratory and 5 Non-respiratory new cases were notified. 4 Pulmonary cases died, and with transfers to and from other districts and a number of recoveries from the disease, the number of persons remaining on the Register at the end of the year was 46 (22 Pulmonary, 24 Non-pulmonary).

In 1940, 4 Respiratory and 7 Non-respiratory cases were notified. 5 Respiratory cases died and 1 Non-respiratory. At the end of the year, 21 Pulmonary and 25 Non-pulmonary cases, e.g., 46 in all, remained on the Register.

During 1941, 13 Respiratory and 5 Non-respiratory new cases were notified, and with 7 Respiratory deaths and 2 Non-respiratory deaths during the year, and with the transfers and recoveries at the end of this year there remained 47 cases (24 Pulmonary and 23 Non-pulmonary).

In these three years there was a slight though definite rise in the total number of cases and averydefinite increase in the number of fatal cases.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1939, 1940, and 1941 :—

	Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Years								
1939	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	10 ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	15 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	20 ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	25 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35 ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	45 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55 ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	4	5	4	1	3	1	0	0
		9		5		4		0	
1940	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	15 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	20 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	25 ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	35 ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
	45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals ...	2	2	3	4	4	1	1	0
		4		7		5		1	
1941	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	15 ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	20 ...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...
	25 ...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
	35 ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	45 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65 and upwards	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Totals ...	4	9	4	1	2	5	1	1
		13		5		7		2	

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Milk Production.

In 1939 there were 67 dairy farms in the district with approximately 1,140 cows. Of these farms, 15 were licensed by the County Council to produce " Accredited Milk." The number of cow-keepers was 68, and in addition there were 27 dairymen or milk purveyors.

It has already been mentioned earlier in the report that the pressure of A.R.P. work hindered greatly much of the routine work of the department. The control of milk suffered perhaps more than other parts of the work because of the long periods of time which necessarily must be spent if inspections are to be thorough, and must also be spent in the purchasing of samples for bacteriological examination.

During this year no samples were taken by the Health Staff.

The County Sanitary Inspector took two samples of milk from Accredited farms for submission to test for Tubercle Bacillus. One was negative and the other positive.

The number of licenses issued during the year were two distributors' licenses for Accredited Milk, and two distributors' licenses for Pasteurised Milk.

In 1940. there were 64 dairy farms with approximately 1,120 cows in the district. Two further farms had been licensed this year to produce Accredited Milk, making 17 in all. The number of cow-keepers was 65, and the number of dairymen and milk purveyors (other than cow-keepers) was 27.

During this year, seven samples were taken by the Health staff and examined for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus, all were negative. The bacteriological tests of the same samples showed that six were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

From the Accredited Farms, the County Sanitary Inspector took 14 samples, which by bacteriological tests proved that 13 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory. The same samples examined for Tubercle Bacillus showed 12 negative and 2 positive.

Two Distributors' licenses for Accredited Milk and two for Pasteurised Milk were issued.

In 1941 the number of farms (64) was the same as in the previous year, and the number of cows was also approximately the same. There were 65 cow-keepers, and in addition, 25 milk purveyors. The same retailers were licensed for the sale of Accredited Milk and for Pasteurised Milk and the number of

farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk was 17. The Health staff took 31 samples of milk during the year and submitted them for both bacteriological test and for Tubercle Bacillus (three of these were school samples). Sixteen of these were satisfactory for bacterial purity and 15 were unsatisfactory. The test for Tubercle Bacillus yielded 23 negative results and 5 positive (1 of the 3 school milks was positive). Of these 6 positive results, only 2 were from farms in this district.

The County Sanitary Inpector took from the Accredited Milk farms 12 samples for Tubercle Bacillus, all of which were negative, and 4 samples for bacterial purity, all of which were satisfactory.

One sample taken to test the efficiency of pasteurisation showed that it was satisfactory.

If the Accredited Farms, from which the results were very satisfactory, be excluded, the tests from the others revealed very unsatisfactory results. Too many samples contained Tubercle Bacilli, and practically half of them were contaminated with the organisms of manure. Both states constituted a serious risk to the health of the young children of the district. In every case where the purity of the milk was unsatisfactory, the producer or purveyor was informed of the contaminated state of his milk and warned of the necessity for greater care in its production. The farm was visited and instructions given in the better production, storing, and cooling of milk. Subsequent sampling in many cases showed the benefit of this procedure.

Where the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus in milk is confirmed by the Laboratory, the County Public Health Department is immediately informed by telephone (this is later confirmed by letter). This information is then passed on to the Inspector of the Board of Agriculture who is responsible for any further investigations. Usually three or more months elapse between the date of the original sampling and the date when information is received that the farm herd is now free from Tubercle. In many cases the cow affected is not found, it has been disposed of or sold in the interval between the time of taking the sample and inception of investigations at the farm.

The whole of this procedure is far too cumbersome, and valuable time is wasted which should be devoted to the protection of the milk drinking portion of the population whilst the investigations are proceeding. As it is at present this infected milk continues to be supplied to the public until the cow affected has been segregated and proved to be tuberculous.

The time has arrived when steps should be taken to simplify the whole procedure, and by shortening the period when such infected milk can be supplied to the public to provide a much greater degree of safety to milk consumers.

These desirable objects can best be attained by the compulsory notification of Tuberculosis in cattle with the imposition of heavy penalties for failure to notify. An immediate inspection would be made by a Veterinary Surgeon without cost to the farmer as soon as the notification has been received. There would be an absolute prohibition of the sale of all milk from this farm to the public until the milk had been sterilized by some form of heat treatment. Due safeguards against pecuniary loss through the slaughter of the affected cow or by the restricted sale of milk, would be provided for the farmer who would, in addition, be paid a fee for the notification. In order to ensure speed of operation the local authority would be made responsible for the whole control of these operations instead of the three authorities who now share the responsibility in the present procedures.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

All the eleven schools in the area, during the three years under review, received daily supplies of milk under the above scheme. Constant supervision has been exercised over the quality and purity of this milk, and so far as possible pasteurised milk has been supplied to these schools. Tests have been made at six monthly intervals to ascertain the presence or absence of the Tubercle Bacillus.

In 1939, the five samples taken were all negative.

In 1940, two samples were taken and both were negative.

In 1941, three samples were taken, one was positive and two negative.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

In 1939 the number of cases of Tuberculosis in cattle reported in the district was nil.

In 1940, two cases were reported and the cattle affected slaughtered.

In both these cases the occurrence of the disease was discovered in the routine samples taken by the Health Staff for the purpose of bacteriological examination.

In 1941, six cases were discovered in routine samples taken by the Health Staff for submission to a bacteriological test. Only two of these positive results were in this district and in each case the affected beasts confirmed to be suffering from the disease were slaughtered, they numbered two.

Meat and other Foods.

Up to the beginning of the war a proportion of the animals slaughtered for human food were inspected. After the onset of the war the slaughtering of cattle in the district ceased, and all cattle had to be slaughtered at the Abattoir in Preston in order to provide effective supervision of the meat ration. Prior to this transference the number of animals slaughtered in 1939 was:—

	No. killed.	No. inspected.
Cattle and calves	364 ...	103
Sheep and Lambs	1900 ...	202
Pigs	50 ...	50

Condemnation of Food unfit for Human Consumption.

During 1939, 74lbs. of meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption, 60lbs. for Tuberculosis and 14lbs. for other diseases.

In 1940 19 tons of wheat and 10lbs. of butter were condemned.

In 1941 12,240 eggs were condemned in the collecting stations, 63lbs. of beef and 12lbs. of bacon, were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Fifteen tons of wheat and 130 oranges were condemned.

The following amount of tinned foods were also found to be blown or otherwise unfit for human food:—648 tins of fish, 292 tins of evaporated milk, 3 tins of tomatoes, and 3 tins of pork and beans.

The total weight of all food condemned was 15 tons 8 cwt. 96lbs. In this year food damaged in transit, or through other causes rendered unfit for human use was admitted to the district for conversion to food for animals. The total quantity was 28 tons 13 cwt. and 44lbs., and consisted of apples, currants, sultanas, prunes, pea nuts, vegetable stew, pineapple, rice, dates, and raisins.

In every case a signed certificate was obtained from the buyer that none of this condemned food would be used for human consumption.

The Food and Drugs Act (Adulteration) 1928, and The Food and Drug Act, 1938.

Under these Acts, foods and drugs were examined for quality by the County Police up to August, 1940, but after that date samples were taken by the County Sanitary Inspectors.

No figures were available previous to August, 1940, but after this date the following samples were taken:—

	Milk	Others	Total
1940	19	27	46
1941	30	18	48

New Legislation in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

1939. The Rivers Pollution and General Powers Act (Lancashire County Council).
The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
Civil Defence Regulations, 1939.
The Measles and Whooping Cough Notification Regulations.

1940. Compulsory Notification of Measles and Whooping Cough.
Ministry of Health Circular, " Precautions against the spread of Enteric Diseases."

1941. Ministry of Health Circular, " Precautions against Typhus Fever."
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1941.

Water Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. Whittle, the Water Engineer, for the details of the water supply which are given below. Throughout the three years the quality of the water has been high, the quantity sufficient, and the tests for bacterial contact and for quality have invariably been satisfactory.

In 1941, at the request of the Council, I took monthly samples and submitted them for bacterial tests. Thirteen samples were taken from various parts of the district and they were all satisfactory. Two taken in 1940 had also been satisfactory.

Report on Water Supply, Years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Year Ending December 31st, 1939.	Gallons.
Taken from Thirlmere at both Meter Houses ...	185,054,000
Consumed by meter on pipe line en route to Reservoir	1,414,000
Total Thirlmere water delivered in district	183,640,000
Consumed by meter outside district	3,214,000
	180,426,000
Consumed by meter inside district	38,066,000
Total supply for Domestic and all other purposes	142,360,000
Giving a daily supply of	390,027
Estimating the population at 13,860, we have a consumption per head per day of	28

Water Main Extensions (All in 3″ Spun Iron Pipes).	Yards.
Lindley Street, Lostock Hall	111
Rosemead Avenue (off Todd Lane South) Lostock Hall	36
School Lane, Bamber Bridge	73
The Crescent and Albert Road (off Todd Lane South) Lostock Hall	205
Sephton Street, Lostock Hall	32
Total Main Extensions	457

On Rateable Value.		Supplied by Meter.	
Houses	4013	Farms (including Poultry Farms)	85
Farms	11	Schools	11
Clubs	2	Public Houses	26
Other properties such as Workshops, Churches, Drill Hall, Hospital, etc.	15	Mills and Workshops	43
		Clubs, including Recreation rooms, and Dance Halls	14
		Market Gardeners	33
		Fried Fish and Chip Shops	18
		Residences	16
		Railways	7
		Shops, etc.	20
	4,041	Total ...	273

Year Ending, December, 1940.	Gallons.
Taken from Thirlmere at both Meter Houses ...	197,949,000
Consumed by meter on pipe line en route to Reservoir	1,381,000
Total Thirlmere water delivered in district	196,568,000
Consumed by Meter outside district	2,590,000
	193,978,000
Consumed by meter inside district	39,950,000
Total supply for Domestic and all other purposes	154,028,000
Giving a daily supply of	421,994
Estimating the population at 14,200 we have a consumption per head per day of	29

Water Main Extensions.

Nil.

On Rateable Value.		Supplied by Meter.	
Houses	4029	Farms (including Poultry Farms)	95
Farms	3	Schools	11
Clubs	2	Public Houses	26
Other properties such as Workshops, Churches, Drill Hall, Hospitals, etc.	15	Mills and Workshops	43
		Clubs (including Recreation Rooms, Dance Halls, etc.)	14
		Market Gardeners	34
		Fried Fish and Chip Shops	18
		Residences	16
		Railways	7
		Shops, etc.	20
Total ...	4,049	Total ...	284

Year Ending December, 1941.	Gallons.
Taken from Thirlmere at both Meter Houses ...	199,135,000
Consumed by meter on pipe line en route to Reservoir	1,341,000
Total Thirlmere water delivered in district	197,794,000
Consumed by meter outside district	3,143,000
	194,651,000
Consumed by meter inside district	54,940,000
Total supply for Domestic and all other purposes	139,711,000
Giving a daily supply of	382,769
Estimating the population at 14,200, we have a consumption per head per day of	26.9

Water Main Extensions.

Nil.

On Rateable Value.		Supplied by Meter.	
Houses	4029	Farms (including Poultry Farms)	96
Farms	3	Schools	11
Clubs	2	Public Houses	26
Other properties such as Workshops, Churches, Drill Hall, Hospitals, etc.	15	Mills and Workshops	43
		Clubs (including Recreation Rooms, Dance Halls, etc.)	14
		Market Gardeners	39
		Fried Fish and Chip Shops	18
		Residences	16
		Railways	7
		Shops, etc.	20
		Food Stores	2
Total ...	4,049	Total ...	292

Drainage and Sewerage.

The area is on the whole well sewered, but certain of the less accessible outlying districts are incomplete in this respect.

In 1938, a Ministry of Health enquiry was held on the question of the reconstruction of the sewage works and permission was granted to proceed and to obtain £70,600 by borrowing for this purpose. Before this work could be initiated, the outbreak of war occurred, and the Minister of Health withdrew his permission to borrow this money.

With the increase which has occurred in the population of the district during the three years under review, the problem of the already overloaded sewage plant has become not less pressing.

It is obvious with the shortage of labour and with materials unobtainable or not available that these works could not be extended or renewed during the war years. That will be a task which must be undertaken as soon as possible after the termination of the war.

Rivers and Streams.

The Ribble and the Darwen flow through the district, they are under the direct supervision of the Lancashire Rivers Board.

Closet Accommodation.

Walton-le-Dale is well situated with respect to closet accommodation, and the conversion of privies and pail closets to the water carriage system has been continuous over a number of years.

The table shewn below compiled by Mr. Baron, Chief Sanitary Inspector, gives a comparative record of the progress.

	1910	1918	1941
No. of Privy Closets	621	255	24
No. of Pail Closets	1093	973	157
No. of Waste Water Closets	345	327	257
No. of Fresh Water Closets	694	1267	3671
No. of Houses with dry Ash-pits	1499	994	51
No. of Houses with Ashpails	1058	1632	4012

Public Cleansing.

This service is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is appended.

Sanitary Inspection.

The amount of sanitary work accomplished, the number of inspections, and the number of nuisances detected and abated are all detailed in Mr. Baron's report.

The district has been under constant supervision although, as mentioned earlier in the report, the surveillance has been less complete by reason of pressure of work connected with the war than would be considered desirable in times of peace.

Private Streets and Back Passages.

After the outbreak of the war the paving and surfacing of unmade streets under the Private Street Works Act of 1892 were much restricted. During 1939, up to the outbreak of war, the following work was carried out:—Carr Street, Bamber Bridge, and Moss Street, Lostock Hall, were made up. In 1940 and 1941, all work in connection with street improvement ceased.

Schools.

There are eleven schools in the district. The majority of the buildings are satisfactory for light and ventilation, but there are exceptions, and the most unsatisfactory is St. Aidan's, in School Lane. Several of the school playgrounds are inadequate.

Playing Fields.

There are playing fields in Higher Walton, Walton-le-Dale and Lostock Hall. The playing facilities in Bamber Bridge are inadequate.

Bathing facilities and swimming pools are insufficient for the needs of the district.

Housing.

During 1939, 100 houses were built, 86 by private enterprise, and 14 by the Council. These houses were mainly to re-house persons displaced from clearance areas. Four houses in Gillibrand Street, eight in Meanygate and nine in School Lane were demolished.

In 1940, 17 houses in course of erection in 1939 were completed and occupied. Fourteen houses were lost as a result of enemy action.

In 1941, no new houses were erected.

In 1938 there were 4,061 houses in the district.

In 1939 100 houses were built and 21 demolished, so that the number of houses was 4,140.

In 1940 17 houses were completed, 14 destroyed, and the total number was 4,143.

Housing Conditions.

The district contains detached houses, semi-detached houses, bungalows, and cottages in rows. Overcrowding during the three years has never assumed the position of a problem, although it has been present. There has been a steady deterioration in many houses during these years, the deterioration being due to the shortage of labour for repairs and the difficulty of obtaining repair material.

Deterioration in housing is always an incidental accompaniment of war, and that deterioration can only be arrested by the termination of the war and the return of the necessary labour and the availability of material for the repairs.

Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses.

At the request of the Home Office, no details are to be given of this side of the work during the war.

Attached to this statement will be found:—

(a) Report by the Sanitary Inspector.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. G. WRAY.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the three years 1939, 1940, and 1941

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

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following brief report on the sanitary work of the Health Department for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

In order to make an accurate statement of the whole of the work carried out, I find I must include a statement on A.R.P. work, which most Health Departments undertook voluntarily at the outbreak of War, when it appeared of primary importance to take all precautions for the safety of the Public.

While hoping for the best, we had to prepare for the worst.

This statement is at the end of the report.

Mr. J. T. Crook was appointed additional Sanitary Inspector on the 17th July, 1939. He died on the 15th January, 1941, and Mr. T. Lawson was appointed to succeed him, he commenced his duties on the 26th May, 1941.

I am indebted to both these Officials for their energetic and willing co-operation at all times, in carrying out the multifarious and additional duties assigned to the Health Department, including voluntary A.R.P. duties.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal and Salvage Work.

The following table shows the amount of work done by the motor Refuse Vehicles:—

Year	Vehicles employed	No. of days	Approximate weight of Refuse collected and disposed of	Total miles travelled	Average miles per gallon
1939	Two Dodge Motors	544	4640	14105	6·075
1940	do.	572	4247	14845	7·89
1941	do.	566	4072	15280	8·325

Analysis of the cost of the Collection and Disposal of House Refuse and the Collection and Disposal of Salvage, showing the credit for Salvage for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941:—

	1939						1940						1941					
	Cost per day			Total Cost			Cost per day			Total Cost			Cost per day			Total Cost		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dodge Petrol Wagons ...	1	8	0	761	3	6	1	10	0	857	13	7	1	6	9	757	4	4
Men's Wages				643	14	4				952	10	2				994	0	8
Health and Unemployment Contributions				16	1	7				23	17	4				23	10	7
Holidays and Sick Pay ...				31	9	0				56	17	5				58	17	3
Tip Rents				1	0	0				1	0	0				...		
Loan Charges				31	18	9				31	3	7				30	8	6
Hired Labour				4	5	0				....						...		
Petty Cash				0	16	3				3	6	1				0	16	0
Miscellaneous Accounts ...				0	8	6				...						2	2	9
Water fittings				...						9	13	7				1	14	0
Invoice Accounts				...						111	9	2				151	16	11
Bonus				...						20	0	0				76	0	0
Total Gross Cost				1495	17	1				2067	10	11				2521	1	2
Less sale of salved material				...						426	18	4				828	10	8
Less credit from other sources				1	10	0				5	6	2				1	0	0
Nett Cost				1494	7	1				1635	6	5				1691	10	6

Collection and Sales of Salvage.

The Council commenced the collection of Salvage in May, 1940.

The following table shows the tonnage and materials sold, and the amounts received for salvage during the years 1940 and 1941:—

	May, 1940 to 31st March, 1941							1st April, 1941 to 31st March 1942						
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lb.	£	s.	d.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lb.	£	s.	d.
Paper—Newspapers, Magazines, mixed paper	63	2	...	12	290	18	1	132	1	2	...	631	3	0
Textiles — Rags, Cloth, Carpets, Sacking ...	3	7	...	...	9	9	3	4	15	2	...	51	13	9
Ferrous Metals—Light iron, heavy iron ...	20	10	2	...	51	3	11	16	6	1	...	46	4	2
Loose tins	40	14	1	...	38	7	8	38	12	3	...	38	13	0
Non-Ferrous Metals—Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc	...	16	...	...	28	8	0	1	10	...	...	53	11	3
Bones	...	14	...	6	2	9	2	1	1	3	...	3	16	1
Miscellaneous Sales	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	9	5
Total ...	129	3	3	18	426	18	4	194	7	3	...	828	10	8

The following is a brief summary of the Sanitary Inspection work carried out during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

	1939	1940	1941
No of inspections of Dwelling Houses ...	43	63	53
No. of re-inspections of Dwelling Houses	30	28	45
No. of inspections of Infected Houses ...	37	47	6
No. of inspections of Schools	2	10	6
No. of inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	76	79	78
No. of inspections of Slaughterhouses and Shops	121	40	79
No. of inspections of Drains	30	37	127
No. of inspections of Factories	12	36	4
No. of inspections of Workshops and Bakehouses	12	—	—
Other Inspections	83	86	71
Re-inspections	148	29	86
No. of overcrowding inspections	16	—	—
No. of Salvage inspections	—	85	46
No. of Meat inspections	355	33	—
No. of Food inspections	—	—	22
Total	965	573	623

The following is a summary of the foodstuff condemned in the district during 1939, 1940, 1941.

1939. 60lbs. of meat, Tuberculosis.

14lbs. of meat, other diseases.

1940. 10lbs. of Butter.

19 tons of Wheat condemned and diverted for Animal Feeding.

1941. 1,020 doz. eggs.

292 tins Evaporated Milk.

648 tins of Fish.

3 tins of Tomatoes.

3 tins of Pork and Beans.

63lbs. of Beef.

12lbs. of Bacon.

130 Oranges.

15 tons of Wheat (condemned and diverted for Animal Feeding).

The following damaged foodstuff was admitted into the district for conversion into food for Animals.

20 Tons of Rice.
171 Boxes of Currants.
52 Boxes of Prunes.
398 tins of Vegetable Stew.
44 tins of Pineapples.
10cwt. Peanut Siftings.
4cwt. 20lbs. of Raisins.
13 bags of Sultanas.
3 Boxes of Apples.
The total weight was approximately 28 tons 13cwt. 44lbs.

	1939	1940	1941
No. of carcases of Pigs examined	50	—	—
No. of samples of milk submitted for examination for Tuberculosis	5	—	3
No of samples of milk taken and submitted for the full examination	—	23	33
No. of Samples of water	—	2	13

	1939	1940	1941
No. of Dwelling Houses disinfected	75	77	67
No. of Parcels of Bedding disinfected	468	525	428
No. of Beds disinfected	79	84	69
No. of Beds destroyed	125	91	13
No. of Books disinfected	4	20	18
No. of Schools disinfected	3	1	1
No. of Drains tested	9	1	15

Notices served for Alterations carried out at Shippons and Daries:—

	1939	1940	1941
Dairies provided	4	—	—
Shippon lighting increased	2	—	—
Shippon ventilation increased	2	—	—
Shippon floors made good	3	—	—
New Shippons built	1	—	—

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

	1939	1940	1941
Defective roofs, rain-water conductors made good	12	10	6
Defective limewashing	5	5	1
Defective drains	18	24	52
Defective water closets	12	8	6
Miscellaneous defects made good	73	49	26
Pails converted to W.C.s	12	—	1

Waste water and trough closets converted to W.C.s	2	4	2
Ashbins provided	1	1	—
Ashpits abolished	—	—	—
Premises drained or re-drained to the Sewer	5	4	11
Closet buildings made good	4	4	2

Summary of Notices Served and work done in compliance with Notices:—

1939

Notices Served	Complied with	Outstanding	Total
Formal	5	9	14
Informal	49	9	58
Total	54	18	72

1940

Formal	1	4	5
Informal	53	4	57
Total	54	8	62

1941

Formal	6	1	7
Informal	71	3	74
Total	77	4	81

REPORT ON AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS WORK.

At the oubreak of War I was put in charge of the organization of Casualty and Decontamination Services.

With the exception of a small amount of equipment for the Decontamination Service we had nothing to work with. There were no ambulances, stretchers, haversacks, pouches, bandages or other necessary equipment, or even Depots or staff to man the Depots.

These services had to be built up quickly. Proper equipment could not be obtained, and improvisation was the order of the day. Our instructions were: Be ready, and be efficient and if you have not got the material to work with, improvise.

It was all very worrying, and put a great strain on my assistant (Mr. J. T. Crook) and myself.

In order to get the services organized we worked very long hours each day. The Air Raid Warnings caused additional time to be spent on duty, and the long hours, and lack of sufficient sleep, had an adverse effect on the health of my assistant, who, unable to withstand the strain, died on the 15th January, 1941, after one day's illness.

Training.

I was responsible for the training and organization of the Decontamination Squad. (This work was afterwards transferred to the Surveyor). The training and organization of the Food Decontamination Squad. The organization and arranging the training of the Casualty and Ambulance Services.

I also acted as Hon. Secretary for three First Aid and one Home Nursing Class, and being a fully qualified A.R.P.S. Instructor I have acted as Hon. Lecturer on Anti-Gas to all the services.

Wholetime Casualty Service.

As the wholetime First Air Service came into operation, efforts were made to keep them fully employed.

In addition to their daily training, and revision on First Aid, the following work was carried out by them:—

1—Redecorating a room for occupation by the Lady Ambulance Drivers and attendants.

2—Re-painting all stretchers, and cleansing all equipment when necessary.

3—Cleansing, servicing, and repainting, when required, all the Ambulances.

4—Making a secondary exit roadway for the ambulances at the Depot.

5—Building a Garage to accommodate four ambulances and two cars.

6—Building a Civilian Gas Cleansing Centre and Gas Chamber.

7—Maintaining a day and night Ambulance Service for sick and accident cases.

Six separate Cinema Shows have been arranged by the Health Department at which Ministry of Information Films and Films of interest to the various A.R.P. services were shown.

I was responsible for the Preliminary Plans of the Service Gas Cleansing Station, the plan of the Garage and the plan of the Civilian Gas Cleansing Centre and Gas Chamber.

Mr. T. Lawson, my assistant, did all the plumbing work at the Civilian Gas Cleansing Centre. Mr. T. Eccles, a wholetime member of the First Aid Parties, carried out all the building, concreting, and slating work. I acted as the contractor, purchased all material required, provided any additional tools required, carried out a portion of the work, and generally supervised the work.

I have much pleasure in stating that the success achieved in the organisation of the Casualty and Ambulance Service is due to the direction, advice, and encouragement received from the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. G. Wray.

The following is a brief summary of the Air Raid Precaution Work carried out during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941:—

No. of A.R.P. Inspections	794
No. of Air Raid Warnings attended	134
No. of A.R.P. meetings attended	89
No. of Lectures given	40
No. of A.R.P. exercises attended	9
No. of Casualties prepared for A.R.P. exercises	250
No. of Practise classes attended	86
No. of A.R.P. examinations attended	4

In addition, arrangements were made for the removal of the following evacuees to Hospital and for the disinfection of the premises:—

Scarlet Fever	2
Diphtheria	1
Measles	37
Scabies	12
Pneumonia	2
Impetigo	4
Chicken Pox	7
Ringworm	2
Skin Disease	1
Total ...	68

During this difficult period many matters connected with Billeting and Evacuees not mentioned in the report were dealt with satisfactorily.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obendient servant,

NICHOLAS BARON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

Council Offices,
Bamber Bridge.