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WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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# REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ending 31st December, 1949

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WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ending 31st December, 1949.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

# REPORT


OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ending 31st December, 1949

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BAMBER BRIDGE.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year ending 31st December, 1949.

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### To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report dealing with the health of the District for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

It is the tenth report which I have presented to the Council and this marks the end of a decade of years during which there have not only been changes of national and international importance, but also significant changes in the structure of Local Government.

In that part of the report—the major portion—dealing with matters of Public Health in this district during the year 1949 will be found the statistics supplied by the Registrar General and the County Public Health Department relating to Deaths, Births and the other sectionalised Mortality Rates; as well as an account of some of the work of the Council's Public Health Department. In addition an attempt will be made to indicate wherever possible the progress or deterioration which has occurred in the past ten years.

It is perhaps unfortunate that in a report of this nature so much information has to be presented in the form of tables which tire the eye and require concentrated study to reveal the full information. Moreover it is always difficult in such a report to present a picture illustrating the work of the Department throughout the year for much of that work cannot be shown in mere figures. Again it must be stressed, as in last year's Report, that the health of a District can only be maintained by constant supervision, advice, counsel, example, and by education. Improvement is always slow and only rarely are immediate results obtainable.

The health of the district remained satisfactory in the year under review. The epidemic of Measles which had been prevalent in 1948 subsided early in 1949. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever was less but there were more notifications of Whooping Cough which however was of a mild type. The district was free of cases of Poliomyelitis though a case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was notified. One case of Diphtheria occurred. Attention may be drawn to the occurrence of cases of Food Poisoning which are now notifiable. The Death Rate showed a reduction, the Birth Rate was the same as the previous year and the Maternal Mortality Rate a slight increase. The Infantile Mortality Rate was the lowest ever recorded in this district.

It is unfortunate that in a report upon health it is not possible to give reliable figures of the amount of sickness which occurs in the district. Figures showing the prevalence of certain diseases such as Rheumatism and the Catarrhal Diseases and the days of work lost by them would prove of interest. It would then be possible to assess the Morbidity Rate for the district. Such figures however, are not available.



Wars, though involving whole populations, cause most loss of life in the most virile sections of the community. In consequence of this, and of the increased span of life, the average age of the population is steadily rising. More attention must be devoted to the rising generation; and the increased number of older persons in the community will in the near future raise problems of the type of house required to suit their needs.

For the last half century of years all the efforts of Public Health have been devoted to improve the conditions of life and to lengthen its span. These efforts have been successful and the most rapid progress was made between the two large wars. We are now harvesting the fruits of those efforts, particularly those devoted to the preservation of the infant and the reduction of risk to the mother in childbirth.

In last year's Report the National Health Service Act was described and the transfer of certain powers from local Sanitary Authorities to the County Council was indicated. The Health Divisions set up by the County Council to administer these powers have discharged their functions satisfactorily. The environmental services were not disturbed by this Act and have been administered in this district with particular emphasis upon the purity of food for the young in the form of milk, ice cream, and food generally. The necessity for much greater attention to be paid to the storage, handling and cooking food is a problem rendered more urgent by the continuance of food rationing and shortages of various types of food. The increase of cases of food poisoning throughout the country generally must give rise to disquietude with the methods at present in general use in the preparation of food for human consumption. The delivery of meat, bacon and other bulky articles of food have given cause for caustic criticism and not without cause. But the personal habits and cleanliness of those who handle food in the course of preparation and serving for consumption call for more intense education in the elementary principles of hygiene. Habits of cleanliness have to be taught, they are neither instinctive nor intuitive.

The new By-laws issued by the Ministry of Food touch the fringe of this problem but only touch it. Much more stringent regulations are required and heavier penalties for infringement. The frequent medical examination of all those who handle food is a prime necessity, and a clean bill of health should be a *Sine qua non* for all employees in catering establishments.

The endeavours made in this district over the last ten years to ensure a milk of a greater purity than in the past, have produced results mostly satisfactory but sometimes disappointing. The shippens and dairies have been improved, the producers have been encouraged to produce of their best, and continual inspections, advice and frequent sampling by the Department have played their part in results which have been definitely encouraging. If progress has been slow it has been definite and in no particular has that been more satisfactory than in the desire of the producers to improve and their whole hearted efforts to co-operate with the members of the Health Department.

Formerly one Government Department—Health—dealt with the quality, purity, and the registration of milk producers and suppliers through the local authorities, whilst the Ministry of Agriculture was responsible for the quality and health of the herd. Now three Ministries each dabble in this matter—Health, Food and Agriculture, and the local authority with its staff—trained, expert and experienced over a long period of years is gradually being frozen out. The explanation advanced was that the local authorities had failed. Perhaps there was a flavour of truth in this, but the lack of Ministerial approval for the number of staff necessary to obtain the best results was the primary factor.

The local authority has no longer any statutory duty or right to inspect the shippens, dairies or other arrangements concerned in milk productions unless Infectious Disease arises in the farm owners or employees; and since the changeover has occurred, this essential work of inspection has been more conspicuous in the breach than in the observance. And the local spirit and pride of achievement are in danger of extinction.



Attention must be drawn to the increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified—21 as opposed to 8 in the previous year—although the number of deaths was the same. The Tuberculosis service built up so laboriously over years by local authorities, and to such a peak of efficiency, was disintegrated by the National Health Service Act and a duality control of staff established. The Regional Hospital Board employed the Medical Staff and the County Council supplied the Nursing Staff, the dispensaries and the after care. Divided control is rarely satisfactory and whilst undue importance must not be placed upon this aspect the fact of this large increase of cases in its first year of operation cannot be lightly dismissed.

The Tuberculosis Service of Lancashire County Council was a pattern for the world—it is no longer an entity. Tuberculosis is not a disease of the chest alone it is an environmental disease requiring all the resources of Preventive Medicine, and the more sympathetic consideration which local administration usually provides.

Finally a study of the table of Five Decades should provide interest and instruction upon the efforts of Preventive Medicine in this district over past years. The absence of deaths from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhoea, and the reduction in the Infantile Mortality over the past few years show that those efforts have not been in vain.

### 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, 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.

### Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area in Acres—4,761.

Population (census 1931)—12,718.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (Mid 1949)—14,760.

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

Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books 1949)—4,414.

Rateable Value—£68,352

Sum represented by Penny Rate—£290



Vital Statistics.						Male	Female	Total
Live Births—								
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	111	140	251
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Total ...						115	140	255
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population ...						17.3		
Still Births—								
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total ...						3	4	7
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...						27		
Deaths of Infants under one years of age.						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...						4	2	6
Death Rate of Infants under one year :—								
All infants per 1,000 live births ...						24		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						24		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						Nil		
						Males	Female	Total
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	67	85	152
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from all causes ...						...	...	10.
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from cancer ...						...	...	1.
Death Rate per 1,000 of population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis						...	...	0.
Maternal Mortality Rate (2 deaths) ...						...	...	7.
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...						...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough ...						...	...	Nil
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, 1944-1948 ...	18.5	21.1	0.29	1.86	1.57	1.52	47
Year 1948 ...	17.3	12.6	0.20	1.90	Nil	Nil	47
Year 1949 ...	17.3	10.3	0.20	1.49	7.84	7.63	24
Increase or decrease in 1949							
On 5 years average 1944-1948...	—1.2	—1.8	—0.09	—0.37	+6.27	+6.11	—23
Previous Year ...	Nil	—2.3	Nil	—0.41	+7.84	+7.63	—23
England and Wales ...	16.7	11.7	0.45	NA	NA	0.98	32



The Death Rate showed a decrease upon 1948, the Birth Rate was the same, and the Infantile Mortality Rate reached a record low level.

A Table analysing the causes of death in 1949 is given below.

Analysis of Causes of Death.						1949		
						Male	Female	Total
Diseases of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20	34
Cancer (all sites) ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	22
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other Diseases of Circulation... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Other Maternal causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Premature Births ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Congenital Malformations, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Road Accident ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other Violent causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
All other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
						67	85	152

A Table is given below showing some comparative figures over the last fifty years. Five decades are given, also years 1941 to 1949.

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		
<b>Ten Years</b>											
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
1948 ...	17.3	12.6	0.20	0	0	0	0	35	0	1	47
1949 ...	17.3	10.3	0.20	0	0	1	0	28	0	0	24



**Pulmonary Tuberculosis.** Comment has already been made upon this matter. It is disappointing that the progress reported in the previous year was not maintained in 1949.

**Bronchitis and Pneumonia.** The number of deaths from these catarrhal diseases showed an increase upon 1948 but the mortality had a correspondence with that of previous years.

**Cancer.** The number of deaths showed a reduction on that of 1948.

**Other Causes of Death.** Diseases of the Heart again produced the largest number of deaths, but this number was much smaller than in the previous year. Intra Cranial Lesions (or Strokes) also showed a reduced number of deaths.

**Infantile Mortality.** Six deaths occurred as opposed to twelve in the previous year. All the deaths were either Premature Births or of the Congenital type, and with our present knowledge not easily preventable. Comment has already been made on the record low rate of Mortality—it almost represents the minimum rate possible.

1949

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 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malformations, congenital defects	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6

**Maternal Mortality.** There were two deaths associated with pregnancy.

#### 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., M.O.H. Preston R.D.C., Divisional 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 District Laboratory established at Preston Royal Infirmary provided the examinations necessary. In former years the local authority paid for these services and the reports were sent to the authority, now the services are free and no reports are issued to the authority. The information derived from these reports in former years was valuable to the Department in the estimation of health and in the control of Infectious Disease. Reports are still available in special investigation such as Food Poisoning.

### **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. J. Scandrett,  
Beauthorn,  
Higher Walton.  
Tel. 4783.

#### **Ambulance Service.**

As indicated in last year's Report the ambulance service was taken over at the beginning of the year by the County Ambulance Service. A station in the buildings of the Urban District Council came into use late in the year, the old Infectious Diseases Hospital was used for the earlier part of the year. One ambulance and a sitting case car were used in 1948 but another ambulance may be added to this number in the future.

The number of patients carried from this district cannot be obtained from the Health Division. This information was always available in previous reports.

#### **Nursing in the Home.**

A complete, or almost complete, system of domiciliary nursing was established and operated by the Health Division of the County. It worked in close liason with the County Midwifery Service.

#### **Ante-Natal Clinic.**

Meetings were held fortnightly at the school clinic in Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge. Clinical examination, advice, and treatments 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. 31 mothers attended.

The number of mothers who attended the Antenatal Clinic during 1949 was :—

Number of mothers in attendance	...	...	...	...	90
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	260

After parturition, mothers were advised to attend for treatment where necessary. Eleven mothers attended on 12 occasions for such advice or treatment.



### The Child Welfare Centre.

This met each Thursday afternoon with an Assistant Divisional 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	...	...	...	...	...	207	1547
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	42	170
2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	31	81
Total						280	1798

**The School Clinic** was available for inspections, for 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 who accompany them received advice.

157 children of school age attended on 496 occasions.

8 children under school age attended on 8 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 1949 151 children of school age attended on 219 occasions, 16 children under 5 years attended on 21 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 682 and they attended on 1,055 occasions. The treatment provided was conservative and teeth were extracted. 1224 children in all were inspected for dental conditions at the Clinic. 22 children under 5 years of age attended for treatment on 29 occasions.

### Orthopaedic Clinic at Leyland.

Children from this area were referred to above clinic. It met monthly for inspection, treatment, and reference to hospital where necessary. 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 Mental Hospital Section of the Regional Hospital Board. There was a large list awaiting admission.

**Tuberculosis.** The dispensary for patients for this area is 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 are given at the dispensary.



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

**Infectious Diseases** were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Deepdale Road, Preston. The number of cases admitted in 1949 was 21 ; 2 of them to Preston Royal Infirmary.

**Small-pox.** There were no cases during the year. If any cases had occurred they would be admitted to Elswick Small-pox Hospital.

### General Diseases.

Three hospitals in Preston are available :—

- (1) Preston Royal Infirmary (of the Preston and District Hospital Management Committee.
- (2) Sharoe Green Hospital (of the Preston and District Hospital Management Committee.
- (3) St. Joseph's Hospital (outside the National Health Scheme).

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

### The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

The number of cases notified was 280, a reduction of 91 upon 1948. Measles and whooping cough again gave rise to the largest number of notifications.

Poliomyelitis was absent and one case of Cerebro Spinal Fever occurred.

There was only one fatality—a case of Food Poisoning caused by the germ Typhi-Murium, the food containing it was a duck egg.

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 ...	28	...	...	6	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ...	144	9	51	47	33	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	93	13	27	29	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia ....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>



### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

After July the responsibility for Immunisation was transferred to the County Council and administered through the Medical Divisions. The transfer of the record cards has rendered it difficult to provide a record comparable with that of former years. The Health Division has supplied the figures below :—

Children aged 0-4 years	...	...	...	...	159
Children aged 5-14 years	...	...	...	...	33
Total ...					192
Children receiving reinforcing doses...	...	...	...	...	245

### Tuberculosis.

On the register at the end of the year there were 44 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 29 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis which compared with 35 and 25 respectively in 1948.

There were 21 notifications in 1949 (17 P., 4 N.P.) and 4 deaths (all Pulmonary) occurred.

Three 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 and upwards	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	12	5	3	1	3	1	...	...
				17		4		4		...	



## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### Milk and Milk Production.

Attention has already been drawn earlier in this report to the alteration in the control of milk supplies. Whether these alterations will produce improvements in the future is dependent upon the efficiency of a properly trained and experienced staff. Meantime the efforts of the Health Department will be devoted as in past years, to constant vigilance over the purity of the milk consumed by the inhabitants of this area.

In 1949 there were 64 dairy farms in the district with 1150 cows. The number of cowkeepers (including dairy farms) was 64 and the number of milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) was 12. Seven of these farmers were producing "Tuberculin Tested" Milk and seventeen were producing "Accredited" Milk. During the year 168 samples of milk were taken.

153 samples were of raw milk. 100 of these were from local producers and 53 from producers outside the district.

85 of the local products and 26 of the outside producers were satisfactory. The rest were unsatisfactory.

15 samples of Pasteurised Milk were satisfactory.

All the samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. 164 were found to be free and 4 contained the Bacillus (1 local and 3 outside).

All positive samples were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture for investigation and the results are given below under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The farms are well kept and 152 visits were made to them up to October when the Ministry of Agriculture became responsible. One shippon was rebuilt and two dairies had improvements made in the period up to October.

For the purpose of illustrating the work that has been carried by the Department in the past decade the table below has been prepared.

Year	Samples taken from Producers in the District			Samples taken from Producers in the District			Samples of Pasteurised Milk			Total
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	T.B. present	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	T.B. present	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	T.B. present	
1940 ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1941 ...	8	14	2	...	3	3	5	1	...	30
1942 ...	16	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	22
1943 ...	20	20	2	8	10	1	11	...	...	69
1944 ...	30	24	...	21	40	6	19	...	...	134
1945 ...	21	15	...	13	41	5	13	...	...	103
1946 ...	30	15	1	15	26	4	14	...	...	100
1947 ...	41	20	3	26	29	3	12	...	...	128
1948 ...	65	30	5	40	48	4	14	...	...	197
1949 ...	85	15	1	26	27	3	15	...	...	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>958</b>



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

The four 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, two cows were found to be infected with the Bacillus and were slaughtered under the Order. Eight 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.

### **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 from Tubercle Bacillus and satisfactory.

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

No cows, or sheep were slaughtered in this district in 1949.

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

The total amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption during the year was 3 cwts. 6 lbs. This amount included 201 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 Drugs 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 103 samples was obtained ; of these 65 were of milk, and the 38 others comprised :—

4 tea	2 gelatine
1 coffee	1 coffee and chicory
2 glycerine	2 iodine ointment
2 glycerine and borax	1 sugar
1 oatmeal	2 pudding mixture
5 custard powder	1 lentils
2 barley	1 lemon curd
1 sauce	2 vegetables, canned
2 ice cream	1 sponge mixture
1 cake flour mixture	1 barley flakes.
1 pearl barley	1 aspirin tablets
1 sponge cake and sponge pudding mixture	

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

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 glycerine	Contained 3 per cent. excess water.	Packers written and stock withdrawn from sale.
1 formal milk	Deficient 11 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.



### Water Engineer's Report for the Year, 1949.

**Supply of Water.** From Manchester and Preston Corporations.

**Area Supplied.** The Statutory Area of compulsory supply covers the area of Walton-le-Dale. In addition supplies in bulk are furnished to Chorley Rural District Council (Parishes of Hoghton, Brindle and Cuerden).

#### The Estimated Population Supplied.

Walton-le-Dale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,730
Gregson Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
								14,802

The remaining out of District Consumers are all supplied by meter.

#### Quantity Supplied.

					Gallons
Taken from Thirlmere at both Meter Houses	...	...	...	...	233,159,000
Consumed by meter en rout to Reservoir...	...	...	...	...	1,587,000
Total Thirlmere delivered in District	...	...	...	...	231,572,000
Taken by meter from Preston Corporation	...	...	...	...	14,757,000
					246,329,000
Total quantity of water delivered in District	...	...	...	...	3,918,000
Consumed by meter outside District	...	...	...	...	242,411,000
Quantity of Water retained in Reservoir Dec. 31st	...	...	...	...	898,000
					241,513,000
Consumed by meter in District	...	...	...	...	102,335,000
Total Quantity supplied for all purposes	...	...	...	...	139,178,000
Total Quantity supplied for all purposes per day	...	...	...	...	381,304
Total Quantity supplied per head per day	...	...	...	...	25.760
Total Quantity supplied per head per day and including Trade	...	...	...	...	44.701

#### Distribution.

During the year the following lengths of Spun Iron Water Mains have been laid :—

6 in.	...	...	...	...	...	49 yds.
4 in.	...	...	...	...	...	964 yds.
3 in.	...	...	...	...	...	164 yds.

The total number of fire hydrants converted from the obsolete ball type, to the new standard valve, round thread outlet type has been 141.

The total number of connections to the Council's Water Mains during the year : 103.

The usual flushing out of mains and cleaning of services was carried out.



### Waste Detection.

The usual night and day inspection of street mains and services were made.

1148 inspections of houses and other property.

901 taps were rewashed free of cost.

194 cisterns were rewashed free of cost.

148 burst services were dealt with.

15 burst mains were repaired.

### Drains and Sewerage.

The area was well sewered except on the outskirts of the district. The sewage works were overloaded and the design out of date. Some complaints were received of flooding. Many further premises were linked up to the sewers. Plans for alterations and extensions of the whole system were under consideration at the end of the year.

### Closet Accommodation.

During the year twenty-three closets were converted to W.C.s, six of these were Pails and seventeen were Waste Water Closets. 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	1949
No. of privy closets ... ..	621	255	26	4
No. of pail closets ... ..	1093	973	165	139
No. of waste water closets ... ..	345	327	264	211
No. of freshwater closets... ..	694	1267	3670	4010
No. of houses with dry ashpits ... ..	1499	994	51	49
No. of houses with ash pails ... ..	1058	1632	4012	4302

### 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.

The following three streets were made up under the Private Streets Works Acts and taken over by the Council during the year :—

Moon Street.

Highfield Avenue

Prospect Avenue

and arrangements have been made to curb, channel, drain and make up the following three Private Streets during 1950 :—

Rosemead Avenue

Mayfield Avenue

School Street



### **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. The school playgrounds are very restricted in area in most cases. Two schools are to be built in the near future.

Thirteen visits of inspection were made to the schools.

The Teachers' Training College houses some 350 students. This is due to be closed in 1950.

### **Playing Fields.**

There are playing fields in Higher Walton, Lostock Hall and Walton-le-Dale. Temporary arrangements for the provision of a playing field at Bamber Bridge were made and this was opened in 1948.

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

The number of new houses erected in the district in 1949 was 60 by the Local Authority and 12 by private individuals.

The number of unsatisfied applicants for houses is still large.

315 inspections were made of houses in the year, and 524 visits were made for this purpose. 64 houses were found to be unfit, 47 informal notices were served and 17 statutory notices. All the notices were complied with and the defects remedied, except in the case of 3 which were outstanding at the end of the year.

It will be necessary when Clearance Areas are permitted to schedule many houses in this district.

Government consent to this procedure is still being withheld.

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

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

Canteens were visited.

A comprehensive survey was made of all the principal works and factories in the district, defects noted and recommendations made for improvements.

### **Inspections**

The number of inspections, the number of visits, and the defects remedied, showed a marked increase over that of 1948.

### **New Legislation.**

(1) Milk and Dairies Regulations ; (2) Housing Act, 1949 ; (3) Pest Act ; all came into force.

### **Reports Appended.**

(1) Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### **Report Included.**

(1) Report by the Water Engineer.

I should like to take this opportunity to testify to the loyalty, good work and co-operation always shown to me by the members of my staff. The other officials have always been co-operative and helpful.

To the members of the Council for their unfailing courtesy and encouragement I desire to express my thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. WRAY.

October, 1949.



## THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT for the Year 1949

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report on the Sanitary Work of the Health Department for the year 1949 :—

During the year the difficulties of getting essential work carried out have gradually increased and this has delayed our endeavours to bring property below standard to a reasonable state of repair.

These difficulties can be traced to the aftermath of the war, for during the war most of the repairs at working class houses in the district were neglected due to insufficient labour and available material. After the war we were inundated with complaints from occupiers regarding serious housing defects. For a time the builders were able to keep pace with the repairs but now these small firms have a full quota of new and reconstruction work to carry out, which is more profitable and, in consequence, the ordinary repairs to dwelling houses are being neglected. Owners of property have repeatedly requested us to help them to find a contractor who would undertake urgent and necessary repairs to property, but we have had great difficulty in persuading any of the builders to undertake this class of work.

Progress in this field is slow and will not be altered until an increase in building labour is forthcoming, or the Council consider undertaking general private work.

### Closet Conversion.

In the period under review 6 pails and 17 waste water closets were converted to W.C.s.

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

Fresh Water Closets—4010.	Pail Closets—139.
Waste Water Closets— 211.	Privy Closets— 4.

### Sanitary Inspector's Visits.

Number of inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	315
Number of re-inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	524
Number of inspections of other houses (verminous)	...	...	...	...	41
Number of inspections of schools	...	...	...	...	35
Number of inspections of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	152
Number of inspections of food premises	...	...	...	...	163
Number of inspections of food	...	...	...	...	24
Number of inspections of factories	...	...	...	...	63
Number of inspections of drainage work	...	...	...	...	670
Number of general inspections	...	...	...	...	100
Number of salvage inspections	...	...	...	...	110
Number of drains tested	...	...	...	...	53
Number of visits in connection with infectious disease	...	...	...	...	45
Number of visits in connection with closet conversions	...	...	...	...	234
Inspections of ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	75
Number of inspections of smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	11
Complaints received and dealt with	...	...	...	...	355
Total	...	...	...	...	2970



## 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.
104	Evaporated Milk ... ..			3	11	7½
6	Peas ... ..				6	9½
47	Carrots ... ..		2	3	6	
2	Pilchards ... ..				1	14
2	Tomatoes ... ..				3	6
2	Salmon ... ..				1	0
1	Meat Lunch ... ..					12
6	Fish Dressing ... ..				3	0
15	Sponge Pudding ... ..				7	8
2	Ox Tongue ... ..				12	0
1	Pork ... ..				6	0
3	Marmalade ... ..				5	8
1	Cherries ... ..				1	4
6	Plums ... ..				11	4
2	Greengage ... ..				3	12
1	Liquid Egg ... ..			1	2	0
201			2	0	24	11
<b>Other Foods—</b>						
	Minced Beef ... ..				25	0
	Dates ... ..				5	12
	Figs ... ..				17	0
6	Dozen Eggs ... ..				1	8
	Sago ... ..				2	0
	Split Peas ... ..				4	0
12	Bottles of Sauce ... ..				19	8
21	Packets of Barley Flour ... ..				10	8
2	Jars Rhubarb ... ..				3	14
2	Bottles Salad Dressing ... ..				1	7
3	Packets of Barley ... ..				1	8
6	Packets of Drinking Chocolate ... ..				1	8
	<b>Total ... ..</b>			3	9	9

T.	C.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
—	—	3	9	9 of Meat and other food.
—	2	0	24	11 of Tins of Food.
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



**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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1150
Number of Accredited Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Farms producing T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Dairymen other than Farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Farms Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	152

**Analysis of Samples of Milk.**

The total number of samples of milk taken in the district was 168, 153 of these samples were of raw milk and 15 were of pasteurised milk.

**Bacteriological Examination.**

153 were taken for bacteriological examination.  
 100 were taken from the producers in the district and of these  
 85 were satisfactory and  
 15 were unsatisfactory.  
 53 were taken at the Milk Marketing Board from Producers outside the district. Of these,  
 26 were satisfactory and  
 27 were unsatisfactory.

**Tuberculosis Examination**

153 samples of Milk were examined for Tuberculosis.  
 100 of the samples were taken from Producers in the district and of these  
     1 was found to be Tubercular.  
     53 were taken from Producers outside the district and of these  
     3 were found to be Tubercular.  
 in addition 15 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken for the full examination ; all were found to be satisfactory.

**Disinfections.**

Number of dwelling houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of parcels of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	450
Number of beds disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	45
Number of books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of beds destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	0



## Summary of notices served and work completed in compliance with the notices :—

Defective gutters made good	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective roofs and rain-water conductors made good	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective sinks made good...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective floors made good...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective fire ranges made good	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective yard pavement made good	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective window frames made good	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective plaster work made good...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dampness remedied...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective drains remedied	...	...	...	...	...	128
Defective W.C.s remedied	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective pail closets converted to W.C.s...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective waste water closets converted to W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective closet buildings made good	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises redrained to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	14
Additional W.C.s provided...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories Acts (improved sanitary accommodation)	...	...	...	...	...	6

Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
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Notices Served			Complied with		Outstanding		Total
Formal	...	...	...	11	...	0	11
Informal	...	...	...	200	...	19	219
Total			...	211	...	19	230

**Rats and Mice Destruction.**

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

The work of surveying and treatment of premises has increased during the year.

Over 350 visits have been paid to dwellings and business premises and poisoning campaigns have been carried out on 45 premises.

**Council Premises.** The Refuse Tip at Hennel Lane has been treated on 6 occasions and the Sewage Works twice. 10 per cent. of all sewer manholes in the district have been treated for Rat Infestation and over 100 baits laid.

The sewers are free from any infestation and accordingly an exemption certificate has been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture for twelve months.

**Divisional Control.** During the year three meetings have been attended of the Rodent Control Workable Area Committee No. 9. Report on the progress made and difficulties met with were discussed. Recommendation and adjustments in rodent control have been issued from time to time by the Infestation Division Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



**Poisons and Baits.** The baits used were Sausage Rusk, stale bread mash and sugar meal.

The poisons included were Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Red Squill.

Over 150 lbs. of bait and 3 lbs of poison were used on Rodent Control.

The success of the poisoning treatments can be judged by the estimated kill of over 700 rats.

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

The refuse and salvage is collected from six separate villages.

During the later portion of the year the wood salvage cabin situated at Hennel Lane Tip was destroyed by fire.

This was not only a great loss, but caused delay and interference in the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage.

The A.R.P. garage at the Old Isolation Hospital was taken into use as a temporary baling and sorting shed.

This garage is situated approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the tip and necessitates two journeys being made for each load collected, one to deliver the salvage and the other to dispose of the refuse.

A new salvage building is in course of erection at Hennel Lane Tip and when this is completed this difficulty will cease.

The control method of tipping has been in operation for some years.

The whole of the Refuse and Salvage Collection including the drag work is carried out by three motor vehicles.

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
1949 ...	One Dodge Two Karrier Motors	765	4981 Tons	25819	10.5



The following 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 1949.

	Cost per Day	Total Cost
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dodge Petrol Wagons ... ..	—	832 6 0
Karrier ... ..	—	888 12 2
Wages and Salaries (including Bonus, Superannuation and Insurance) ... ..	—	3469 11 11
Loan Charges ... ..	—	23 4 10
Materials and Miscellaneous Accounts ... ..	—	242 16 1
Establishment ... ..	—	228 5 10
<b>Gross Total Cost ... ..</b>	—	<b>£5684 16 10</b>
Less Sale of Salvage Materials ... ..	—	2343 13 8
Less other Credits... ..	—	20 4 0
	—	<b>£2363 17 8</b>
<b>Net Cost ... ..</b>	—	<b>£3320 19 2</b>

#### 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, 1950	5684 16 10	2363 17 8	3320 19 2	14760	4414	£752	3.46

#### Comparative Cost of House Refuse Collection for the Years 1922, 1942, and 1949

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 week	£2/16 per week
1942	4126	£3044	£1158	£1885	£3/6/9 per wk.	£4 per week
1949	4414	£5684	£2363	£3320	£5/4/0 per wk.	£5/13/4 per wk.



### Collection and Sales of Salvage.

The following table shows the tonnage and materials sold, and the amounts received for Salvage during the year 1949 :—

	Bales	T.	C.	qrts.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper—Newspaper, Magazines, Mixed Paper ...	3038	209	5	0	0	1388	2	8
Textiles—Rags, Cloth, Carpets, Sacking and String ...	102	7	15	0	8	91	3	0
Ferrous Metals—Cast Light and Heavy Iron ...	—	11	12	2	0	36	19	11
Non-Ferrous Metals—								
Copper, Brass, Aluminium, Lead ...	—		11	3	16	24	19	2
Kitchen Waste ...	—	206	5	0	0	785	1	5
Bones ...	—		15	0	0	4	6	2
Bottles and Jars ...	—		14	2	0	6	3	6
Miscellaneous Sales ...	—					6	17	10
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3140</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>£2343</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</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
1948 ...	510	0	2	0	2211	15	7
1949 ...	490	18	3	24	2343	13	8
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3669</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>£14614</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the work of my assistant, Mr. G. N. Corbishley, for his energetic and willing co-operation at all times in carrying out the multifarious duties assigned to the Health Departments.

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	21	4	2	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	102	60	6	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	6	—	—	—	3
Total ... ..		129	64	8	—	

## 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	2	2	None	2	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	6	6	None	2	None	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	—	—	None	None	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	—	—	None	None	None	12
Total ... ..	60	8	8	None	4	None	60

















