

**[Report 1947] / Medical Officer of Health, Walton-le-Dale U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

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

**Publication/Creation**

1947

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mc8kd76z>

**License and attribution**

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

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

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



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

WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

# REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ending 31st December, 1947








## REPORT

## for the Year ending 31st December, 1947

1948 :  
Printed by Frank Coupe & Co., Ltd., Walton-le-Dale.





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

<https://archive.org/details/b30231619>

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BAMBER BRIDGE.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year ending 31st December, 1947.

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

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the health of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1947. It follows the lines of the reports of the preceding years.

During part of the year the department worked with an incomplete staff, but in May, Mr. Corbishley from Chesterfield took up his duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector. It has thus been possible once again to provide an adequate supervision over milk production and to undertake more frequent sampling generally.

In past reports emphasis has been laid upon the necessity for an adequate supervision of milk and ice cream which are so freely used by the younger ages of the population. This supervision has been continued and extended throughout the year. The policy of taking samples of raw milk coming into the Milk Marketing Board was also continued and frequent samples of the Pasteurised Milk were submitted to bacteriological tests.

The health of the district continued to be satisfactory. In common with many other districts in the country cases of Poliomyelitis made their appearance. With the exception of one fatal case in an adult, the cases were mild in type and residual effects were nil. Contacts of other Infectious Diseases mainly from abroad were kept under observation, happily without development of the Diseases. Measles produced many cases of a mild type and Scarlet Fever was present in isolated cases. There was one case of Diphtheria.

The year showed an increased Birth Rate, a decreased Death Rate and a decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate which brought the Rate into line with that of the rest of the country.

The Ambulance Service run by the Council continued to give valuable service to the district. Cases of Sickness, Maternity cases and Accident were all dealt with expeditiously. Under the New National Health Service Act, where the County Council becomes responsible for the Ambulance Service, a station for two Ambulances and a car for sitting cases will be sited at Walton-le-Dale.

The National Health Service Act will remove from the local Authority certain responsibility formerly imposed upon Sanitary districts. The environmental services will, however, not be disturbed.

### **Physical Characteristics of the Area.**

The district is quadrangular in shape with an average width East to West of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and a length North to South of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. There is a gentle slope from South East to South West. In the South East the height above sea level is 80 feet, falling in the North West to 23 feet above the same level.



About two miles of the northern boundary is formed by the River Ribble. This part of the river is tidal in almost all of its length.

The River Darwen flowing through a valley in the northern part of the district, joins the Ribble at the North Western Boundary of the area.

Geologically the district lies on Triassic sandstone upon which are placed a Lower Clay Layer, a layer of Drift Sand and an Upper Boulder Clay Layer. The base of rock forms an inclined plane which dips downwards towards the sea. Outcrops of this rock are found in beds of the Ribble and Darwen. In the Boulder Clay Layers stones are found of varying sizes, which are mainly of Lakeland origin. In the Drift Sand layer deposits of gravel are found. The layers of the Glacial Drift fill the valleys, but the hill tops are usually free of Drift.

The thickness of the various layers varies in different parts of the district ; towards the western side the three layers approximate 100 feet in thickness, but in most parts of the district the Upper Boulder Clay is 10 feet, the Drift Sand 9 feet, and the Lower Boulder Clay 2 feet upwards.

The island formed between the two rivers contains large alluvial deposits which provides a rich soil for market gardening.

#### **Social Conditions and Amenities of the Area.**

The district is partly industrial and partly residential. The industries are cotton manufacture, engineering, market gardening, dairy farming, and corn milling.

In the area there are eleven churches, covering most types of religion, and attached to these churches are Sunday Schools, and in many cases Church Halls. In these halls particularly in the winter months, are held lectures, concerts, dramatic society meetings, plays, and in most cases dances.

There are nine clubs in the district, some political, some religious, and others non-sectarian, where games of a competitive character can be played such as billiards, darts, dominoes, etc. A tennis club, a table tennis club and a cricket club also are established in the area.

On the playing fields, five in number, football and cricket can be played in the proper season, and there are three football clubs.

A Dramatic Society encourages the arts in the district and there is a quite flourishing Debating Society.

To encourage and to improve the mind still further, there is a County Council Library with four branches dispersed throughout the district.

#### **Statistics and Social Conditions.**

Area in Acres—4,761.

Population (Census, 1931)—12,718.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (Mid 1947)—14,030.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—3,314.

Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books, 1947)—4,274.

Rateable Value—£65,699.

Sum represented by Penny Rate—£260.



Vital Statistics.						Male	Female	Total
<i>Live Births—</i>								
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	144	146	290
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Total ...						152	151	303
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population						21.5		
<i>Still Births—</i>								
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...						10	5	15
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births						47		
Deaths of Infants under one years of age.						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total ...						7	6	13
Death Rate of Infants under one year :—								
All infants per 1,000 live births ...						42		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						41		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						76		
						Males	Female	Total
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	86	72	158
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from all causes						...	...	11.2
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from cancer						...	...	1.5
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis						...	...	0.4
Maternal Mortality Rate						...	...	Nil
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis						...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)						...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)						...	...	Nil

Comparative Table.

	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births	
Of 5 years, 1942-1946 ...	17.7	12.6	0.36	1.95	2.55	2.48	50
Year 1946 ...	18.3	11.8	0.29	2.04	3.98	3.89	59
Year 1947 ...	21.5	11.2	0.42	1.56	Nil	Nil	42
England and Wales ...	20.5	12.0	+0.47	1.85	NA	1.17	41
Increase or decrease in 1947							
On 5 years average 1942-1946...	+3.8	—1.4	+0.06	—0.39	—2.55	—2.48	—8
Previous Year ...	+3.2	—0.6	+0.13	—0.48	—3.98	—3.89	—17



The Birth Rate again showed an increase, the Death Rate a decrease, and the Infantile Mortality Rate a welcome decrease when compared with the two previous years and the average of five years.

A Table analysing the causes of death in 1947 is given below :—

Analysis of Causes of Death.						1947		
						Male	Female	Total
Diseases of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	57
Cancer (all sites) ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Diabetes... ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulation...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Premature Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
						86	72	158

A Table is given below showing some comparative figures over the last fifty years. Five decades are given, also years 1941 to 1947.

Tables of Five Decades.

Period		Per 1000 Population			Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Deaths from Diarrhoea	Infantile Mortality Rate
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Phthisis Death Rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	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	291	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
1941...	...	14.9	11.9	0.42	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	42
1942...	...	17.9	11.9	0.43	0	0	4	0	11	0	1	60
1943...	...	17.5	14.5	0.59	0	0	8	1	30	0	0	47
1944...	...	18.36	11.66	0.31	0	0	8	0	30	0	1	37
1945...	...	16.8	13.2	0.22	0	0	1	0	45	0	1	49
1946...	...	18.3	11.8	0.29	0	0	0	0	22	0	2	59
1947...	...	21.5	11.2	0.42	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	42



**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.** The Death Rate from this disease showed an increase not only on the previous year but also upon the average of the previous 5 year period.

**Bronchitis and Pneumonia** caused many more deaths than in 1946, i.e. 13 and 7 as compared with 5 and 4 in the previous year.

**Cancer.** The Death Rate from this group of diseases was lower than in 1946 and the number of deaths 22 compared with 28.

**Other Causes of Death.** Diseases of the Heart were again responsible for the major number of deaths and Inter Cranial Vascular Lesions claimed also a large number.

There was one death of an adult from Acute Poliomyelitis.

**Infantile Mortality.** In all 13 deaths occurred in infants under 1 years of age. Prematurity and Congenital Abnormalitis caused a large number of them. Five died from Pneumonia and one from Whooping Cough, some of which might have been preventable.

1947

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 year
Prematurity ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Abnormality	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Total	6	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	13

**Maternal Mortality.** There were no fatalities connected with pregnancy in 1947.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

### Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health	...	G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Other Appointments	...	M.O.H., Leyland U.D.C., Fulwood U.D.C., Longridge U.D.C., Senior Medical Officer, Lancashire County Council.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	Nicholas Baron, Cs.R.San.I., A.M.Ints.P.C.
Other Appointments	...	Cleansing Superintendent.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	...	G. N. Corbishley, Cs.R.San.I.
Public Vaccinator	...	Dr. Howard, Penwortham.
Certifying Factory Surgeon	...	Dr. Logan, Lostock Hall.



### Bacteriological and Pathological Facilities.

The Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary was used as in previous years. It gave satisfactory service.

In 1947 the following examinations were made :—

Swabs for Diphtheria—23.

Specimens for Tuberculosis—3.

### Ambulance Services

Infectious Diseases were removed in the Ambulance of the Infectious Disease Joint Hospital.

Accident cases, of illness, maternity cases, and emergency cases of all kinds were transported to hospital in ambulances owned and run by the Urban District Council.

The Council employed drivers and attendants for this purpose and the service operated over the full 24 hours, and was under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. It provided an instantaneous service at all times, was efficient and appreciated by the Medical Practitioners and the patients carried.

The total number of patients carried in 1947 was :—

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cases of Illness...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Accident Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	...	21
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	306
						<hr/>

An increase of 25% over the previous year.

### Nursing at Home.

These duties were carried out by Nurses in the employment of the Walton-le-Dale Nursing Association, which worked in close co-operation with the Lancashire County Nursing Association.

### County Council Services in the Area.

#### Midwifery Services.

Two midwives employed wholtime by the County Council resided in the area. Their names, addresses and telephone numbers were :—

Mrs. Dobbie,  
Chorley Road,  
Bamber Bridge.  
Tel. 85280.

Miss A. Spencer,  
"Knotville,"  
Walton-le-Dale.  
Tel. 4783.

#### Ante-Natal Clinic.

Meetings were held fortnightly at the school clinic in Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. Clinical examination, advice, and treatment were given to expectant mothers by a specialist from the Maternity Section of Preston Royal Infirmary, Mr. Wiseman, under the County Council Scheme.

In cases of disproportion, of unsuitable home conditions, or for other causes, the mothers were admitted to the Preston Royal Infirmary or to Sharoe Green Maternity Hospital.



Dental treatment was given at the Clinic by the County Council Dentist.

The number of mothers who attended this Antenatal Clinic during 1947 was :

Number of mothers in attendance ... ..	186
Number of attendance... ..	608

After parturition, mothers were advised to attend for advice or treatment where necessary. Sixteen mothers attended on 17 occasions for such advice or treatment.

### The Child Welfare Centre.

This met each Thursday afternoon with an Assistant County Medical Officer and a County Health Visitor in attendance each session. Each infant received a full examination and a history of its state and progress was made in each case. Parents were advised upon Infant care and management. Simple treatment was given where necessary, more serious defects being referred to general or specialized hospitals. During the year the number of babies in attendance and their attendances were :—

						Children Attendances	
Under 1 year...	...	...	...	...	...	337	2890
1 to 2 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	132	423
2 to 5 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	97	251
						—	—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	566	3564
						—	—

**The School Clinic** was available for inspections, the treatment of Minor Ailments, Dental treatment, and Ophthalmic treatment.

**Minor Ailments.** Sessions for the treatment of conditions of the skin, ear, nose, throat, eye injuries and for inspections were held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday). School children and children under school age received treatment at the Clinic, and parents attended with them for advice.

213 children of school age attended on 625 occasions.

22 children under school age attended on 26 occasions.

**Ophthalmic Clinic** held fortnightly for the treatment of Defective Vision and Squint. Dr. Mary Hughes, of the Preston Royal Infirmary Staff, was the visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

In 1947, 127 children of school age attended on 197 occasions, 9 children under 5 years attended on 17 occasions.

**Dental Clinic.** Children of all ages up to leaving school attended for inspection or treatment. It has already been noted that expectant or nursing mothers also received treatment.

The number of children who attended for treatment was 725 and they attended on 818 occasions. The treatment provided was conservative in the case of 368 children and 868 teeth were extracted from others, for which 394 anaesthetics were given. Six children under 5 years of age attended for treatment on six occasions.

### Orthopaedic Clinic at Leyland.

Children from this area were referred to this clinic. It met monthly for the inspection, treatment, and reference to hospital where necessary, of these cases. Paralysis and deformity—An Orthopaedic Nurse was in attendance weekly to give exercises, adjust apparatus and to apply splints or apparatus.



### Special Defects.

Children suffering from Blindness were referred to Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester. Partially sighted children were referred to the Partially Sighted School, Fulwood, for residential education.

**Deaf and Dumb Children** were admitted to the Royal Cross School, Preston, for specialized education where such was required.

**Mentally Defective Children**, after certification, were placed in the care of the Lancashire Asylums Board.

**Tuberculosis.** The dispensary for patients for this area was in Waltons Parade, Preston, with a Tuberculosis Medical Officer and a Tuberculosis Nurse in attendance. Examination, treatment, X-Ray and light treatment, and X-Ray for diagnosis were given at the dispensary.

**Venereal Diseases.** Patients attended the Preston Royal Infirmary Venereal Disease Clinic under the County Scheme.

**Infectious Diseases** were admitted to Preston, Fulwood, and Longridge Joint Hospital. The number of cases admitted in 1947 was 23; 3 were admitted to Preston Royal Infirmary.

**Small-pox.** There were no cases. They would be admitted to Elswick Small-pox Hospital.

### General Diseases.

Three hospitals in Preston were available :—

- (1) Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (2) St. Joseph's Hospital.
- (3) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital.

All three hospitals were extensively used by patients from this area.

### The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

In 1947, the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified was 256, whereas in 1946 there were 106 and 1945 there were 116.

Measles again provided the largest number of cases.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever were 24 compared with 22 cases last year and there was one case of Diphtheria in an adult.

The occurrence of three cases of Poliomyelitis in the district has already been mentioned earlier in the report. One of the cases, a newly-delivered woman, had a severe attack which proved fatal. All precautions to prevent spread were taken in each case and an extensive investigation covering every aspect of the patient's life for a month before the occurrence of the disease was made. All cases were removed to Preston Royal Infirmary.

Posters warning persons to avoid bathing in the rivers and in stagnant tanks were displayed throughout the district.



The table below gives the Analysis of cases.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years		Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the district.
Scarlet Fever ...	24	...	1	...	1	3	11	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	...
Measles ...	185	4	14	30	23	32	67	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	37	8	2	7	5	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>

### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The measures to protect the child population against Diphtheria were continued in 1947. In this period the number of children immunised was :—

Children aged 0-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	138
Children aged 5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	72
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>210</b>

In this district at the end of the year 772 children under the age of five years, and 1644 between 5 and 15 years, had been protected. On the estimated child population (Registrar General) these numbers give percentages respectively of 67.4 and 85.18 or a total percentage of 77.43.

In addition to these children for whom records exist, at least five per cent must be added of those children who have been immunised privately. The degree of the protection possessed by the children of the district against Diphtheria was such that in 1947 it was sufficient to prevent the occurrence of a single case.

**Other Diseases Suspected to be Infectious.** There was no outbreaks reported in the year under review.

### Tuberculosis.

On the register at the end of the year there were 32 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 26 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which compared with 29 and 26 respectively in 1946.

There were 20 notifications in 1947 (10 P., 10 N.P.) and 8 deaths (6 P., 2 N.P.) occurred.



Four persons were removed from the register as "recovered," "diagnosis not confirmed," or "left the district."

The table below gives an analysis of the notifications and of the deaths.

Age Periods Years				New Cases				Deaths			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
25	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
35	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
55 Upwards	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	4	2	2	...
				10		10		6		2	

### The Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### Milk and Milk Production.

In 1947 there were 64 dairy farms in the district with 1100 cows. The number of cowkeepers (including dairy farms) was 64 and the number of milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) was 14.

Twenty of these farms produced "Accredited Milk."

In the year 128 samples of milk were taken, 79 of these were satisfactory and 49 unsatisfactory. A result better than the previous year, so progress is being made.

128 samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus. Of these 122 were free and 6 contained the Bacillus. Three of the positive samples were of milk provided in this district and three outside the district. All positive samples were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture for investigation and results are given below under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The farms were well kept and 94 visits were made to them during the year. Many improvements were made.

12 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and tested for the effects of heat treatment. All were correctly heat treated.

Of the 116 samples of raw milk examined, 61 were of milk produced in the district, of which 41 were satisfactory and 20 unsatisfactory; of the 55 samples of milk produced outside the district, 26 were satisfactory and 29 unsatisfactory.



### **Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

The six samples of milk which were found to contain the Tubercle Bacillus were reported immediately to the County Medical Officer of Health, and by him to the Ministry of Agriculture. After investigation and frequent sampling, three cows were found to be infected with the Bacillus and were slaughtered under the order. Three cows were found to have been removed prior to the investigations. The rest of the herds were found to be free of the Bacillus after frequent sampling.

### **The Milk in the Schools Scheme.**

All the schools in the district received daily supplies of milk. Practically all of this milk was heat treated. All the samples tested were free of the Tubercle Bacillus and satisfactory.

### **Meat and Other Foods.**

No cows nor sheep were slaughtered in this district in 1947.

### **Condemnation of Food Unfit for Human Consumption.**

The total amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption during the year was 1 ton 12 cwt. 15 lbs. This amount included 190 tins of food and the rest composed of meat and other foods. Further details will be found in Mr. Baron's report appended.

It was not necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

### **Food and Pure Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

### **Food and Drug Act, 1938.**

Samples were taken by the Sampling Officers of the Public Health Department of the County Council, which is the Authority responsible for the administration of these Acts. Given below are the particulars of the sampling and the results :—

A total of 104 samples was obtained, 46 being of milk and the remaining 58 comprising :—

2 Boracic Ointment	1 Vegetables, mixed, canned	1 Mince Meat
2 Mustard Compound	1 Soft Drink, Orange	1 Cod Liver Oil
1 Peas, canned	1 Dried Split Peas (yellow)	2 Gregory's Powder
2 Pickles	1 Dried Split Peas (green)	3 Pepper
1 Jelly	2 Bread	2 Boric Acid
1 Table Jelly	1 Salad Cream	1 Saccharin Tablets
1 Sweetening Tablets	4 Butter	2 Cream of Tartar
1 Epsom Salts	3 Cheese	2 Cocoa
1 Ground Almond Sub.	2 Malt Vinegar	1 Chocolate Cup
1 Raisins	1 Ice Cream	1 Jam
1 Cod Liver Oil Capsules	3 Soup, canned	1 Sausages
2 Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	2 Aspirin Tablets	3 Golden Raising Powder



All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

Sample	Result	Action Taken
1 formal milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat	Further samples obtained
1 Ground Almond Substitute	Sold loose in contravention of Food Substitutes (Control) Order, 1941	Food Enforcement Officer notified.
1 Sausages	Deficient 40 per cent. meat and not labelled Beef Sausage	Food Enforcement Officer notified and further sample obtained

### Water Supply.

In 1947 two samples of water were taken and submitted to tests for bacterial purity and chemical content. Both were satisfactory.

The number of houses supplied from the mains was 4270 supplying a population of 14,030 and the average daily consumption was about 29 gallons, or for all purposes 45 gallons.

This supply came from the Thirlmere supply of Manchester Corporation and from Preston Corporation.

I am indebted to Mr. Whittle, the Water Engineer for the following detailed report on the water supply.

### Water Engineer's Annual Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1947.

Statement showing the consumption of water for the year ended December, 1947 :—

	Gallons
Taken from Thirlmere at both Meter Houses... ..	238,114,000
Consumed on pipe line on route to reservoirs ... ..	1,928,000
Total Thirlmere delivered in the district ... ..	236,186,000
Taken by meter from Preston Corporation ... ..	10,117,000
Total water delivered in the district ... ..	243,546,000
Water retained in reservoirs, December 31st, 1947 ... ..	766,000
Total quantity of water delivered in the district ... ..	242,780,000
Total quantity consumed by meter in the district ... ..	86,916,000
Total quantity in the districts for all purposes... ..	155,864,000
Total quantity consumed per day for all purposes ... ..	427,024
Total quantity, per head, per day for all purposes ... ..	45.474 including trade
Total quantity per head, per day for all purposes ... ..	29.194

### Waste Detections.

During the year the following have received attention.

Houses Visited	Taps rewashered	Cisterns rewashered
1,389	1,376	254
Burst Services	Burst Mains	
408	18	

Six weeks of the year have been worked on night testing.



### Distributions

The following water mains have been laid for new housing schemes.

Avondale Drive, Lostock Hall. 146 yds. of 3 in. Spun Iron.

Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. 132 yds. of 4 in. Spun Iron.

Connections made to the Council Water Mains.

### Drainage and Sewerage.

The area is well sewered except on the outskirts of the district. The sewerage works are overloaded and the design is not in accord with modern practice. No complaints were received during the year on account of this overloading. The Council have under consideration plans for alterations and extensions of the works.

### Closet Accommodation.

The number of conversions during the year was again limited by the shortage of materials and labour. The number converted was six. A table analysing the position has been prepared by Mr. Baron, Chief Sanitary Inspector and is given below.

It will be noted the great change that has taken place in the district over the past years.

	1910	1918	1939	1947
No. of privy closets ... ..	621	255	26	5
No. of pail closets ... ..	1093	973	165	156
No. of waste water closets ... ..	345	327	264	240
No. of fresh water closets ... ..	694	1267	3670	3847
No. of houses with dry ash pits ... ..	1499	994	51	49
No. of houses with ash pails ... ..	1058	1632	4012	4162

### Public Cleansing.

The service continued to work satisfactorily through the year. Motor vehicles were used entirely. The details of the amount of work undertaken and the further relevant details will be found in Mr. Baron's report which is appended.

### Sanitary Inspections.

The details of the inspections, defects found and remedied and other matters of interest will be found in Mr. Baron's Report appended.

### Private Streets and Back Passages.

No new work was carried out in 1947.

### Schools.

There are eleven schools in the district. Most of them are old, but with the exception of two are satisfactory for light and ventilation. St. Aidan's, which was in poor condition, as the result of pressure has been made more habitable for the children. The school playgrounds are very restricted in area in most cases.

Eleven visits of inspection were made to the schools.

The Teachers' Training College housed some 350 students.



### **Playing Fields.**

There were playing fields in Higher Walton, Lostock Hall and Walton-le-Dale. The playing fields in Higher Walton were extended and improved. Arrangements for the provision of playing fields for Bamber Bridge were made and these were opened in 1948.

### **Housing and Housing Conditions.**

The number of new houses erected in the district in 1947 was 90 by the local authority and one by private enterprise. The number of unsatisfied applications for houses is still large.

243 inspections were made of houses in the year, and 440 visits were made for this purpose. Twelve of the houses were found to be unfit, nine informal notices were served and three statutory notices. All the notices were obeyed and the defects remedied.

Repairs were still difficult by reason of labour shortage, absence of materials and government restrictions. It will be necessary, when clearance areas can be arranged, to schedule many houses in this district. Government consent to this procedure is still withheld.

### **Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses.**

Inspections, recommendations and general supervision were continued throughout the year.

Canteens were visited.

A survey of the whole of the workshops and mills in the area was commenced to bring the records up to date and to continue the supervision of the sanitary arrangements of workplaces—work which was interrupted by war.

### **New Legislation.**

The National Assistance Act.

The Children's Act.

### **Reports Appended.**

- (1) Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### **Report Included.**

- (1) Report by the Water Engineer.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. G. WRAY.

September, 1948.



## THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT for the year 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council.  
Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the sanitary work of the Health Department for the year 1947 :—

During the year the difficulties of obtaining material and labour to carry out essential work have been great and this has been a contributory cause of delays in the carrying out of improvements and renovations.

Mr. G. N. Corbishley was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector, and commenced his duties during the month of May, and I am indebted to him for his energetic and willing co-operation in carrying out the multifarious duties of the Health Department.

Closets have been converted to W.C.'s as follows :—

Pails to W.C.'s—3.

Waste Water Closets to W.C.'s—3.

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

Fresh Water Closets—3847.

Pail Closets—156.

Waste Water Closets—240.

Privy—4.

### Sanitary Inspector's Visits.

Number of inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	292
Number of re-inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	197
Number of inspections of other houses (Verminous)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of inspections of schools	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	91
Number of other premises connected with the above...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Number of inspections of food premises	...	...	...	...	...	82
Number of inspections of food	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of inspections of factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of inspections on drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	338
Number of general inspections	...	...	...	...	...	119
Number of other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of salvage inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of visits in connection with closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of visits in connection with re-inspection of the above	...	...	...	...	...	39
Inspection of ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of interviews in connection with ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	47
Inspection of smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	249
Total ...						1770



## FOOD

The following is a Summary of Foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption during the year :

Tins.	Description.	T	cwts.	qrs.	lbs	ozs.
2	Sardines ... ..				1	—
10	Peas ... ..				9	7½
16	Rhubarb ... ..				19	3
5	Soup... ..				4	9½
8	Carrots ... ..				13	12
1	Meat Extract... ..				1	4
9	Beans ... ..				9	4½
48	Milk ... ..			1	25	8½
13	Grapefruit ... ..				16	4
1	Meat & Vegetable ... ..					10½
4	Jam ... ..				8	4
6	Minced Beef ... ..				3	12
4	Strawberries ... ..				4	14
8	Plums (Red) ... ..				10	—
1	Steak and Kidney Pudding ... ..				1	—
1	Pork Sausage ... ..				1	8
2	Stewed Steak ... ..				2	—
7	Casserole ... ..				7	—
1	Veal Loaf ... ..					11½
3	Irish Stew ... ..				3	—
2	Health Salts... ..				1	—
2 jars	Piccalilli ... ..				3	—
18	Vegetable Extract ... ..				2	6
10	Meat Paste ... ..				3	4½
2	Tomatoes ... ..				4	8
2	Red Cabbage ... ..				1	8
2	Pilchards ... ..				1	14
190			1	3	2	9½
<b>Other Foods—</b>						
	Fish ... ..	14	1	16	—	
	Butter ... ..		1	0	6	
	Bacon ... ..			21	8	
	Oranges ... ..		1	1	—	
	Dates ... ..		1	18	—	
	Raisins ... ..		1	20	—	
1	Sack Peas ... ..	1	1	20	—	
3	„ Rolled Oats ... ..	3	0	0	—	
5	„ Oatmeal ... ..	8	3	0	—	
2	„ Flour ... ..					
<b>Total ... ..</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

T.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.	
1	11	0	12	14	of Meat and other food.
	1	3	2	9½	of Tinned Food.

### Milk.

Summary of information with reference to Farms and Dairies and the results of the examination of samples of milk :—

Number of Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Approximate number of Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1100
Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Number of Accredited Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Farms producing T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Dairymen other than Farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Farms Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

### Analysis of Samples of Milk.

The total number of samples of milk taken in the district was 128.

### Bacteriological Examination.

128 were taken for bacteriological examination.

61 were taken from the producers in the district and of these

41 were satisfactory and

20 were unsatisfactory.

55 were taken at the Milk Marketing Board from Producers outside the district. Of these,

26 were satisfactory and

29 were unsatisfactory.

### Tuberculosis Examination.

128 samples of Milk were examined for Tuberculosis.

61 of the samples were taken from Producers in the district and of these

3 were found to be Tubercular.

55 were taken from Producers outside the district and of these

3 were found to be Tubercular.

12 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken for the full examination ; all were found to be satisfactory.

### Disinfections.

Number of dwelling houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of parcels of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	433
Number of beds disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	257
Number of beds destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1



## Summary of notices served, and work completed in compliance with the notices.

Defective gutters made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective roofs and rainwater conductors made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective drains made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Defective W.C.'s made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective pails converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective waste water closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises redrained to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective closet buildings made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective plasterwork made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective sinks made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective floors made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous defects made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	241

Notices served	Complied with	Outstanding	Total
Formal ...	15	3	18
Informal ...	183	12	195
Total ...	198	15	213

**Rats and Mice Destruction.**

**Staff.** There is one fully trained Rodent Operator employed part-time on this work.

**Premises.** During the year 20 complaints were received and dealt with, seven at dwelling houses and 13 at commercial undertakings.

**Refuse Tip.** The Council's Refuse Tip which is a major infestation was treated six times during the year.

**Bait.** The bait was sausage rusk and stale bread mash.

**Poisons.** The poisons used were Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic.

**Results.** A considerable time has been spent surveying and treating premises. Over 50 lbs of bait and 160 ozs. of poison bait were laid, resulting in an estimated kill of over 250 rats. The number of rats picked up was 100.

**The Collection and Disposal of House Refuse and Salvage.**

The refuse and salvage is collected from six separate villages and dealt with at Hennel Lane Tip.

One large wood cabin has been erected at the tip which accommodates one hand baling press and one weighing machine.

Paper and rags are baled and stored until there is sufficient quantity for disposal, usually about 5 tons.

Other salvage of value is also stored in the cabin until there is a sufficient amount ready for disposal.



The controlled method of tipping has been adopted by the Council.

The whole of house refuse and salvage collection, including the drag work is carried out by three motor vehicles.

#### House Refuse—Collection and Disposal and Salvage Work.

The following table shows the amount of work done by the motor vehicles.

Year	Vehicle Employed	No. of days	Approximate Weight of Refuse Collected	Total Miles Travelled	Average Miles per Gallon
1947 ...	Three Dodge Motors	831	5777	25291	9.13

The Analysis of the Cost of Collection and Disposal of House Refuse, and the Collection and disposal of Salvage, showing the credit for salvage for the year 1947.

	Cost per Day	Total Cost
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dodge Petrol Wagons ... ..	1 16 3	1506 3 10
Men's Wages and Insurances (including Bonus) ... ..	—	2170 13 5
Loan Charges ... ..	—	25 8 7
Materials and Miscellaneous Accounts ... ..	—	135 7 2
Gross Total Cost ... ..	—	£3837 13 0
Less Sale of Salvage Materials ... .. £1685 19 1	—	
Less other Credits... .. 9 18 0	—	1695 17 1
Net Cost ... ..	—	£2141 15 11

#### Summary of Analysis.

Year Ending	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Nett Expenditure	Population	No. of Houses Scavenged	Nett Cost Per 1,000 Houses	Nett Cost Per House Per Week
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				d.
31st March, 1948	3837 13 0	1695 17 1	2141 15 11	14020	4274	£503	2.34



## Comparative Cost of House Refuse Collection for the Years 1922, 1942, and 1947

Year	No. of Houses Scavenged	Gross cost of collection and disposal	Amount received for salvage and other credits	Nett cost of collection and disposal	Wages of house refuse collectors and motor drivers	
					Collectors	Drivers
1922	2823	£2205	nil	£2205	£2 per wk.	£2/16 per wk.
1942	4126	£3044	£1158	£1885	£3 6 9 „	£4 „
1947	4274	£3837	£1695	£2141	£4 14 11 „	£5 7 4 „

## Collection and Sales of Salvage.

The following table shows the tonnage and materials sold, and the amounts received for Salvage during the year 1946 :—

	Bales	T.	C.	qrts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper—Newspaper, Magazines, Mixed Paper ...	1857	120	1	1	0	832	17	11
Textiles—Rags, Cloth, Carpets, Sacking and String ...	165	8	16	0	11	160	10	10
Ferrous Metals—Cast Light and Heavy Iron ...	—	10	18	2	0	48	4	7
Non-Ferrous Metals—								
Copper, Aluminium, Pewter, Lead ...	—	2	7	3	4	108	12	2
Kitchen Waste ...	—	254	13	0	0	511	19	9
Bones ...	—		9	1	0	2	13	1
Bottles and Jars ...	—	1	13	2	0	14	5	8
Miscellaneous Sales ...	—					6	15	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2022</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>£1685</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>

The Council commenced the collection of salvage in May, 1940. The following table shows the tonnage sold and the amounts received each year by the sales of salvaged materials :—

Year	T.	C.	qrts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1940 ...	129	3	3	18	426	18	4
1941 ...	194	7	3	0	828	10	8
1942 ...	280	5	1	5	1148	5	1
1943 ...	376	4	1	16	1424	18	0
1944 ...	463	6	2	0	1576	17	8
1945 ...	491	9	1	11	1607	19	9
1946 ...	335	1	2	24	1360	0	7
1947 ...	398	19	1	15	1685	19	1
	<b>2668</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>£10059</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>



During the year many appeals were made to the public stressing the necessity for the continued maximum collection of salvage.

The salvage most urgently required is :—

**Paper.** For making wall and ceiling board for new houses, packing cases for food, and for remanufacture.

**Kitchen Waste.** For feeding pigs and poultry.

**Bones.** For making glue and fertilizer.

**Rags.** For making paper and for remanufacture.

If every member of the public would respond to the many appeals to them for salvage, the efforts of local authorities would be more successful and the sale of salvage materials would provide a useful contribution towards the relief of rates.

In addition to the multifarious duties of my office which have all received attention, many matters outside my statutory duties which have a bearing on the future well being of the people of the district have received attention.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

NICHOLAS BARON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.*

Council Offices,  
Bamber Bridge.



## Factories Act, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c Line No. (1)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/c Line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	1	18	3	1	None	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	107	17	10	None	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	3	None	None	None	3
Total ... ..		128	20	11	None	

## 2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars  (1)	M/c Line No.  (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c Line No.  (8)
		Found  (3)	Remedied  (4)	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector  (5)	By H.M. Inspector  (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	4	1	1	None	None	None	4
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	5	—	—	None	None	None	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	6	—	—	None	None	None	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	7	—	—	None	None	None	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8	—	—	None	None	None	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
(a) insufficient ... ..	9	3	2	None	2	None	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	5	3	None	4	None	10
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	11	—	—	None	None	None	11
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)	12	2	2	None	None	None	12
Total ... ..	60	11	8	None	6	None	60







