

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Warrington County Borough.

Contributors

Warrington (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1937

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bqvx39fh>

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
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

44886

M

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

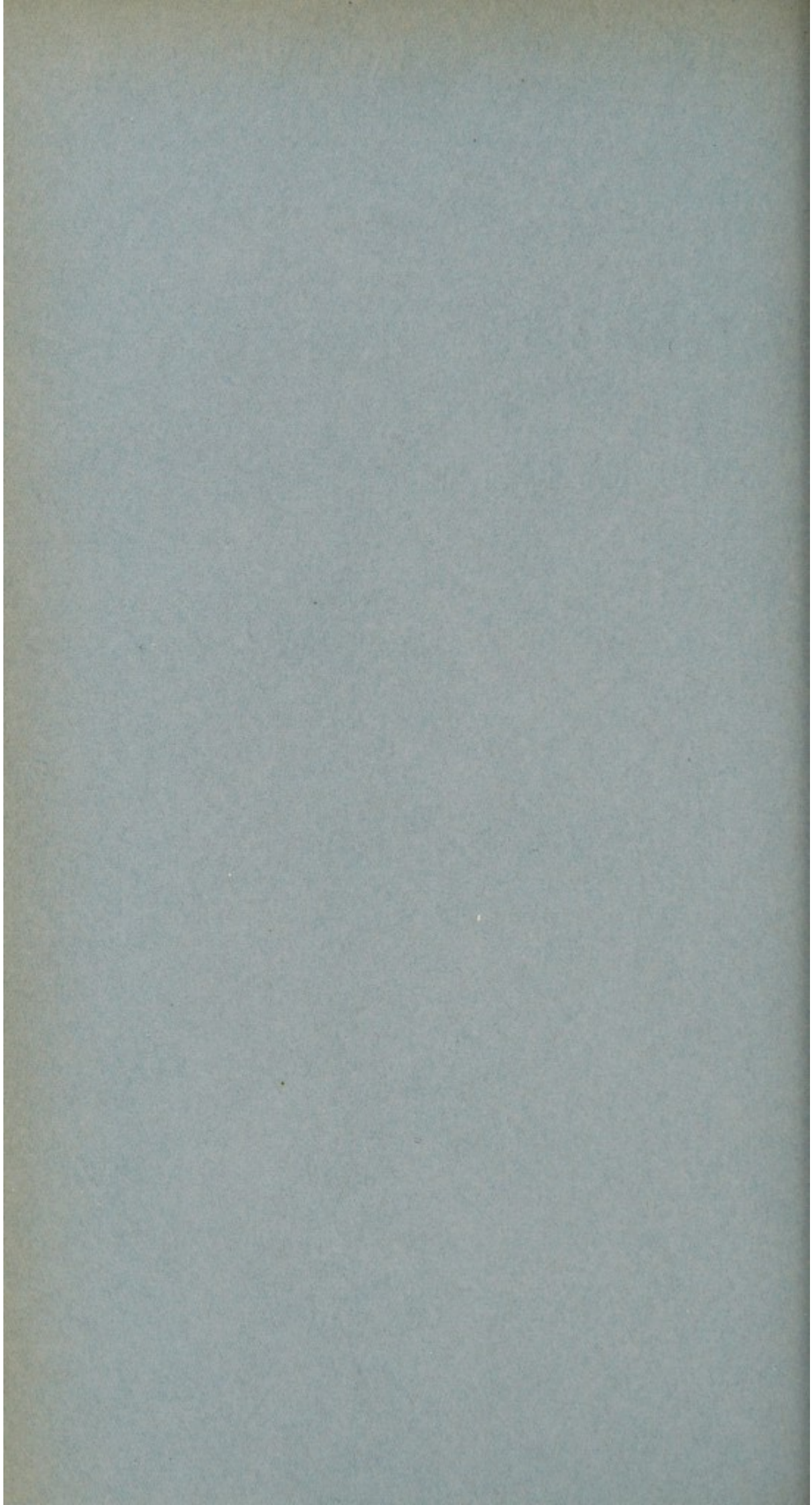
SANITARY CONDITION OF WARRINGTON
DURING THE YEAR 1937.

STUART F. ALLISON,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer,
and Medical Superintendent of Corporation Hospitals,
Sanatorium and Maternity Home.



WARRINGTON:
MACKIE & CO., LTD., THE GUARDIAN PRESS.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF WARRINGTON DURING THE YEAR 1937.

STUART F. ALLISON,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer,
and Medical Superintendent of Corporation Hospitals,
Sanatorium and Maternity Home.



WARRINGTON:
MACKIE & CO., LTD., THE GUARDIAN PRESS.

COUNTY BOARD OF WASHINGTON
ANNUAL REPORT



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

County Borough of Warrington

1937.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mayor :

COUNCILLOR JOHN TURNER COOPER, J.P.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN PETER JAMES MARRON, J.P.
(Deceased 13th October, 1937)

Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN DAVID PLINSTON, J.P.
(Appointed Chairman 16th November, 1937)

ALDERMAN TINNION, J.P.	COUNCILLOR CHALLINOR.
„ BROADHURST, J.P.	„ CROWE, J.P.
„ POOLE, J.P.	„ DONE.
„ ROBERTS.	„ HARDMAN.
„ FRANK	„ SMITH.
„ STRINGER, J.P.	„ STARKEY, J.P.
(Appointed Deputy-Chairman, 16th November, 1937)	„ WIGGINTON

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

All the members of the Health Committee, together with the following Co-opted Members :—

MRS. HAZELDINE.
MISS CLARKE.
MRS. UNSWORTH

Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee.

All the members of the Health Committee, together with the following Co-opted Members :—

MR. REX FURNESS
„ J. HAWTHORN.
„ F. DAVIES.
ALDERMAN MARSHALL
MR. WARBURTON.
„ J. MYTTON.

Boarding Out Committee :

(Sect. 98 Public Assistance Order, 1930).

All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, together with Mrs. Hazeldine and Mrs. Starkey.

Town Clerk :

A. T. HALLAWAY, Esq.

INDEX.

Ambulance Facilities	28	Maternity and Child Welfare	
Ante-natal Work	32, 37	Committee	3
Artificial Pneumothorax	102	Maternity and Child Welfare	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment	48	Work	31
Area	10	Maternity Home	50
Births	11	Maternal Mortality	18
Births, Notification of	34	Measles	87
Bacteriological Examinations	21	Meat Inspection	75
Blindness, Prevention of	108	Meat & Foodstuffs Condemed	76
Blind Persons Act		Medical Inspection, 3 year olds	43
Sub-Committee	3	Mental Defectives	20
Blind Persons, Welfare of	110	Midwives	21, 32
Blood Transfusion Service	26	Milk Supply	74
Boarded-Out Children	36	Milk for Mothers & Children	54
Boarded-Out Committee	3	Mortality Rates	12
Borough General Hospital	24, 116	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	104
Borough General Hospital		Nose and Throat Clinic	47
Extension	24	Nursery	28
Borough General Hospital—		Officials, List of	5, 6
Maternity Work	51	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	109
Cancer	93	Orthopædic Clinic	47
Children's Act, 1908	36	Overcrowding	71
Children 1 to 5 years	17, 39	Padgate Cottage Homes	28
Clinics	28, 46	Pathological Examinations	22
Consultation Centres	45	Pneumonia	90
Deaf Persons, Welfare of	113	Places of Entertainment	63
Dis-infestation	69	Population	11
Dental Clinic	27, 46	Post-natal Work	38
Death Rate	11	Premises and Occupations	
Death Rates, Lancashire Towns	14	controlled by Bye-laws or	
Deaths, Causes of	13	Regulations	59
Diphtheria	87	Puerperal Fever	18, 89
Domiciliary Medical Services	19, 115	Radium Treatment	95
Enteric Fever	89	Rats and Mice Destruction Act	61
Encephalitis Lethargica	90	Road Deaths	15
Expectant Mothers	38	Sanitary Circumstances of the	
Factories and Workshops	59, 62	Area	56
Food Supply, Supervision of	74	Sanitary Inspector's Work	57
Foods and Drugs Act	76	Scarlet Fever	87
Health Committee	3	Shops Acts	61
Health Propaganda	110	Smallpox	85
Health Services, Cost of	30	Smoke Abatement	58
Health Services in the Borough	56	School Hygiene	64
Health Visitors' Work	34, 35	Still Births	17
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium	101	Social Conditions	10
Home Nursing,	21	Specialists' Services	53
Housing	66	Tuberculosis	97
Hospital Accommodation	22	Tuberculosis Regulations	123
Hospital Accommodation for		Uncertified Deaths	14
Infants and Children	28, 53	Unmarried Mothers	28
Immunisation	87	Unemployed	10
Infectious Diseases	84	Vaccination	85
Influenza	90	Venereal Diseases	106, 137
Insured Persons	10	Vital Statistics	10
Isolation Hospital, Aikin St.	91	Warrington Infirmary	23
Infant Mortality	15	Water Supply	83
Laboratory Facilities	21	Whooping Cough	93
Local Government Act, 1929	19	Whitecross Institution, Mental	
Marriages	11	Wards	20
		X-Ray Examination	27, 102

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Office Held	Name.	Qualifications.	Other Offices Held.
<i>(a) Medical.</i>			
Medical Officer of Health	Stuart F. Allison (Com. Duty 1/4/37)	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, Medi- cal Superintendent of Corporation Hospitals.
Asst. Medical Officer of Health	C. A. Paulusz	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.&S. (Glas.), L.M.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.	Assistant School Medical Officer
" " "	Miss M. I. Porteous	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.
" " "	J. A. Delmege, O.B.E.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.
Male Resident Medi- cal Officer (Borough General Hospital)	M. Hurst	M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	
Female Resident Med. Officer (Borough Gen- eral Hospital)	Winifred M. Doran	L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.&S. (Glasgow)	
Visiting Med. Officer (Borough General Hospital)	J. J. Manning	M.B., B.Ch.	
Veneral Diseases Officer	Ellis Pigott	M.B., Ch.B.	Part time.
School Dental Officer	Wm. C. Parr	L.D.S.	
" " "	Miss I. M. Candon	L.D.S.	
Dental Officer (Borough General Hospital)	J. Ellis	L.D.S.	Part time.
Throat and Nose Surgeon	George E. Archer	M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.	Part time.
X-Ray and Eye Surgeon	Ed. Fox	F.R.C.S.	Part time.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	Harman Taylor	M.B., Ch.B.	Part time.
Obstetric Surgeon (Caesarian operations)	D. H. Young		
Public Vaccinator (1)	Dr. Sinclair	M.B., Ch.B.	Part time.
Public Vaccinator (2)	Dr. W. E. Bowden	M.B., Ch.B.	Part time.
Pathologist	H. A. Mitchell	M.D.	Part time.
<i>(b) Others.</i>			
Veterinary Surgeon (1)	H. H. Ferguson	M.R.C.V.S.	Part time.
Veterinary Surgeon (2)	C. T. Trevers	M.R.C.V.S.	Part time.
Public Analyst	J. G. Sherratt	B.Sc., F.I.C.	Analyst under the Fer- tilizer and Feeding Stuffs Act.
Sanitary Inspector	W. T. Flood (Chief)	Cert. of R. San. Inst.	Inspector of Food and Drugs. Inspector of Contagious Diseases of Animals. Inspector of Canal Boats. Inspector of Shops Acts. Inspector of Poisons and Pharmacy Acts.
" " "	John Stevens	R.S.I. Certificate, Meat Inspector's Cert.	Inspector under Shops Acts. Housing Inspector.
" " "	James Snailham	R.S.I. Certificate, Meat Inspector's Cert.	Special Tuberculosis Work.
" " "	Ernest Barton	R.S.I. Certificate, Meat Inspector's Cert.	General District Work.
" " "	Wm. H. Molyneaux	R.S.I. Certificate and Meat Certificate.	General District Work.
" " "	Robert L. Winstanley	R.S.I. Certificate and R.S.I. Meat Cert.	General District Work
" " "	Bezley Trepess	R.S.I. Certificate	General District Work
" " "	William Hunt	R.S.I. Certificate, R.S.I. Meat Cert.	Infectious Diseases Work (Appointed 1/5/37)

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—*continued.*

Office Held.	Name.	Qualifications.	Other Offices Held.
<i>(b) Others (continued).</i>			
Vaccination Officer	A. E. Price		Part time.
Matron of Isolation Hospital	Miss N. Roberts	General Trained, Fever Trained, State Registered T.B. Cert.	
Matron of Borough General Hospital	Miss C. M. Hannen	General Trained, C.M.B. Certificate, State Registered Nurse, F.B.C.N.	
Matron of Hefferston Grange, Sanatorium, Weaverham	Miss E. F. Yaxley	Tuberculosis and Fever Trained	
Maternity Home	Miss M. Morris	General Trained C.M.B. Cert.	
Steward, Borough General Hospital	A. F. Pidgeon, A.C.C.S.		
Inspector of Midwives....	Miss Knott	C.M.B. Cert., R.S.I. Cert.	Also Health Visitor.
Health Visitor	Mrs. Washington	C.M.B. Cert., R.S.I. Cert.	—
" "	Miss Barlow	C.M.B. Cert., R.S.I. Cert.	—
" "	Miss Cawley	General Training, C.M.B. Cert. and Health Visitor's Cert.	—
" "	Miss Sampson	General Training, C.M.B. Cert.	—
" "	Miss Taylor	General Training, C.M.B. Cert. and Health Visitor's Cert.	—
Tuberculosis Nurse	Miss Pettie	R.S.I. Certificate	—
School Nurse ...	Miss Brown	General Certificate	
" "	Miss Griffith	General Certificate, Hygiene Cert. (Queen's)	
" "	Miss Wright	General Certificate Fever Trained	
" "	Miss Coventry....	General Cert. S.R.N., State Cert. Midwife, H.Vs. Cert. R.S.I. Children's Nurse Cert.	
" "	Miss Fletcher	General Certificate, S.R.N., Fever Nurse, S.R., C.M.B., Cert. R.M.P.A.	
Dental Attendant....	Miss A. Shaw		
Clerks	Wm. Lawless		Chief Clerk.
"	Wm. Knowles		Accounts and Store Clerk.
"	Miss V. Dwerryhouse....		Typist.
"	Ernest Tarbuck		Clerk.
"	Harold Plinston		"
"	Albert Duckworth		"
"	David Rustage....		" T.B. Dispensary
"	James Bate		Junior Clerk. (commenced 18/4/37)

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health Services and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1937.

At the outset, I must refer, with deep regret, to the loss sustained through the death on October 13th, 1937, of Alderman Peter James Marron. He was appointed Chairman of the Health Committee, in November, 1936, and continued to fulfil with dignity and assiduity, the duties of this office until the end. In his dealings he was a pattern of frankness, courtesy and honesty; and he enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity in the town, which is the poorer for his sudden and unexpected decease.

One of his last public functions as Chairman of the Health Committee was the laying of the foundation stone of the new Nurses' Home on September 28th, 1937. This was, I am pleased to remember, a very proud occasion for him, for he had, as a member of the old Board of Guardians, long devoted himself to pressing the need for this Home and the extensions to the Hospital.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS

This work is proceeding satisfactory; the structure is advancing apace, and the equipment of the various departments, operating theatres, X-ray room, laboratory, has been decided upon.

It is anticipated that the Nurses' Home will be ready for occupation before the end of the present year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The question of the provision of a new Maternity Unit has again been placed before the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The large number of expectant mothers making application for confinement in Hospital, together with the impossibility of permitting overcrowding of the existing accommodation, make it necessary that some alternative arrangement be made. Suggestions and estimates for the erection of new premises for maternity purposes will, in due course, receive consideration.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Health Committee was again considerably exercised over the problem of securing the erection of a Public Abattoir. A suitable and convenient site, it was thought, had been chosen, plans were prepared, and these were forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval. However, in September, a letter was received from the Ministry pointing out that the Live Stock Industry Act had recently become law, and that until the Live Stock Commission had had an opportunity of resolving the question of central slaughter-houses, it would be advisable for the Authority to defer its proposals.

PAIL CLOSET CONVERSION.

The Authority, I am pleased to record, intends to take immediate advantage of the powers included in the Public Health Act, 1936. This Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1937; and already a scheme which will, in the first instance, provide for the conversion of at least 1,000 pail closets is in course of preparation.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

The five-year programme prepared in 1933 embraced, in Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses a total of 556 houses. The intention was to secure the demolition of these by the end of the year 1938. By accelerating the programme however, practically all the houses had been demolished by the end of 1937. It was then considered advisable to make representations for dealing with an additional 360 houses, and the machinery for securing the demolition of these is already well in motion.

OVERCROWDING.

Contracts for the erection of 174 houses were let in 1937, and the transfer of persons from overcrowded houses was well advanced by the end of the year. In addition a number of exchanges were arranged between tenants living in overcrowded houses and other persons who were living in large houses whose full accommodation they did not require. Furthermore, a considerable number of persons who had been informed of the requirements of the Act removed of their own accord from overcrowded houses to suitable private premises.

In certain branches of the Service we have received great assistance from voluntary workers, and I would like to express our gratitude to the Ladies' Committee of the Mothers' and Babies' Welfare for their invaluable assistance at the Consultation Centres.

We are also indebted to the members of the Warrington Rotary Club and Council of Social Service for providing a week's holiday at Prestatyn for a number of necessitous mothers.

We accord, in addition, our appreciation of all the assistance rendered, especially to ex-Service men and their families by the British Red Cross Society and the United Services Fund.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all my staff, whether at the Health Department or in the various Corporation Hospitals, for their loyal and industrious support in the many branches of work now included in the Health Services.

I wish, furthermore, to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and consideration shown to me by all the other Corporation officials; and to offer my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their generous support and guidance.

It has, indeed, been a pleasure to work in such an environment.

During 1937 the health of the Borough was, on the whole, very good.

The **Population** at the mid-year 1937 was assessed by the Registrar-General as 78,500, compared with 79,322 at the Census in 1931.

Our **General Death Rate** for 1937 was 12.5 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 12.4 per 1,000 the previous year.

The **Birth Rate** was 17.1 per 1,000 compared with 16.0 per 1,000 in 1936.

The **Infantile Mortality Rate** was 82 per 1,000 children born, compared with 90 per 1,000 the year before.

The **Maternal Mortality Rate** was 1.4 per 1,000 births, compared with a Rate of 3.11 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

On page 12 a summary of the vital statistics is given, and on page 14, a table of the rates in 16 other towns in Lancashire. On perusal of this latter table, it will be seen that Warrington stands in a very favourable position.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

STUART F. ALLISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Sankey Street, Warrington.
July, 1938.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—Warrington is mainly an industrial town, and owing to the variety of manufactures carried on, *e.g.*, wire, iron and steel, chemicals, soap, cotton, glass, brewing, tanning, etc., does not suffer from unemployment to the same extent as some of the other Lancashire County Boroughs. The figures for unemployment kindly supplied me by Mr. Fielder, show the position in Warrington for the five years 1933–1937:—

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED.

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
23.1.33–6657	22.1.34–4768	28.1.35–5798	20.1.36–4940	25.1.37–4940
18.12.33–4282	17.12.34–4856	16.12.35–4259	14.12.36–3202	13.12.37–3202

INSURED PERSONS.

The number of insured persons in the Borough entitled to Medical Benefit on the 1st January, 1937, was 36,934, for which information I am indebted to Mr. Alfred Tilling (Clerk to the Warrington Insurance Committee).

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area	4532	acres
Population (Census 1931)	79322	
„ (R.G. 1937)	78500	
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931).....	17341	
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	18474	
Rateable value (1st April, 1937)	£378884	
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£1507.13	

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births { Legitimate	1314	694	653	} Birth Rate 17.1
{ Illegitimate	33	19	14	
Still Births.....	63	Rate per 1000 total births.....		44.6
Deaths.....	985	Death Rate (Areal comparability Factor)....		15.0
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions.....				45.8
Number of women dying in, or in con- sequence of, childbirth.....	} from sepsis		—	
	} from other causes		2	
Deaths of Infants under One year of age per 1000 live births.....				82
Legitimate	107 ;	Illegitimate	4	Total
				111
Deaths from Measles (All ages)				1
" "	Whooping Cough (All ages)			3
" "	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)			6

POPULATION.—The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1937, was 78,500 (compared with the 1931 Census figures of 79,322), and last year's estimate of 79,200.

BIRTHS.—There were 1,560 births registered of children born in this borough in 1937 ; 233 births belonged to parents resident outside Warrington, while 20 children were born outside the borough to parents resident within.

Deducting the 233 births from the total registered, 1,560, and adding the 20 births, we have accredited to Warrington 1,347 births (694 males and 653 females).

The birth-rate for Warrington per 1,000 living of the population was 17.1 in 1937, compared with 16.0 in 1936, and 14.9 for England and Wales as a whole.

The total number of illegitimate births was 33 (19 males, 14 females), a decrease from the previous year's total, when 52 such children were born (24 males and 28 females).

MARRIAGES.—There were 859 marriages during the year, the rate per 1,000 of population being 10.9. In 1936 there were 837 marriages, giving a rate of 10.5.

DEATHS.—1,109 deaths were registered as occurring in the Borough during 1937. Of these, however, 169 were non-residents. During the same period, 45 deaths have been reported as having occurred outside the district of persons usually resident in Warrington. Adding these and deducting the non-residents we have a total of 985 deaths accredited to Warrington for 1937, compared with 987 in 1936.

This gives us a death-rate of 12.5 per 1,000 persons living during 1937, compared with 12.4 in 1936 and 12.02 in 1935.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12.4 ; for the 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns 12.5 ; and for London 12.3.

Table comparing the Vital Statistics of Warrington with the average for the County Boroughs and for England and Wales as a whole. (The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Populations, 25,000—50,000) at census 1931	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	—	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60
Warrington	17.1	0.8	12.5	—	—	0.01	—	0.04	0.13	0.94	0.58	4.5	82

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :
 { per 1,000 Live Births.... Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 { " " Total Births 0.97 2.26 3.23
 { per 1,000 Live Births.... 0.94 2.17 3.11
 { " " Total Births.... 0.00 1.48 1.48
 { " " County Borough of Warrington : 0.00 1.42 1.42

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE
IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	538	68	2	9	12	26	21	31	49	114	131	75
	F	447	43	9	6	11	17	16	23	37	71	96	118
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Measles	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Scarlet fever	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Whooping Cough	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Diphtheria	M	6	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Influenza	M	29	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	11	4	2
	F	45	1	1	1	1	.....	3	4	5	6	10	13
7 Encephalitis lethargica	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	7	4	8	8	.....
	F	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	4	10	2	.....	.....
10 Other tuberculous diseases	M	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Syphilis	M	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13 Cancer, malignant disease	M	63	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	6	21	21	9
	F	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	15	9	7
14 Diabetes	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
	F	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	1
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	5
	F	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	9	5
16 Heart disease	M	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	7	34	36	25
	F	117	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	6	27	32	43
17 Aneurysm	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	13	10
	F	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	13
19 Bronchitis	M	27	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	7	5
	F	17	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	6
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	39	10	1	3	.....	1	1	4	5	6	5	3
	F	20	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	3
21 Other respiratory diseases	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3
	F	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
22 Peptic ulcer	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	M	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
24 Appendicitis	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25 Cirrhosis of liver	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
27 Other digestive diseases	M	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	2
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	M	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	.....
	F	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1
29 Puerperal sepsis	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Other puerperal causes	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	M	37	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Senility	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
	F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
33 Suicide	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
34 Other violence	M	28	1	.....	2	2	3	1	3	3	6	6	1
	F	12	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	3
35 Other defined diseases	M	38	4	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	3	5	13	6
	F	32	4	1	.....	2	1	3	4	3	6	6	2
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The causes of death at the different periods of life are given in the table on page 25.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY.

		1937.
1.	Heart Disease	231 = 23.4%
2.	Cancer	101 = 10.2%
3.	Influenza	74 = 7.5%
4.	Tuberculosis	71 = 7.2%
5.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, &c.	66 = 6.7%
6.	Pneumonia	59 = 6.0%
7.	Bronchitis	44 = 4.5%
Total Deaths		985 (1937)

The following table compares our main Statistics with those of other Lancashire Industrial Towns, the figures being obtained from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary.

	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.
England and Wales	....	14.9	12.4	58
Barrow-in-Furness	65810	15.2	14.1	72
Blackburn	114000	11.7	15.4	69
Bolton	170400	12.7	14.2	62
Blackpool	123800	10.1	16.6	60
Bootle	74690	22.0	12.7	77
Burnley	89670	11.7	15.5	75
Bury	59620	13.0	15.4	57
Liverpool	836300	20.0	13.7	82
Manchester	736500	14.6	13.9	76
Oldham	127800	13.18	15.9	69
Preston	113600	14.0	14.2	77
Rochdale	91940	11.9	15.4	53
St. Helens	107400	18.6	12.1	88
Salford	201800	15.1	14.6	84
Southport	78896	10.6	16.0	67
Warrington	78500	17.2	12.5	82
Wigan	83190	16.27	14.3	92

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The following causes of death (28 in all) were not certified by a medical practitioner:—

Under 1 year	1/5 years	5/15 years	15/25 years	25/65 years	65 and upwards	Total
5	—	1	—	12	10	28

ROAD DEATHS, 1937.

Fatalities on the highways of this country reach such a large total every year that the problem of prevention has necessarily become very prominent. The following are the figures relative to Warrington :—

	Warrington residents killed in Borough.	Warrington residents killed outside Borough.	Residents belonging to outside killed in Warrington.
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 to 2 years.....	—	—	—
2 to 5 years.....	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	2	—	1
15 to 25 years.....	1	1	2
25 to 35 years.....	—	—	1
35 to 45 years.....	2	—	—
45 to 55 years.....	—	2	—
55 to 65 years.....	1	—	—
65 to 75 years.....	2	—	—
	8	3	4

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 111 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1937, compared with 115 in the previous year, and instead of 1,274 births (1936), there were 1,347 births in 1937.

The infant mortality rate is based on the number of deaths per 1,000 births. The death-rate among infants in 1937 was 82. (For causes of deaths see page 16).

The proportion of deaths in the first month of life, 60 out of 111, or 54%, mainly ascribed to ante-natal factors — that is to factors acting before the birth of the child — was higher than last year (in 1936 there were 49 out of 115, *i.e.*, 42%).

The causes of infant death are given on page 16.

No less than 33 were certified as due to Premature Birth.

During the year there were 2 infants born with Congenital Malformations, as against 3 in the year 1936.

There were 6 deaths from Gastro-enteritis.

Forty of the babies were born and died in hospital, and of the remainder 24 were breast fed. The home conditions were reported poor in 10 cases.

Altogether 69 cases died in hospital.

50 in the Borough General Hospital.

5 in the Maternity Home.

1 in the Infirmary.

10 in Aikin Street Hospital, Ailing Babies' Ward.

3 in Aikin Street Isolation Ward.

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(Under 1 year.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickenpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other T.B. Diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis (not T.B.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions	2	1	.....	.....	3	5	2	3	1	14
Laryngitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis .....	.....	1	1	2	4	2	1	.....	1	8
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	7	1	14
Diarrhœa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	6
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury at birth (overlying).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atelectasis	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Violence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Malformation.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Premature Birth.....	25	4	1	1	31	1	1	.....	.....	33
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	2	2	6	6	6	4	.....	22
Other Causes	6	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8
Total.....	38	8	4	7	57	16	19	15	4	111

CHILDREN AGED 1 TO 5 YEARS.

The following table shows the number of deaths up to 5 years of age for the past 6 years :—

	No. of Births.	—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	Total
1937	M.R., 82 1347	111	11	10	3	2	137
1936	M.R., 90 1214	115	24	12	12	6	169
1935	M.R., 64 1341	87	18	12	6	8	131
1934	M.R., 74 1401	104	22	19	11	13	169
1933	M.R., 73 1299	95	21	10	5	4	135
1932	M.R., 87 1381	121	28	17	7	8	181

(M.R., Mortality Rate).

Some particulars with regard to the work of the Health Visitors amongst children aged 1 to 5 years are given on pages 39 and 42.

STILL-BIRTH INVESTIGATIONS.

Altogether 83 still-births occurring in the town during 1937 came to our knowledge, and in the majority of instances visits and investigations were made by the Health Visitors into the cases resident within the borough. These still-births occurred as follows :—

In the practices of doctors	....	....	10	
In the practices of midwives	....	....	15	
In Institutions	{	B.G. Hospital	....	36
		Maternity Home	....	22
		Infirmery	....	—
58			83	

Particulars were obtained of 70 cases.

The probable causes ascribed for the death of the fœtus were:

Causes acting before labour :—

Maceration	.....	16
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	.....	8
Illness of the Mother	.....	2
Albuminuria	.....	9
Prematurity	.....	2
		37

Causes acting during labour :—

Malpresentation	7
Deformity of the Child	9
Difficult labour	10
Uterine Inertia	7
	—
	33
	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1937, 6 mothers died during the lying-in period, but only in 2 cases were the deaths due directly to the confinement. This, therefore, gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.4 per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with a rate of 3.11 per 1000 for England and Wales as a whole. In 1936, the Maternal Mortality Rate was 5.2 per 1,000 (live and still) births. This gratifying decrease cannot, however, be interpreted solely as the outcome of the steps taken for safeguarding mothers in confinement. It must in some measure, be regarded as fortuitous, though it may be fairly claimed that an ever-increasing vigilance is being directed towards reducing this mortality to a minimum.

Careful investigations were made in each case in collaboration with the doctor who had attended the case and full particulars were furnished to the Ministry of Health.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Date	No. of Maternal deaths	Infant Mortality rate.	Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 births.		No. who had ante-natal supervision.				No. who had no A.N. supervision.	Total No. of women attending A.N.C. (Municipal)	Not attending A.N.C. (Municipal)	No. of Registered Births living and still-born.
			War-rington.	Eng-land & Wales.	A.N. clinic	Own Dr.	Mid-wife.	Total				
1928	7	64	4.49	4.43	1	1	3	5	2	477 (30.5%)	1080	1557
1929	6	100	3.7	4.33	—	1	—	1	5	496 (31%)	1104	1600
1930	6	65	3.6	4.40	—	3	—	3	3	684 (44%)	870	1654
1931	10	100	5.9	4.11	2	4	2	8	2	817 (48%)	854	1671
1932	4	87	2.7	4.24	3	1	—	4	—	893 (51%)	658	1475
1933	6	73	4.38	4.23	3	2	—	5	1	870 (58%)	832	1369
1934	5	72	3.4	4.41	1	1	3	5	—	981 (67%)	470	1465
1935	15	64	10.6	3.93	6	6	1	13	2	976 (69%)	428	1404
1936	7	90	5.2	3.65	4	2	1	7	—	754 (56%)	583	1337
1937	2	82	1.4	3.11	1	—	1	—	—	973 (62%)	587	1560

PUERPERAL FEVER.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
No. of cases.	0.00	3	6	2	3	4	6
Deaths	—	—	4	1	3	1	5
Mort. Rate	0.00	0.00	.040	.01	.03	.01	.06
per 1,000 population.							
No. of Registered Births (including Stillbirths) {	1410	1337	1404	1465	1369	1475	1671
Mort. Rate % on No. of Births {	=0.00	=.22%	=.28%	=.07%	=.2%	=.06%	=.3%

From the 1st October, 1937, the term Puerperal Fever has been withdrawn and all cases are now to be notified as Puerperal Pyrexia.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Local Authority's Scheme under the above Act and a survey of the transferred Poor Law Hospital, etc., were contained in the Annual Report for 1930, and need not be repeated here.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICES.

The "free choice of doctor" scheme of domiciliary medical service on the conditions outlined in the 1934 Report was introduced during February, 1935, and has been a pronounced success.

The following are some particulars kindly furnished by the Public Assistance Officer of the Domiciliary Medical Service for the year ending 31st December, 1937 :—

NO. OF PATIENTS ATTENDED :

Period ended 31st March, 1937	.....	.....	.....	1,106
" " 30th June, 1937	.....	.....	.....	731
" " 30th September, 1937	.....	.....	.....	639
" " 31st December, 1937	.....	.....	.....	784
				3,260

NO. OF DOCTORS ON THE PANEL ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937: 21.

The costs of the service to the 31st December, 1937, are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Payment to doctors for services	544	17	6
2. Payments to chemists for dispensing	473	12	0
3. Surgical Appliances	222	14	3
4. Administrative expenses :			
(a) Printing and Stationery	10	0	0
(b) Payment to Pricing Bureau for pricing prescriptions	14	12	2
	1265	15	11

A complete list of the doctors and chemists who have been approved for service on the panel is given on page 115.

No. of Doctors on panel.	No. of cases treated.	No. of consultations at surgery.	No. of visits to patients' homes.	Medicines, etc., supplied without seeing patients.
21	1859	7073	2791	107

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

A special block for cases of mental illness is administered by the Public Assistance Committee at the Whitecross Institution. Amongst these there are often a few cases of mentally defective children, who would be much better somewhere else, but the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board are unable to find other accommodation for them.

MENTAL WARDS OF THE WHITECROSS INSTITUTION.

These are administered by the Public Assistance Committee. The services of the two Resident Medical Officers of the General Hospital are available for the patients in these wards.

A trained nurse, too, from the Hospital, pays daily visits, and is available for any dressings or special treatments ordered by the Medical Officer as and when required.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with during the year 1937:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions 	106	78	184
Discharges 	101	83	174

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board have entered into an arrangement with Warrington Infirmary to subsidise the Clinic for Early Mental Cases at that Institution. This Clinic is under the supervision of Mental Specialists (Dr. J. E. Nichole, Medical Superintendent, Winwick Mental Hospital.)

There were 52 sessions in 1937 and 16 patients have been attending.

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

A complete list of the various officers, medical and otherwise, discharging duties whole or part-time for the Local Authority in connection with any of the Health Services, is given at the beginning of the Report. (Page 5).

On page 115 is given a list of the General Practitioners and Chemists serving on the panel of the Public Assistance Domiciliary Medical Service.

2.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

The arrangements both for (a) general nursing and (b) the nursing of infectious diseases were fully described in the Report for 1930.

The visits during 1937 were as follows:—

	Cases	Visits.	
Measles	3	52	} Total 1,768 Visits.
Pneumonia	79	1679	
Ophthalmia	1	9	
Others	3	28	

3.—MIDWIVES.

Particulars of the number of midwives practising in the area are given on page 32.

4.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the examination or analysis of clinical matter (pathological specimens, sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk, and foodstuffs.

A summary of the work under these headings is given below:

(a) GENERAL BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK (Health Department, Sankey Street, Warrington).—All specimens are examined free of cost to general practitioners.

DIPHTHERIA (swabs from throats).

1. Cases in Aikin Street Hospital (admission)	419
2. Private practitioner's cases	637
3. Cases from Health Department	137
4. Cases from Borough General Hospital	229
5. Cases from Hefferston	1
6. Cases from Maternity Home	16
7. Before discharge from Isolation Hospital	2212
8. Contacts	531
Total	4182

TUBERCULOSIS (specimen of sputum).

For private practitioners	58
For Dispensary	173
For Hefferston Sanatorium	347
For Borough General Hospital	182
For Aikin Street Hospital	2
For Maternity Home	1
Total	763

RINGWORM.

For diagnosis by School Medical Officer.....	21
Total.....	<u>4966</u>

7,311 specimens were examined during the year 1936.

(b) WASSERMAN BLOOD EXAMINATIONS (Professor Maitland, Public Health Laboratory, Manchester).—See under V.D. Scheme (page 108).

(c) PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—124 specimens were examined at the following laboratories :—

Infirmery Laboratory, Warrington	86
Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool	11
Public Health Laboratory, Manchester	27

(d) WATER, MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.—Bacteriological examinations, Public Health Laboratory, Manchester (page 74).

Chemical Analysis of Water, Milk and Foodstuffs (Mr. J. Graham Sherratt, Legh Street Chambers, Warrington), page 76.

5.—LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Model Byelaws as regards the following matters were adopted by the Council during the year 1935.

- (a) Offensive trades.
- (b) Tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation.
- (c) Houses intended or used for occupation by the working classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (d) Common lodging-houses.
- (e) Infectious Disease Hospital.
- (f) Slaughter-houses.

6.—HOSPITALS.

Details were furnished in the Report for 1930 (pages 31 and 32) of the Hospitals in the area and the approximate number of beds

available for various purposes, and a summary will only be given here of any changes made during 1937, and of the work done.

- (i) Warrington Infirmary (117 beds). Average number available during 1937—112.
- (ii) Borough General Hospital (285 beds).
Classification given in table, page 117.
- (iii) Isolation Hospital (131 beds). See page 91.
- (iv) Hefferston Grange Sanatorium (80 beds). See page 101.
- (v) Maternity Home (20 beds). See page 50.
- (vi) Smallpox Hospital (22 beds).
- (vii) Specialist Services. (Described in 1932 Report).

(i) WARRINGTON INFIRMARY (provided by Voluntary Agency).

The number of cases dealt with during 1937 is as follows :—

IN-PATIENTS.

	1935	1936	1937
Number of in-patients in Hospital at beginning of year	67	78	62
Number of in-patients admitted during the year	2,357	2,213	2,420
Number of in-patients in Hospital at end of year	78	62	75
Average number of days' treatment	13.77	14.26	14.10

OUT-PATIENTS.

	1935	1936	1937
General cases	3,906	4,187	4,420
Eye cases	247	542	....
Dental cases	186	373	....
Pensions cases	6	1	....
Orthopædic cases	1,762	1,895	2,045
	<u>6,107</u>	<u>6,998</u>	<u>6,465</u>
Accidents and emergencies	5,599	5,495	5,876
Total	<u>11,706</u>	<u>12,493</u>	<u>12,341</u>
Total number of attendances :—			
Out-patients	18,494	17,019	18,323
Orthopædic cases	34,374	35,585	38,869
Total	<u>52,868</u>	<u>52,604</u>	<u>57,192</u>

(ii) BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL (appropriated under section 95 P.H.A. (Amendment) Act, 1907).—A special section of the 1930 Report was devoted to a description of the work of this Hospital, which is now administered by the Health Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Superintendent in charge of administrative arrangements.

The number of in-patients dealt with during the year ending 31st December, 1937, was 2,756.

The following table gives a comparison of the number of patients dealt with during the last 10 years, and shows the increase in the work since the hospital was appropriated :—

Year	Total Admissions	Maternity Cases.				Surgical Operations
		Total	Live Births	Still Births	Twins	
1928	1750	147	135	14	2 cases	167
1929	1970	158	144	14	....	179
1930*	1854	192	172	21	1 case	199
1931†	2080	236	203	39	6 cases	257
1932	2035	247	224	27	4 cases	236
1933	2304	292	268	26	2 cases	280
1934	2527	411	375	36	3 cases	297
1935	2881	553	518	40	5 cases	572
1936	3029	629	582	55	9 cases	599
1937	2756	468	449	36	17 „	507

* Year of transfer to Local Authority.

† Placed under administration of Health Committee.

Among the 507 operations were 128 abdominal sections, and operations on bones and joints.

In 1937 the highest number of beds occupied was 270 (on 29/1/37) and the lowest (on 19/8/37) of the total 285 beds available. The daily average over the whole year was 215.6 beds occupied.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

NURSES' HOME.

At the end of the year the reinforced concrete walls had been completed to the second floor. Almost all of the structural steel work had been erected. The concrete floor at the first floor level was finished and the builders were about to commence the laying of the second storey floor a few days later. The brick facing of the building was complete beyond the first floor and was proceeding to the higher levels.

The main foundation slab and beam of the Recreation Room were complete and work on the retaining walls had been commenced.

WARD BLOCK.

The foundations and brickwork have reached almost to the second floor level.

The concrete floor at the first floor level was practically complete.

ADMINISTRATION (Kitchen and Operating Theatres).

The brickwork was complete to below first floor window sills. The concrete first floor had been laid.

CLINICS.

The carcass and roof of this building was complete ; the windows fixed and glazed.

MATERNITY BLOCK.

All external work to the existing building was completed and all the builders' fittings had been delivered and were being stored on the site. It was considered necessary, however, at that point to await the advance of the heating engineers work to a further stage before attempting to commence the internal alterations.

LODGE.

The carcass of the Lodge was complete and was in temporary use as the Clerk of Works' Office.

SITE WORKS.

All work included in the Contract on the Recreation Ground was completed early in the year.

The main drainage had been laid and the foundations of all roads complete.

The Electrical and Gas Mains was laid through the site and the Electrical Sub-Contractor was following up closely with his conduit work.

GENERAL.

Despite delays owing to late delivery of structural and reinforcing steel and on account of several weeks of bad weather, such progress has been made, that it is hoped to complete the building by the end of the present year.

The foundation stone of the New Nurses Home was laid on September 28th, 1937, and the inscription on the stone reads:—

THIS STONE WAS LAID

BY

ALDERMAN PETER J. MARRON, J.P.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

This ceremony was the pleasing climax of many years of devoted service, willingly given by many of the those present. Particularly deserving of praise were the members of the old Board of Guardians, some of whom were able to attend, and they did not hesitate to show their satisfaction in the result of their labour, and it was mentioned that here again a debt of gratitude was due to the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. N. Joseph, for his gifted and unfailing efforts towards improving the Council's Hospital accommodation.

INFIRMARY CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME ARRANGEMENT.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1937, 16 cases were dealt with in the Borough General Hospital under the above arrangement.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE.

We have now a register of 27 Blood Donors, grouped as follows:—

Group 2	....	....	....	....	9
Group 3	....	....	....	....	2
Group 4	....	....	....	....	16
					<hr/>
					27
					<hr/>

2 of the above were called upon during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Hospital Ambulance has again rendered good service, The following is a brief summary of the work done by it during the year:—

Number of journeys	....	....	....	764
Mileage covered	....	....	....	5,866 miles.
Average mileage per journey	....	....	....	7.66
Longest journey	....	....	....	50 miles.
Shortest journey	....	....	....	0.4 miles.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

A very large amount of work has been carried out in the special departments, and the following tables give a summary of cases dealt with :—

(1.) X-RAY DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING, 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

	No. of Cases.	Films.
Hospital—General Cases	672	1088
Orthopædic Clinic Cases	78	90
Hospital—Tuberculosis Cases	55	89
Health Department Cases	364	402
Other Cases	75	106
Total	1244	1775

DENTAL IN-PATIENTS—No. of patients 79; Teeth extracted 1,006.

(2.) DENTAL OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

DENTAL CLINIC :	No. of Patients.	Teeth Extracted.
Dispensary and Sanatorium Cases	9	88
Ante-Natal Cases	133	1137
Nursing Mothers	23	241
Children under 5 years	180	1042
Whitecross Institution Inmates	62	741
Other Out-Patients	38	542
Total	445	3791

- (3) Figures for the orthopædic department are given on pages 47 and 118, and ante-natal department on page 37.

LOCAL HOSPITAL POLICY.

There is close co-operation between the Municipal and Voluntary Hospital services in the town.

In accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929, conferences are from time to time (as occasion requires) held with the members of the Board of Management of the Local Infirmary.

7.—MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The only private Nursing Home at present in the Borough has been established in connection with the Local Infirmary by alterations and additions to the Nurses' Home. It will accommodate 25 patients, and during the year 260 cases were treated therein. This Nursing Home has been exempted from registration by the Local Authority.

8.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

There is no special institutional accommodation provided by the L.A. for unmarried mothers or illegitimate children, but all such cases are admitted without distinction to any of the Municipal Institutions.

The Cottage Homes, at Padgate, formerly administered by the Board of Guardians, were transferred to the Local Authority by the Local Government Act, 1929, and are now administered by a Special Committee of the Public Assistance Committee. The medical supervision of the children is carried out by a part-time general practitioner (Dr. Sinclair), who reports on medical matters to the Medical Officer of Health.

This institution takes cases from other areas as well as Warrington, and the total children on the 31st December, 1937, was :—

Warrington children	....	....	....	....	46
Children from other areas	....	....	....	....	91
					<hr/>
					137
					<hr/>

9.—NURSERY FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Children under 3 years of age are not admitted to the Cottage Homes, and as there is no nursery provision in the Whitecross Institution any healthy infants and children under the age of 3 have had to be accommodated in the wards of the hospital heretofore. During 1934, however, alterations to the Nurses' Home at Aikin Street Hospital enabled special accommodation to be provided for such cases. The Public Assistance Committee pay 20s. per week for any healthy child admitted to this Nursery, and it is also possible for any child of tender years to be looked after here in the event of the mother requiring hospital in-patient treatment. (See page 53).

9.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no alteration in the arrangements, which have been described in previous Reports, for Ambulance Facilities for non-infectious and accident cases, and maternity cases.

10.—CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Corporation has arranged for Clinics to be held at the times and places set out on following page.

A Medical Officer and Nursing Staff are in attendance, and advice can be obtained by mothers on subjects relating to the health of themselves and babies.

Ante-natal Clinic (i.e., for expectant mothers) :

Health Department, Sankey Street, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Maternity Home, Victoria Park, Fridays, at 2 p.m.
And by appointment.

Post-Natal Clinic (i.e., for mothers after confinement) 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays at Health Department.

Consultation Centres for Mothers and Children up to 5 years of age :

Thewlis Street Schools, Liverpool Road, Mondays, at 2 p.m.

Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey, Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.

St. George's Mission, Brick Street, Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.

Wash Lane School, Latchford, Thursdays, at 2 p.m.

Methodist School, Knutsford Road, Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Aural Clinic for children under 5 years of age, sessions by a Throat and Nose Specialist, 2.30 p.m. Health Department, First Thursday in the month.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated in Garven Place, behind the Health Department, in Sankey Street, and is open daily.

A Medical Officer, who is a specialist in the treatment of Tuberculosis, is in attendance for the examination of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from this disease.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation have established a Centre for the treatment of persons suffering from Venereal Diseases (Syphilis and Gonorrhœa) at the Infirmary Kendrick Street. The Clinic is open on :

Tuesdays : Men 4 p.m. Women 5 p.m.

Fridays : Women 5 p.m. Men 6 p.m.

Irrigations are available at any time by arrangement, and a male orderly is in attendance for male patients. A Specialist from Manchester attends on the Clinic days to give advice, and all treatment is carried out under conditions of secrecy. There is also a lady doctor in attendance for female patients. Names and addresses of patients are not divulged.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Clinic is held every morning during the week at the Health Department for the treatment of school children suffering from minor ailments who require to be excluded from school. In addition, nurses attend daily in our schools to treat those whose condition does not necessitate their absence.

A School Medical Officer is present at the Clinic. Arrangements can be made if required for nose and throat operations, eyesight testing and provision of glasses, and X-ray treatment for ringworm cases.

There is also a special Dental Clinic.

TREATMENT OF CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

An orthopædic surgeon attends for the examination of children suffering from crippling defects with a view to their receiving treatment as follows:—

Children aged 1 to 5 years :

Orthopædic Clinic, Borough General Hospital, once a month.

Children aged 5—14 years :

Orthopædic Clinic, Borough General Hospital, once a month.

The Clinic is open daily at Whitecross at 9 a.m. for the provision of remedial exercises, massage, electrical and other forms of treatment given by the nurses.

A surgical instrument-maker attends when required to measure cases for any necessary appliances, which are supplied at cost price.

THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

Careful consideration has, as usual, been given to the expenditure on our health services.

1937-38 HEALTH SERVICES.

Expenditure		Income.
£		£
8,327	Maternity and Child Welfare	2,261
8,536	Health	340
7,678	Blind Persons' Act (1920)	170
1,075	Treatment of V.D.	250
10,122	Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,880
540	Small-pox Hospital	696
13,007	Treatment of Tuberculosis	4,150
34,385	Borough General Hospital	13,665
4,053	Public Conveniences	980
87,723		24,392
	Net Expenditure	£63,331
	Product of 1d. Rate	£1,480
		s. d.
	Cost of Health Services	3 6.7

By net expenditure is meant expenditure after deducting income such as patients' payments. No account has been taken of the block grant payable under the Local Government Act, 1929, nor of the percentage grant in respect of the School Medical Service.

In considering all such comparisons it will be remembered that local circumstances exist which prevent the expenditure in different County Boroughs from being always strictly comparable. Still, the figures here given are not at all unfavourable to Warrington, especially when one considers that we have as complete a health service as any area, and that there is probably no area that has had less provided for it by philanthropic enterprise.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in Warrington is fairly comprehensive, and includes the following branches of work.

- (1) The supervision of the Midwifery Service under the Midwives' Acts.
- (2) The work of the Health Visitors in the homes, including the administration of the Notification of Births Acts.
- (3) Special supervision of Boarded-out children (Public Assistance Order, 1930), of children put out to nurse (Children Act, 1908, Part I.), and of illegitimate children.
- (4) Ante-natal supervision of and consultations for expectant mothers.
- (5) Post-natal supervision of mothers after confinement.
- (6) Discovery of and treatment of defects in children under 5 years of age, including routine medical inspection of children aged 3 years.
- (7) Work of Consultation Centres, together with treatment of certain minor ailments.
- (8) Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers, and for children under 5 years of age.
- (9) Special Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for children under 5.
- (10) Special Orthopædic Clinic for children under 5.
- (11) Institutional accommodation for maternity cases.
 - (a) Maternity Home.
 - (b) Borough General Hospital.
- (12) Specialist Services if required for maternity cases.
- (13) Hospital treatment of cases of puerperal fever at the Isolation Hospital, Aikin Street.
- (14) Nursery at Aikin Street for healthy babies.
- (15) Hospital accommodation for infants and young children suffering from :—
 - (a) Measles or Whooping Cough.
 - (b) Marasmus.
 - (c) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

- (16) Immunisation against Diphtheria.
- (17) Home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough or Pneumonia arising from these diseases; Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Epidemic Diarrhœa.
- (18) Supply of milk in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under 5 years of age.
- (19) Holiday Camp for Mothers.

A very large amount of work has been done under each of the above headings, which will now be considered in more detail :

1. SUPERVISION OF THE WORK OF THE MIDWIVES PRACTISING IN THE BOROUGH.

Administration of the Midwives Act, 1902 and 1918.

There were, during 1937, 24 midwives registered as practising in the town. All of these hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

All take cases outside the borough as well.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

The Local Authority pays the expenses for seven midwives to attend a post-graduate course each year when such is available within a reasonable travelling distance.

During May, 1937, a post-graduate course was held in Liverpool and was attended by the selected midwives with great enthusiasm. This concession on the part of the Local Authority is much appreciated by the practising midwives and results in an increased efficiency in their work.

The Warrington Branch of the Midwives' Institute becomes a more important institution each year. During 1937, monthly meetings were held at which various members of the medical profession gave lectures on midwifery and allied subjects.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

This branch of their work is receiving more and more attention from the practising midwives in the town, and several midwives now hold ante-natal clinics in their own homes where their patients are examined regularly. In every case she is referred either to the patients' own private doctor or to the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic at least once during their pregnancy.

The duties of the Health Visitor, who acts as Inspector of Midwives, have been detailed in previous Reports, and the following is a summary of the work for 1937 :—

Number of visits to midwives and homes	....	....	....	46
Number of visits to homes during lying-in period in order to investigate midwife's work	....	....	....	8
Number of visits to midwives, <i>re</i> disinfection after exposure to cases of infectious disease	....	....	....	20
Number of classes held for instruction of midwives	....	....	....	4
Number of notifications of sending for medical aid received from midwives	....	....	....	303
Number of notifications of artificial feeding	....	....	....	8
Number of notifications of deaths of mother or child before attendance of a doctor	....	....	....	—
			mother infants	1
Interviews with midwives at Health Office	....	....	....	79
Laying out of a dead body (Baby)	....	....	....	2

PAYMENTS TO MIDWIVES IN NECESSITOUS CASES, &C.

The Local Authority has decided to pay the fees of Midwives attending necessitous cases of confinement as follows:—First child 35/-, each subsequent birth 30/-.

Furthermore, when a patient who has booked a midwife is sent into hospital by a medical man during the progress of labour, and when the midwife has given ante-natal supervision to the case, a fee of 10/- is paid, or in the case of an abortion, where the midwife has given assistance, 5/- is the fee paid by the Local Authority.

During the year 29 applications for the payment of fees were received and granted as follows:—

Ante-natal cases at 10/- each	....	....	....	8
Confinement (first labour) at 35/-	....	....	....	—
Confinement (subsequent labour) at 30/-	....	....	....	19
Confinements, 2 at 20/- (part fee paid by patient)	....	....	....	2
				—
				29
				—

In every case of difficulty the Midwife, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, must call in a Doctor and must notify the Medical Officer of Health that this has been done. During 1937 303 such notifications were received.

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, and Orders issued by the Ministry of Health in 1920 and 1922, the Local Authority must pay the fee (according to a special scale laid down) of any Doctor called in, and has power to recover it from the patient if they are able to pay.

The following were the cases during 1937 the reasons for sending for medical aid, and the number of accounts rendered by doctors for their services:—

	<i>Notifications from Midwives.</i>
Difficult Labour	76
Malpresentation	14
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	20
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Illness during Pregnancy	55
Complications after Labour	90
Abortions	4
Condition of Infant	40
Twins	3
Total	303

The Doctor's account does not coincide entirely with the notifications, as notifications have to be made immediately, but the accounts have to be rendered within one month, and in some cases the patients pay their own fees to the Doctor.

The amounts paid under the special scale of fees was :—

Fees under (1)	62	at	£2/2/-	=	£130/4/-
Fees under (2)	4	at	£1/1/-	=	£4/4/-
Fees under (3)	76	at	£1/1/-	=	£79/16/-
Fees under (4)	4	at	£1/1/-	=	£4/4/-
Fees under (5)	85	at	5/-	=	£21/5/-
Fees under (6)	29	at	10/-	=	£14/10/-
Fees under (7)	6	at	2/6	=	15/-
					£254/18/-

2. WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Particulars of the work amongst infants which is largely based upon information received under the Notification of Births Act has been given in previous Reports.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907 AND 1912.

The total births registered as belonging to Warrington in 1937 was 1,347 (1,284 live births and 63 still births).

The number of births notified does not, however, correspond with those registered, because of the difference in the time allowed for notification and registration respectively, and also that the births for non-residents which occurred in the borough are included.

1937—Number of births notified	....	....	1,658
Notifications received			
From Doctors	....	....	6
From Midwives	....	....	745
From Institutions	....	....	907
			<hr/>
			1,658
			<hr/>

There were no cases of non-notification of births in 1937.

The births in the Borough were attended by Midwives alone in 35% of the cases.

Attended by Doctors (and Midwives)	....	....	....	123
Attended by Midwives alone	....	....	....	528
Attended in Institutions	....	....	....	907
				<hr/>
				1,658
				<hr/>
Number of births with Doctors engaged to attend confinement	....	....	....	123
Number of births with Midwife engaged to attend confinement	....	....	....	528
(In 303 cases a Doctor was called in.)				
Number of births in Maternity Home	....	....	....	416
(Of these 237 were Warrington births and 179 live out of the Borough.)				
Number of births in Borough General Hospital	....	....	....	485
(Of these 378 were Warrington cases and 107 live out of the Borough.)				
Proportion of Warrington cases born in Institutions 68%	....		
Number of births in Infirmary	....	....	....	—

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1937.

First Visits to infants	.....	1291
Total visits to infants	.....	5156
Infant death inquiries	.....	96
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	.....	11368
Inquiries into deaths, 1—5 years	.....	25
Visits to expectant mothers	.....	2047
Still-born and abortion visits	.....	81
Visits to children out to nurse	.....	102
" " Illegitimate Children	.....	329
" " Boarded-out children	.....	176
" " Measles cases	.....	69
" " Whooping Cough cases	.....	24
" " Puerperal Pyrexia cases	.....	8
" " Chickenpox cases	.....	23
" " Pneumonia cases	.....	42
" " Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	3
" " Orthopædic cases	.....	116
" " Dirty Homes	.....	14
" " Cases under Children's Act	.....	23
" " Consultation Centres	.....	780
" " Ante-Natal Clinic	.....	105
" " Orthopædic Clinic	.....	13
" " Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	.....	12
Other Visits	.....	630
Nuisances reported	.....	31
Interviews with parents, at Health Office	.....	475

3. SPECIAL SUPERVISION OF BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN, OF CHILDREN PUT TO NURSE, AND OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

This work, formerly carried out by the Board of Guardians, was taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on 1st October, 1931, on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. In accordance with Part VI of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, the Committee co-opted two lady members, Mrs. Hazledine and Mrs. Starkey.

These voluntary workers, in addition to the Health Visitors, supervise all cases, and we are indebted to them for their valuable services.

The highest number of children on the register during the year was 29.

All cases are visited at least twice a quarter till the age of 16 for the purposes of the Order, and full reports are given at each quarterly meeting of the Boarding-Out Committee.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN PUT OUT TO NURSE.

WORK UNDER PART I CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

Full details of this work, which was transferred to the Local Authority from the Board of Guardians, was given in the 1930 Report.

Cases on Register, 1937—

No. of cases at the beginning of the year	4
No. of cases at the end of the year	3
Children legally adopted	—
„ Returned to their parents	1
„ Died during the year	—
„ Transferred to other Local Authorities	—
Attained age of 9 years	—
Foster Mothers found unsuitable	1
New Foster Mothers found	—
Number of Homes	4
Number of Visits	102
Number of children attending Welfare Centre	1
Children in School	2

SUPERVISION OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Special care is exercised in following up children coming within this category.

329 special visits were paid to 103 illegitimate children.

176 special visits were paid to 29 boarded out children.

4. ANTE-NATAL WORK.

In 98% of the 1,560 notified births the mothers received some form of ante-natal care, either from their own doctor or midwife, or at the ante-natal clinics. The number attending the clinics was 973, which is 62% of the total births.

Ante-natal clinics are held at the Health Office (twice a week), the Borough General Hospital (twice a week) and the Maternity Home (once a week).

Number of births notified	1658
Number of mothers attending Municipal Clinics.....	973
Number of attendances at Health Office Clinic	2497
" " B.G.H. Clinic	1753
" " Maternity Home Clinic	291
Total number of attendances at all Ante-Natal Clinics	4541
Average consultations per patient 5.	—

(*This figure, 1,658, includes cases residing in other areas which were confined in our hospitals.)

Most of the patients attending the Borough General Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic also attended at the Health Office Clinic at least once.

ESTIMATION OF HÆMOGLOBIN IN PREGNANT WOMEN

During 1937, the routine estimation of hæmoglobin during pregnancy was continued. It is found that during a normal pregnancy, the hæmoglobin value commences to fall when the patient is seven months' pregnant. This year it has become routine practice to try and counteract this tendency by dietetic advice and in suitable cases the administration of some iron preparation has met with very gratifying results.

DEFECTS FOUND AT ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

CONTRACTED PELVIS.—16 cases. Six of these were delivered by Cæsarian Section, three were induced before term, and the others had normal confinements with small babies.

MALPRESENTATION.—18 cases. Version was successfully performed in 12 cases, while the others were delivered as breech presentations.

CARDIAC DISEASE.—20 cases. The most severe were admitted a few weeks before the date of confinement for rest.

ALBUMINURIA.—42 patients had Albuminuria during some period of their pregnancy. Eleven of these were mild cases of Pyelitis, and 17 were cases of "Albuminuria of Pregnancy" with associated high blood pressure. All reacted well to treatment.

HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM.—26 cases (mild type).

HYDRAMNIOS.—9 cases.

ANÆMIA.—39 cases. Ten of these cases were suffering from a severe degree of anæmia and all improved greatly with treatment.

VARICOSE VEINS.—42 severe cases.

DENTAL CARIES.—279 cases. Treatment was advised in every case, either by their own dentist or at the B.G.H., but in many cases treatment was refused.

VENEREAL DISEASE.—3 cases of Syphilis, 6 cases of Gonorrhœa were referred to the V.D. Clinic. Thirty-one women suffered from a vaginal discharge which was non-venereal.

VARIOUS.—18 cases. These were mostly referred to their own doctor for treatment.

SEVERE BACKACHE—14 cases.

An increased use has been made of the X-ray plant at the Borough General Hospital in elucidating the diagnosis in cases of hydramnios breech presentation and multiple pregnancy. It has proved most helpful in establishing the presence or otherwise of pregnancies which are in doubt, and in all cases the certainty of the diagnosis of the true state of affairs has been most re-assuring to the patients themselves.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC AT BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Clinic is held at the Hospital twice a week, for patients who intend being confined there. All these cases are, however, seen in the first instance by the M. & C. W. Medical Officer at the Health Department.

No. of Expectant Mothers who attended in 1937.....	410
No. of Attendances	1753

HOME VISITING OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

In addition to the work of the Centres, expectant mothers are visited in their own homes by the Health Visitors :—

	PRIMIPS.		MULTIPS.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	
No. of 1st visits paid by nurses	406	13	732	2	= 1153
No. of revisits paid by nurses	258	8	690	2	= 958
Total visits	664	21	1422	4	= 2111
No. of Expectant Mothers visited in their own homes only, and who did not attend Centre or Clinic	18	—	117	1	= 136
No. of 1st visits paid....	18	—	117	1	= 136
No. of revisits paid....	10	—	166	—	= 176
Total Visits	28	—	283	1	= 312

5. POST-NATAL WORK.

CLINIC.

In March, 1932, a post-natal clinic was started. This is held at the Health Office once a week (Wednesday, 11.15 a.m.), and is for

examination of women about six to eight weeks after their confinement. The object of this examination is to ensure that everything is normal again, and any defects resulting from the recent labour can be rectified.

Beds are available for these cases when required in the Borough General Hospital, and the baby can be admitted if necessary, to the Nursery at Aikin Street.

6. DISCOVERY OF AND TREATMENT OF DEFECTS IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUDING ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AGED 3 YEARS.

For many years we have concentrated on the discovery and treatment of defects in children of pre-school age, with the result that the health of the entrants at our schools has been consistently better than the average ; in fact, the percentage of defective children requiring treatment on first attendance at Warrington schools in 1937 was only 8.2%, compared with over 16.1% for the country as a whole in 1936.

Percentage of Defects requiring treatment in children reaching school age :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Warrington	14.45	13.46	10.93	13.38	6.39	6.4	7.2
England and Wales..	19.6	18.0	16.26	16.36	13.8	16.1	—

There are 3 main ways in which defects are discovered :—

- (a) Routine work of the Health Visitors in the homes.
- (b) Routine medical inspection of 3-year-olds by the Assistant Medical Officer at the Consultation Centres.
- (c) Special medical examinations at the Consultation Centres.

(a) ROUTINE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

One of the main functions of the Health Visitor is to supervise carefully the health of the children under her care, and to draw the attention of parents to any departure from the normal, at the same time placing before them the facilities available for treating any defects found.

In the first place a note is given to the mother or guardian in every instance advising that the child should be taken to the family doctor.

The Health Visitors do not in any way attempt to diagnose the condition, but simply refer any abnormality to the doctor.

The doctors have agreed that where they do not wish to treat a case themselves, but would like us to deal with it through one or other of our clinics, they will initial the note and hand it back to the parent.

The case is followed up after a short interval, and supervision is not relaxed until satisfactory treatment has been obtained. The good results of thus focussing our attention on the pre-school child are slowly, but surely showing themselves by the better physique of the entrants to our schools.

The following table of the defects found in the children during 1937 by the Health Visitors in their visits to the homes is interesting, and should be read in conjunction with the defects found in addition by the Medical Officer amongst the children attending the Consultation Centres (see page 44).

DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR BY HEALTH VISITOR DURING ROUTINE HOME VISITING.

Defects.	Referred to						How dealt with.				Result.		
	No.	Own Dentist	Own Doctor	Infant Welfare Centre	Orthopaedic Clinic	Hospital	Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic	Under-treatment when found	Treated	Operation	Still under treatment	Cured	No treatment (refused)
Nævus	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	7	—	6	1	2
Hernia	8	—	—	3	—	4	—	5	7	5	—	7	1
Otorrhœa	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	—
Phimosis	28	—	10	2	—	17	—	16	27	27	—	27	1
Orthopaedic Defects	15	—	1	11	13	—	—	3	13	1	10	3	2
Skin	8	—	1	5	—	2	—	2	8	—	1	7	—
Eye Defects	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cyst.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	74	—	15	26	13	23	—	33	67	33	20	48	6

DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN (1—5) BY HEALTH VISITOR DURING ROUTINE HOME VISITING.

Over 1 Year.	No.	Referred to						How dealt with.				Result.	
		Own Dentist	Own Doctor	Infant Welfare Centre	Orthopædic Clinic	Hospital	Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic	Under treatment when found	Treated	Operation	Still under treatment	Cured	No treatment
Orthopædic	108	—	5	72	20	6	—	9	89	14	52	37	19
Dental Caries	258	10	—	247	—	—	—	1	217	—	—	217	41
Ear, Nose & Throat—									(B.G.H.)				
Otorrhœa	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	6	3	—
Tonsils & Adenoids	62	—	60	60	—	2	51	2	51	42	9	42	11
Cleft Palate.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	2	—
Mastoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernias	7	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	7	3	3	4	—
Phimosis	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	6	—
Eye Defects	37	—	4	32	—	1	—	1	32	2	30	2	5
Skin	6	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	6	—	2	4	—
Malformations	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Glands	7	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	5	—	4	1	2
Totals	504	10	79	432	20	13	62	21	425	70	108	318	78

(b) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF 3-YEAR-OLDS.

The scheme of routine inspection of children when three years of age, which was inaugurated in 1935, has been continued.

The parents are in each case notified as to the importance of having their children examined at this age, and are advised to avail themselves of the facilities offered. It is emphasised that defects found at this age may thus be remedied before the child starts school.

At each examination the importance of having their children immunized against diphtheria is stressed, and immunization is offered free of charge to any child with the consent of the family doctor.

The response to the three-year-old examination has been most encouraging; the mothers seem pleased to have their children examined. Out of 1,067 parents notified, 446 children have been examined, giving a 41.8% response.

The record of the inspection is entered at the first inspection on the child's school medical schedule card, and is available for the School Medical Officer later on.

DEFECTS FOUND REQUIRING MEDICAL TREATMENT ARE REFERRED
TO THEIR OWN DOCTOR.

The following table of defects is appended :—

Malnutrition (8.2% of those examined)	37	Eye Defects—	
Dental Caries	53	Cataract	2
E.N.T. Defects—		Strabismus	21
Ear	3	Blepharitis	4
Tonsils & Adenoids (slight enlargement)	56	Skin Defects—	
Tonsils & Adenoids (marked enlargement)	31	Scar from burn	1
Mouth Breathers	7	Impetigo	9
Nasal Catarrh	16	Hernia	4
Cervical Adenitis	10	Orthopædic Defects—	
Cleft Palate	2	Spine	2
Speech Defect	5	Deformed Chest	1
Mental Defect	8	Flat Feet	23
Enuresis	2	Rickets	9
		Bronchial Catarrh	25
		Other Defects	4

(c) SPECIAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT THE CONSULTATION CENTRES.

The following table shows a list of the defects discovered in the children :—

MAJOR DEFECTS FOUND AT CONSULTATION CENTRE BY M.O.

Defect.	No. of Cases.	Sent to own Doctor.	Sent to own Dentist.	Sent to Ailing Baby Ward, Aikin Street.	Sent to B.G.H.	Sent to Specialist.	Results.			No. refused treatment or did not attend.
							No. Cured.	No. Improved.	No. still under treatment.	
Ear Defects :—										
Otorrhœa	3	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Tonsils and Adenoids.....	19	—	—	—	—	19	14	—	4	1
Dental Caries	188	—	1	—	187	—	181	—	—	7
Rickets	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	—
General Debility & Malnutrition	16	4	—	2	4	6	10	3	1	2
Orthopædic Defects	21	1	—	—	5	15	13	3	3	2
Skin Defects	24	14	—	—	—	10	20	—	3	1
Hernia Rhinorrhea	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Eye Defects	20	3	—	—	—	17	7	—	13	—
Enteritis	6	5	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	—
Bronchitis	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Phimosis	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	313	37	1	3	203	69	268	6	26	13

TREATMENT.

Any children found with defects are referred to the family doctor in the first instance, and only when he does not wish to treat them are they dealt with by us. Certain facilities are provided by the Local Authority, and practitioners frequently avail themselves of these for their patients.

Cases are dealt with as follows :—

Certain minor ailments at the Consultation Centres.

Children suffering from nutritional ailments in special ward at Isolation Hospital.

Dental cases at special weekly session at Municipal General Hospital.

Tuberculosis cases at special clinic under Tuberculosis Officer.

Orthopædic cases at special clinic under supervision of Orthopædic Surgeon.

Squint cases, special supervision by Medical Officer, and when necessary referred to Ophthalmic Surgeon.

X-Ray diagnosis, if required, at Borough General Hospital Ray-room by arrangement with Radiologist.

Throat, nose and ear defects at special clinic, under the charge of a Specialist.

A useful factor in assisting with the work of "following up" is the daily "return" of all cases admitted to or discharged from the Borough General Hospital or the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

From the discharge lists the Health Visitors are able to pick out all cases in their districts and keep them under special observation until they have completely recovered.

7. WORK OF THE CONSULTATION CENTRES.

(For days and hours of opening of the five Centres see page 29).

These deservedly popular institutions carried on their good work during the year.

I must here refer to the valuable services of the voluntary workers of the Ladies' Committee of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes, who assist us so well in the work of the 5 Consultation Centres. Not only is their work of extreme value to the Mothers and Children, but they are performing many duties which are essential, free of all cost to the town, and which otherwise would become a charge upon the rates.

These Centres all cater for children up to 5 years of age, *i.e.*, toddlers as well as infants.

The attendances of mothers and children during the year have been as follows:—

	Attendances	Mothers	Ex. M.	Infants	Children 1 to 5 years	Total
Brick Street—						
Total.....		5616	453	2694	3858	12621
Av. weekly		112	9	54	77	252
Latchford, Wash Lane—						
Total.....		3017	115	1499	1909	6540
Av. weekly		64	2	32	41	139
Thewlis Street—						
Total.....		2867	90	1571	1896	6424
Av. weekly		60	2	33	39	134
Bewsey—						
Total.....		3103	180	1675	2028	6986
Av. weekly		65	4	35	42	146
Sunshine Centre—						
Total.....		2691	210	1997	1069	5967
Av. weekly		56	4	42	22	124

The total attendances at all Centres were :—

Mothers	.....	17,294
Expectant Mothers	.....	1,048
Infants	.....	9,436
Children 1—5	.....	10,760

Number of consultations held by the Medical Officer in 1937.

(i) At the Centres.

No. of Sessions	Thewlis Street	Brick Street	Latchford	Bewsey	Sunshine	Total	Total
Infants	48	50	47	48	48		
} 1st examination	99	178	99	118	88	= 582	} = 2129
} Re-examination	252	378	198	378	341	= 1547	
Children 1 to 5 years	13	15	17	29	14	= 88	} = 2496
} 1st examination	375	752	431	545	305	= 2408	
} Re-examination							
Expectant Mothers	21	33	32	27	44	= 157	= 157
Nursing Mothers	147	219	139	195	168	= 868	= 868
Others	51	49	38	68	43	= 249	= 249
Three-year-olds	66	187	76	88	43	= 460	= 460
Total	1024	1811	1030	1448	1046	6359	= 6359

ii. At the Health Office.

Infants	.....	18
Children	.....	12
Expectant Mothers	.....	14
Nursing Mothers	.....	16
Others	.....	26
Midwives	.....	10
		<hr/>
		96

(iii.) At Maternity Home.

Expectant Mothers	291
-------------------	-------	-----

(iv.) At the Health Office.

Ante-natal Clinic :		
Expectant Mothers	.....	2497

Total number of consultations held by M.O. in 1937 = 9,243
(in 1936 = 8,845).

8. DENTAL CLINIC for expectant Mothers and Children under 5 years of age.

In 1932 a dental clinic was established at the Borough General Hospital in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. This clinic is held once a week and is for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to school age. Much valuable work has been done by Mr. Ellis, the Dental Officer, in connection with this clinic.

No. of cases treated at the clinic during 1937 :

Children (under 5 years)	182 cases
Expectant Mothers	117 cases.
Nursing Mothers	21 cases.
	320

Since 1st December, 1937, the above arrangement has been altered to facilitate the work and now only Nursing and Expectant Mothers are treated at the Borough General Hospital Dental Clinic while the toddlers are referred to the School Dental Clinic by arrangement with the Education Committee. During December, 1937, 18 children under 5 were treated at the School Dental Clinic.

9. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

In June, 1934, a clinic was started for children suffering from diseases of the ear, nose and throat. A Specialist from Manchester attends this clinic, which is now held on the first Thursday of each month at the Health Office.

During the year 67 cases attended the clinic, and 34 of these had operations at the Borough General Hospital.

Cases are sent by the Health Visitors to their family doctor, who refer them to this clinic if they deem it advisable.

	No. of cases.	No. of Operations.	No. Cured.	No. still under treatment.	No treatment.
T's. and A's.	54	34	36	2	16
Rhinitis	3	—	3	—	—
Otorrhœa	10	—	5	5	—

10. ORTHOPÆDIC WORK AMONG CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The Orthopædic work by Mr. Harman Taylor at the Clinic at the Borough General Hospital has been carried on very successfully during the year.

The following table gives the number and ages of the children dealt with and the results :—

	Under 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	No treatment required	Treatment refused	No. of operations	No. of Massage	No. discharged cured	No. still under treatment	Sunlight
Males .. 55	1	1	1	—	2	15	15	13	7	3	—	8	7	17	35	33
Females 49	1	3	1	3	3	12	18	6	2	5	—	7	4	11	33	27

The total, 104 (55 males and 49 females), is smaller than last year, when it was 122 (64 males and 58 females).

17 out of 55 males, and 11 out of 49 females were discharged as cured during the year.

The defects treated at the Clinic were :—

MALES	FEMALES
Malformation	Torticollis
Rickets	Rickets
Debility	Debility
Talipes	Paralysis
Flat Foot	Flat Foot
Poliomyelitis	Malformation
Glands	Cong. Disloc. of Hip.....
Paralysis	Talipes
Scalds	
	Total
55	49

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Ultra-Violet Ray treatment is carried out at the Orthopædic Clinic. Cases are referred by General Practitioners, when necessary, and also from the Consultation Centres. Those that appear to benefit most are cases of rickets.

During 1937 the number of children under 5 years receiving this form of treatment was 72, and their attendances numbered 633.

I am indebted to Mr. Harman Taylor for the following account of his work :—

"CHILD WELFARE SCHEME FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE."

During the past year, the work in connection with the treatment of children under the age of five, has been carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. There is no outstanding feature to comment upon.

The types of cases referred to the Clinic, are much the same as they have been in previous years: "Rickets" still accounts for most of the cases. A course of Artificial Sunlight lasting for a period of three months, suffices to restore normal vitality and a sense of well-being to those patients, and even these cases of rickets are by no means so severe as were those that were first sent to the Clinic when it was opened. This is due to parents taking their children to the Welfare Centres at an early stage when the babies appear to them not to be thriving.

It is noted that it is when the child reaches the age of about six months, that a parent notices defects in growth or in general well-being. The main feature of these early cases of Rickets, is the fact that the baby is not putting on weight, and is beginning to be fretful and suffer from minor gastro-intestinal complaints, such as Diarrhœa. One does not notice any evidence of "bow-legs" or "knock knees." The cases, therefore, have come at the stage prior to the development of these bony defects. One must attribute this to the work of the Welfare Centres disseminating knowledge about infant feeding and infant nurture, which the present day young mother seems to have interested herself in, and so brings her offspring at a much earlier period than did her mother.

Two cases of Infantile Paralysis have been treated at the Clinic. Both these cases, unfortunately, suffered a very severe attack, because in one case, both arms were completely affected, and in the other case both legs were severely affected. Early diagnoses and suitable splinting has resulted in the prevention of any deformity arising in the future.

The work of this Clinic is of great value, in that here, the very earliest signs of disease and disability are tackled at the earliest possible time in the life history of the individual. Thus it is possible to prevent serious ill-health in school life. The existence of the Clinic is the first organised effort to treat disease and disability in the life history of the individual; and this effort, should it be necessary, is further carried on during the years that the child is at school, when he attends the Educational Clinic. Should relapses occur after school days, the patient is then treated in the Adult Clinic. There is, therefore, a complete organisation to deal with those diseases which, in the past, have resulted in much ill-health and crippling, due to lack of organised Clinics, and which, to-day, are being successfully treated because of the existence of such Clinics.

The expenditure, in the provision of such a Clinic as this, cannot be merely measured in terms of man-power or woman-power to a community, as there are aspects of it which cannot be adequately described in language, such as the experience of joy and renewed hope in families where some individual has been struck down by a disease which, in the past, has resulted in homes having the sad task of looking after for many years, a member of the family circle, a victim of serious disability.

HARMAN TAYLOR.

11. INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATERNITY CASES.

There has been a large increase in the number of Maternity patients dealt with in the Maternity Home and the Borough General Hospital, and the accommodation has been taxed to the utmost. It is essential that extensions should be undertaken at an early date.

**TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH IN BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND MATERNITY HOME.**

1930.....	520	out of 1656 births, <i>i.e.</i> ,	32%
1931.....	693	" " 1673	" " 42%
1932.....	660	" " 1554	" " 43%
1933.....	690	" " 1502	" " 46%
1934.....	758	" " 1609	" " 48%
1935.....	882	" " 1587	" " 56%
1936.....	938	" " 1570	" " 59.7%
1937.....	901	" " 1560	" " 57%

(a) MATERNITY HOME.

This Institution, which was opened in July, 1918, continued its useful work during the year.

There are now 22 beds (including two labour beds and 1 isolation bed).

During 1937, 416 children were born in the Institution, in 414 confinements, 2 sets of twins. Particulars follow:—

(1) No. of patients in Home 1st January, 1937	12
" " admitted during year	435
" " in Home, 31st December, 1937.....	14
(2) Average duration of stay	14 days
(3) No. delivered by doctors	18
(4) " " " midwives.....	396
Total	414

(5) No. of Cases in which Medical Assistance was required and reasons.

During Labour—

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Removal of Placenta	2
Laparotomy (Ovarian Cyst).....	1
Impacted Breech	2
Forceps	7
Cæsarian Section	2
Prolapse of Cord	2
Uterine Inertia	3

After Labour for—

(a) Mother—	(b) Infant—
Post-Partum	Asphyxia
Hæmorrhage 4	Neonatorum 4
Perincorrhaphy 41	

During Puerperium for—

(a) Mother—	(b) Infants—
Engorged Breasts 3	Skin Conditions 7
Anæmia	Convulsions
Breast abscess	Prematurity
Raised Temperature 4	Melæna
Asthma	Ophthalmia
Phlebitis	

(6) No. of cases notified as puerperal sepsis	—		
(7) " " " with temp. over 100.4 for 24 hours.....	4		
(8) " " " with ophthalmia neonatorum	3		
(9) No. of babies not entirely breast fed	37	(a) Supplementary	18
		(b) Supplementary, later complete artificial	12
		(c) Complete arti- ficial from birth	7
(10) Deaths....	8	{ Prematurity	6
		{ Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
(11) Still births	22	{ Macerated fœti	4
		{ Anencephalic	3
		{ Uterine Inertia.....	6
		{ Obstructed Labour ...	4
		{ Toxæmia of Mother	4
		{ Prolapse of Cord	1

CHARGES FOR MAINTENANCE IN MATERNITY HOME.

All patients pay according to their means, the fees varying from single maternity benefit payment to £3 15s. a week.

(b) MATERNITY WORK AT THE BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There are now 24 beds (including 2 labour beds and 4 isolation beds).

During 1937, 485 children were born in the Hospital in 468 confinements (17 sets of twins). Particulars follow:—

(1) No. of patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1937,	16	maternity cases.
" " " admitted during year,	525	maternity cases.
" " " in Hospital 31st December, 1937,	23	maternity cases
(2) Average duration of stay,	14	days.
(3) No. delivered by doctor	36	
(4) " " " midwives	432	
Total	468	

(5) No. of cases in which Medical Assistance was required and reasons:—

(a) *Ante-Natal* 28.

Albuminuria	11
Cardiac Lesion	4
Diabetes	1
Eclampsia	3
Epilepsy	1
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	5
Chorea	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	2
	28

(b) During Labour 89. *In Hospital in all 3 stages.*

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	28
Cæsarian Section	9
Removal of Placenta	3
Breech and Extended Legs	4
Twins	4
Prolapse of Cord	2
Cardiac	1
Obstructed Labour	2
Uterine Inertia	20
Intra-partum Eclampsia	2
Induction of Labour	2
Perineal Tear	7
Diabetic patient	1
Hæmatoma of Vulver	1
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	3
	<hr/>
	89
	<hr/>

(c) After Labour.

Post-partum
Hæmorrhage 1

(d) During Puerperium.

Puerperal Pyrexia 4

(e) For Infants 62.

Prematurity	23
Asphyxia	9
Feeding	24
Spina Bifida	1
Marasmus	3
Convulsions	1
Meningocele	1
	<hr/>
	62
	<hr/>

		Delivered	
		In Hospital.	At Home.
(6)	No. of cases notified as		
	Puerperal Septicæmia	—	1
(7)	„ „ „ with temp. over 100.4 for 24 hours	9	2
(8)	„ „ „ with Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	—	—
(9)	„ „ „ with Pemphigus „	—	—
(10)	No. of babies not entirely breast-fed	24	
			(a) Supplementary 8
			(b) Supplementary, later complete artificial 5
			(c) Complete artificial from birth 11

	Cases where all 3 stages of labour were dealt with in Hospital.	Partial treatment of delivery at Home.	Undelivered.
(11) No. of Maternal deaths	1	—	— = 1
(12) „ Infant deaths.....	38 within 10 days of birth		
	(Prematurity 23, Marasmus 3, Asphyxia 9, Meningocele 2, Convulsions 1).		
(13) No. of Still Births	36		
			Obstructed Labour .. 4
			Fœtal abnormalities 4
			Albuminuria 4
			Ante-Partum
			Hæmorrhage 7
			Abnormal
			Presentations 5
			Prematurity 1
			Intra Uterine Inertia 1
			Fœtal Deaths..... 10

12. SPECIALIST SERVICES.

Consultants are available for all lying-in cases in either the Maternity Home or the Borough General Hospital, and also for any General Practitioner in the town wishing to avail himself of their services, on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

A General Practitioner with special qualifications and experience is available for Cæsarian Operations at the Maternity Home.

13. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA, ETC., AT AIKIN STREET HOSPITAL.

Ten cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were dealt with at Aikin Street.

14. NURSERY AT AIKIN STREET FOR HEALTHY BABIES.

Special facilities have been provided in the old Nurses' Home, consisting of a day-room and dormitory, with necessary annexes, and provides accommodation for 6 children under 2 years of age.

The number dealt with in 1937 was 26, and the average duration of stay was 75 days.

All these cases were dealt with on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee.

15. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

(a) MEASLES OR WHOOPING COUGH.

Cases of Measles or Whooping Cough are dealt with at Aikin Street Hospital.

(b) MARASMUS, DEBILITY AND DIETETIC AILMENTS.

Nine cots are allocated for these cases at Aikin Street Hospital.

AILING BABY WARD, 1937.

(1) No. of cases admitted, 1937	46
" " " still in Hospital, 31st December, 1937	9
(2) Average duration of stay, 54 days.	
(3) Reasons for Admission.	
Marasmus and Malnutrition	28
Gastro-Enteritis	8
General Debility	2
Pneumonia	6
Bronchitis	1
Spina Bifida	1
(4) No. of Cases Discharged.	
Cured	29
Improved	1
Died	14
No. still in Hospital	9
(5) No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases occurring among the Patients admitted	Nil

DEATHS IN BABY WARD.

Cause of Death.	Age.	Residence in Hospital.
1. Marasmus	5 weeks	7 hours
2. Marasmus	16 weeks	27 days
3. Marasmus	18 weeks	69 days
4. Marasmus and Convulsions	2 years, 2 months	102 days
5. Marasmus and Convulsions	14 weeks	8 days
6. Marasmus	5 months	103 days
7. Marasmus	6 weeks	10 days
8. Enteritis	7½ months	3 days
9. Enteritis	2 months	10 days
10. Pneumonia	5 months	26 days
11. Pneumonia	15 months	7 days
12. Pneumonia	3 weeks	11 days
13. Pneumonia	3 months	4 days
14. Pneumonia	5 months	63 days

(c) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases occurred in 1937, but were completely cured.

17. HOME NURSING (see page 21).

18. SUPPLY OF MILK FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Details of our scheme under this heading were given in the Report for 1919.

The following table shows the amount of milk provided during 1937 :—

FRESH MILK.				Necessitous Nursing Mothers	Expectant Mothers	Ailing Babies
No. of cases	....	....	....	184	127	95
No. of quarts	....	....	....	5900	2791	2544
Total cost, 11,235 quarts, £327 10s. 7d.						

DRIED MILK.

In addition 188 lbs. of dried milk were distributed free of cost. 2,999 lbs. of dried milk were sold at the Consultation Centres.

20. HOLIDAY CAMP FOR MOTHERS.

Once again, through the generosity of the Council of Social Service and the local Rotary Club, 50 necessitous mothers were provided with a week's holiday at Prestatyn, which was very greatly appreciated by those who attended.

The cases are selected by the Health Visitors and submitted to the Council of Social Service for approval. One Health Visitor attends at the Camp at Prestatyn each year, and the Rotary Club arranges for transport.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

For descriptions of the Water Supply, Rivers and Streams, Drainage and Sewerage, Scavenging, &c., reference must be made to former reports.

(1). RIVERS AND STREAMS.—Considerable work has been carried out in the Borough to reduce the pollution of rivers and streams, and this work will continue.

A new sewer has been laid along Hallfields Road, Orford Green and Long Lane to connect up houses which at present draw through septic tank into local water courses.

A new sewer has been laid in Orford Road to enable some 30 houses to be connected thereto, and disconnected from discharging directly into the Padgate Brook.

(2). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The important work of sewerage the Orford Area is still being carried on, and a new sewer at an estimated cost, approximately £8,000, is being constructed to take the sewage of the area North of Long Lane. A new Box Culvert is also being constructed to carry off the surface water into Sankey Brook.

(3). CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The proportion of w.c.'s to pails is now increasing, chiefly owing to the building of new property, and partly to the gradual conversion of some of the worst of the pail closets.

According to the latest return there are now :—

(1) WATER CLOSETS

in dwelling-houses	7259
„ schools	380
„ factories and workshops	1512
„ offices and shops	309
„ picture palaces	64
„ theatres	8
„ public institutions	208
„ railway stations	31
„ public conveniences.....	52
„ hotels	49

9872

(2) PAIL CLOSETS.—13,047.

(The proportions in 1936 were w.c.'s 9,264, pails 13,269.)

(4). DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.—There is no Crematorium in the town. It has been found necessary to purchase additional land in the neighbourhood of the present Cemetery for extensions.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Systematic inspection of all areas of the town has been carried out during the year, and a large amount of valuable work has been carried out by the staff under our Chief Inspector (Mr. W. T. Flood).

The accommodation at the Health Department is overcrowded, unsuitable and inadequate, adding to the difficulties of the work, and new premises are highly desirable and essential.

Altogether 4,941 visits have been paid by the inspectors, which, added to those paid to cases of infectious disease and tuberculosis, make up a total of 9,351 during the year as follows:—

VISITS PAID BY INSPECTORS.

Visits to deal with property, nuisances, etc.	4,941
Visits to deal with cases of infectious disease (p. 93)	2,725
Visits to deal with cases of tuberculosis (p. 100)	1,685
Total	9,351

The following table shows the number of **nuisances** found and dealt with during 1937:—

A SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Insufficiently ventilated rooms.....	99
Dirty dwellings	3
Defective floors	134
Defective walls and ceilings (plaster)	238
Dirty walls, ceilings and floors	2
Defective roofs	275
Defective spouting	150
Defective and absent slopstones and pipes	44
Blocked drains	213
Defective drains	19
Defective pavements in yards and passages	33
Defective chimneys, ranges and fireplaces	206
Damp walls and floors of dwellings	200
Defective window frames and sills	82
Defective pail closets and ash-places	196
Defective or absent ashplace doors.....	47
Defective or absent closet doors	53
Defective water closets	7
Accumulation of manure	3
Accumulation of refuse	7
Defective and dangerous yard and closet walls	72

Dirty walls, passages, yards and closets	—
Defective dwelling house doors	56
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	4
Defective dwelling house walls	70
Dirty and choked w.c.'s	—
Pail closet conversions	3
Defective or absent yard gates	45
Defective washing boilers	34
Defective staircases	13
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	15
Defective wash-houses	5
Defective wash basins, baths and taps.....	5
Insufficient water supply	17
Miscellaneous	7
Total Nuisances	2355

Preliminary Notices sent calling attention to Nuisances	374 covering 1176 Nuis.
Legal Notices served to abate nuisances	314 covering 849 Nuis.

Out of the total number of nuisances found, 2,156, or 91.55%, were abated during the year under review, the remainder being carried forward into 1938, for suitable measures to be adopted. 199 nuisances remained unabated at the end of the year 1937.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 97 observations were made of chimneys with a view to the detection of the emission of black smoke. In one instance black smoke was emitted for a period in excess of the bye-law.

The Health Committee decided to continue the Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on "Fuel Economy and Smoke Abatement," the lecturer being Mr. S. N. Duguid, B.Sc. Tech.).

The following are the results of the session's work :—

SESSION 1936-37.

EXAMINATION OF THE MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

Number of Students enrolled, 9.
Examination held Wednesday, 27th April, 1937.
Number of entries for examination, 9.
Examination results :—Passes, 6 ; Failures, 3.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

In addition to the inspection of the district for nuisances, etc., there is the supervision of PREMISES controlled by bye-laws or

regulations. The following is a summary of the work in this respect :—

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Workshops	130	170
Factories (Sanitary Accommodation).....	—	69
Canal Boats	25	25
Common Lodging Houses.....	7	148
Bakehouses	62	87
Milkshops and Shops where Bottled Milk is sold.....	330	405
Cowsheds	8	41
Ice-cream (premises where manufactured)	42	51
Slaughter Houses	9	923
Butchers	111	505
Premises where Potted Meat, Sausages, etc. are prepared	82	267
Fried-fish Shops	104	136
Tripe-boilers' Premises	3	67
Gut Scrapers.....	1	48
Artificial Manure Works	1	100
Refuse Tips.....	3	13
Stables and Middensteads.....	158	43
Pig-Styes	30	7
Places of Entertainment	19	34
Hairdressers	132	272
Schools	25	70
Public Conveniences	25	26
Marine Stores.....	2	31
Smoke Observations	92	97
Number of Premises Disinfected after Cases of Infectious Disease	501	
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam Disinfector	3678	

The defects found at the inspections given in the preceding table were :—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	Factories and Workshop			Total.
	Work- shops.	Bake- houses.	Factory Bake- houses.	
Want of Cleanliness—				
Walls and Ceilings	6	—	3	9
Defective Wall	1	—	—	1
Blocked Drains	2	—	—	2
Storage of Unsuitable Articles.....	—	—	1	1
Accumulation of Refuse	1	—	—	1
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	—	—	3
Unsuitable or Defective	3	—	—	3
Absence of Closet	1	1	—	2
	17	1	4	22

MILKSHOPS (330).	
Unsuitable Pail Closet	1
	—
	1
SLAUGHTER HOUSES (9).	
Accumulations of Manure	2
	—
	2
BUTCHER'S SHOPS (111).	
Accumulation of Refuse	2
	—
	2
COMMON LODGING HOUSES (5).	
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (11).	
Blocked Drain	1
Inadequate Water Supply	1
	—
	2
RESTAURANT KITCHEN (16).	
Want of Cleanliness (Walls and Ceilings)	1
Blocked Drain	1
	—
	2
FRIED FISH SHOPS (104).	
Accumulations of Fish Offal	1
Defective Drains	3
	—
	4
HAIRDRESSERS (132).	
Defective Chimney	1
	—
	1
OFFICES.	
Offensive Smells	1
Defective Cellar Drain	1
	—
	2
SCHOOLS.	
Defective Pail Closets	1
	—
	1
SHOPS.	
Absence of Washing Facilities	1
Defective Roofs and Spouts	2
Defective Ceiling Plaster	1
Defective Blocked Drains and Gullies	3
Accumulations of Refuse	1
Offensive Smells	2
Sanitary Accommodation—	
Defective	1
Absence Sanitary Accommodation	1
	—
	12

STABLES (158).

Accumulations of Manure	7
-------------------------------	---

	<hr/>
	7

PIGGERIES (30).

Accumulation of Manure	3
------------------------------	---

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Borough Surveyor is the officer authorised by the L.A. for the administration of this Act, which places a penalty on the Occupier (not Owner) of any land (including premises, etc.), who fails to take all practicable steps to rid his property of rats and mice.

Prepared baits to the number of 31,004 have been laid, and a very large percentage of them taken, on the various tips adjacent to water course, etc. 520 rats were caught in traps and destroyed.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1912 TO 1936.

Among new legislation the above-named has added important duties to the staff. In the past the work under the Shops Acts was chiefly confined to ascertaining that the shops were closed at the various times stated in the Acts, that certain shops were closed for one half-day each week, and that the Assistants received a half-day holiday each week. Whilst no definite number of working hours was fixed for the Shop Assistants under the Shops Act, 1912, the number of working hours for young persons (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 18 years) has been fixed under the Shops Act, 1934, at 48 hours exclusive of intervals allowed for rest and meals. Additional powers are introduced into the new Act, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, both as regards the hours worked by young persons, intervals allowed for rest and meals, inspection of records referring to hours of employment, suitable and sufficient means of ventilation, ascertaining that a reasonable temperature is maintained, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences are available. On the 1st May, 1937, the Sunday Trading Restriction Act, 1936, came into operation. This concerns the hours Restriction Act, 1936), came into operation. This concerns the hours of employment of shop assistants on Sunday.

In this Borough we have 1,820 shops and stalls.

In 552 shops, assistants are employed, and in 283 of the 552 shops young persons are employed. These shops require special attention to control the working hours of the young persons, and to see that the new provisions are carried out.

The next table shows the annual return asked for by the Secretary of State :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories.....	115	—	—
(including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	211	—	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	1574	—	—
(Other than Outworker's premises)			
Total	1900	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	10	10	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances.....	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101).....	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Sched- ule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	27	27	—	—

THE HOME WORKERS ORDER.

The occupiers of one factory, also of one workshop, complied with the requirements of Section 107 of the Act, and furnished lists of homeworkers employed by them. These lists have to be forwarded to the Local Authority on or before the first day of February and the first day of August each year. The lists contained the names of 15 homeworkers, 3 resident in Warrington, and 12 in adjacent urban or rural districts. Of the Warrington homeworkers, 1 is engaged in making wearing apparel and 2 as file and tool maker, and of those resident outside the borough, 12 were engaged in file or tool making.

No cases of infectious disease were notified in the homes of Warrington homeworkers, and it was not found necessary to report in any case adverse circumstances in their homes or surroundings.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The number of listed sellers on the Register under Part II of the Poisons list, was 44. These premises along with those of Authorised Sellers (Registered Pharmacist) are visited by an Inspector appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Miss Stephenson, the Inspector, reported as follows for the year 1937 :—

“I am glad to state that after investigation I found no evidence of any infringement of the Act taking place in Warrington.”

CANAL BOATS.

25 canal boats inspected at Warrington were berthed on the River Mersey, either at Bank Quay, Bishop's Wharf, or Howley Quay. They were found in a satisfactory condition. These boats travel between Manchester and Liverpool, and are subject to inspection not only by the Inspectors at the towns mentioned, but also they are visited by the Manchester Port Sanitary Inspector, who is on duty on the Ship Canal between Eastham and Manchester.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

There are eleven Picture Houses and one other place of entertainment open each evening for the benefit of the public. In addition we have five halls which are used fairly regularly either for concerts or public meetings. All these premises are visited with a view to ascertaining that the means provided for ventilation during performances are made use of, and also to see that during the daytime the doors and windows are thrown open to admit both fresh air and sunlight. The cleansing of the premises and the removal of refuse have been fairly well carried out, while the drains and sanitary conveniences have been kept clean and in good order.

Some points with regard to our supervision of these places of entertainment will be found in the Reports for 1919, 1920 and 1929.

REFERENCES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

1. To Borough Surveyor (Blocked drains, defective pavements in streets and back passages, etc.)	36
2. To Water Engineer (Defective fittings resulting in waste of water, etc.)....	7
3. To Cleansing Superintendent (Absence of ashbins and pails, defective ashbins or leaking pails, non-removal of house refuse, etc.).....	50

SCHOOLS.

As in previous years a Special Report on the health of the School Children of the Borough has been issued.

The Medical Officer and his staff deal with the sanitary condition of the Schools, and with all cases of infectious diseases arising in them.

Apart from the routine medical inspection of the scholars for various defects and ailments, a large amount of work is done each year in endeavouring to prevent the spread of infection among them.

The total number of Elementary School children on the registers was 11,258. The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring among school children in 1937 is shown as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	56
Diphtheria	71
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Other Tubercular Diseases	9
	<hr/>
	138
	<hr/>

and similarly the number of cases of non-notifiable infectious disease :—

Measles	44
Whooping Cough	122
Chickpen Pox	419
Mumps.....	180
Sore Throat	167
German Measles	—
	<hr/>
	932
	<hr/>

In order to minimise as far as possible the risk of the conveyance of infection, school children are referred to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who sees certain cases each morning.

These consist of:—

- Convalescents from infectious disease.
- “Contacts” with cases of infectious disease.
- Children who are suspected to be suffering from infectious disease.
- Children who are suffering from sore throats.

The numbers dealt with in 1937 are shown in the next table:—

Scarlet fever convalescents (examined prior to return to school	40
Diphtheria convalescents (examined prior to return to school)	90
“Contacts” with cases of diphtheria	132
Sore Throats	14
Rash	1
Nasal Discharge	2
	279

Further particulars of 2,725 visits paid by the Inspectors in case of infectious disease in the homes of the children will be found on page 93.

SECTION D.

Housing.

The number of houses in the Borough at the end of 1937, according to the Rate Books, was 20,082 and classified as follows:—

Mansions	2
Charitable Institutions	9
Houses and Shops	1088
Licensed Premises	143
Private Dwellings	18840
	<hr/>
	20082
	<hr/>

HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.

The applications received from persons living in lodgings or unsuitable dwellings has considerably reduced during the last two years. This is due to the number of houses built by the Local Authority and by private enterprise within the Borough and also to the large number of houses built by private enterprise in the rural districts surrounding the Borough.

HOUSING APPLICANTS.

The total number of applications received since commencement of registration in 1920 to the end of 1937 is	8665
The number of tenancies granted by the Committee, 1920, to the end of 1937	2737
Number of tenancies granted during the year 1937, under Housing Act, 1924	76
	} 2813
The number of applicants who have been allowed to become lodgers in Corporation houses.....	1031
Number who have removed or obtained accommodation elsewhere	4251

At present we have remaining on the Register :

Applicants living in overcrowded houses	59
Applicants not living in overcrowded houses	440
Applicants not living within the Borough	71
	<hr/>
	570
	<hr/>

Number of interviews with applicants at Health Office in 1937 = 2106

Number of visits to houses of applicants = 391

In addition 838 exchanges have been permitted by the Committee to tenants of Corporation Houses with tenants of privately owned houses, and 961 tenants of Corporation houses have been permitted to take lodgers.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES BUILT IN 1937.

182 new houses were built by private enterprise in the town during the year, and 228 under the L.A.'s schemes. The new houses were erected on the Long Lane and Alder Lane sites ; 43 were A4 Type houses, 142 were A3 Type houses and 43 were A2 Type houses.

HOUSE BUILDING DURING 1937.

BY THE CORPORATION.	A4	A3	A2
Under 1935 Act. Long Lane Site	22	6	—
Under 1930 Act. Alder Lane Site	21	136	43
		<hr/>	
	Total....	228	
By Private Enterprise		182	
		<hr/>	
	Total—	410	
		<hr/>	

The total number of houses built during the period 1911 to 1937, by private enterprise and the L.A. was 5,950 (3,125 by the L.A.), or an average of 228 per year.

The number of persons who have taken advantage of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and purchased their own houses is 1,658 up to the end of December, 1937.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The programme for dealing with insanitary dwellings either by Clearance Areas or as Individual Unfit Houses was prepared in the year 1930 and revised by request of the Ministry of Health in the year 1933. The completed programme of local requirements and of the action intended to be taken under the Housing Act, 1930, during a period ending December, 1938, was as follows:—

CLEARANCE AREAS :—

James Street (127 houses to be demolished, 570 persons to be displaced).
 Dolmans Lane (54 houses to be demolished, 252 persons to be displaced).
 Stanley Street (24 houses to be demolished, 151 persons to be displaced).
 Turner Street (113 houses to be demolished, 506 persons to be displaced).

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

Dial Street (39 houses to be demolished, 178 persons to be displaced).

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

(326 to be demolished, 1,309 persons to be displaced).

The following progress had been made at the end of the year 1937 :—

All the Clearance Areas have been dealt with ; the inhabitants had been displaced and the houses demolished.

In regard to the Improvement Area, the Council decided that progress should be made by dealing with the 39 houses as individual unfit houses, 27 of the houses have been dealt with, and the occupants re-housed, the remainder (12) will, I hope be dealt with during the present year.

Of the 326 individual unfit houses, 225 have been demolished, 17 permanently closed, 69 action completed, but houses not demolished, and in 15 instances the house has been made fit.

In addition to the houses enumerated in the above programme, 97 individual unfit dwellings have been demolished and the occupants re-housed.

The following is a summary of the Houses dealt with in this Borough since the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

Number of Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	264	
Number of Individual Unfit Houses demolished	423	
	687	
Number of Individual Unfit Houses Closed	29	
Number of Houses made fit on an undertaking accepted by the Local Authority or under Section 17 to 20 of the Housing Act	31	
	60	
Total		747

DIS-INFESTATION OF FURNITURE, ETC., FROM VERMIN.

During 1937 we have continued to treat with cyanide gas, the furniture and effects removed from condemned houses before placing the tenant in a new municipal house.

A special van is used for the purpose, and all furniture, etc., is exposed to Cyanide Gas, the work being carried out on our behalf by the expert staff of a Liverpool firm.

Bedding, clothing, etc., is submitted to high pressure steam in a Washington Lyon Disinfector.

Up the end of the year, 1937, 855 households had been dealt with.

CARAVANS.

At the end of 1937, 46 caravans had been demolished and the occupants re-housed.

INSPECTION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

During the year frequent inspections were made of Corporation houses by officials of the Health Department.

The houses generally are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, and there is evidence of improvement in cleanliness by a majority of the tenants since transfer from the old conditions to the new. Unfortunately, however, some tenants do not respond satisfactorily.

The latter have been repeatedly visited with a view to inducing them to take advantage of their new environment.

A special investigation was made during the inspection of the houses for evidence of vermin (bugs, fleas, cockroaches and beetles).

It was found that in 97 houses inspected the furniture of which had been treated with Cyanide Gas during the course of removal from condemned houses, none showed signs of vermin.

In the case of 28 houses where the tenants were transferred previous to the adoption of this treatment and removal by the Local Authority, 6 (or 21.4%) were affected with vermin.

In 330 cases where persons had obtained houses after being in lodgings in privately-owned houses, and when their furniture had not been treated, 64 (or 19.3%) were found to be affected.

INSPECTION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

Types of Houses Inspected.	Number	Number found Clean.	Number of houses found unsatisfactory.	Number of houses in which were signs of vermin.	Number of houses fumigated with Cyanide Gas.	Number of houses in which minor defects were found.
1930 Act, houses where furniture, &c., had been fumigated at time of removal	97	85	12	—	—	5
1930 Act, houses where furniture &c., was not fumigated	28	25	3	6	4	3
1924 Act, houses, furniture, &c., not fumigated	262	211	51	53	45	16
1919 Act, houses, furniture, &c., not fumigated	68	54	14	11	3	9
	455	375	80	70	52	33

Arrangements have been made for the treatment of verminous houses with Cyanide Gas. With this process it is necessary for the houses to be vacated for at least 2 days owing to the poisonous nature of the material used.

The process can only be used in semi-detached houses, or where several houses can be vacated at one time. In the latter case, at least, one house must be empty on each side, in addition to the house under fumigation, so that a barrier is formed between the houses under fumigation and any occupied ones.

Where possible the tenants are requested to stay with friends or relatives for 48 hours. The Corporation has also set aside a furnished house for the use of those temporarily dispossessed of their homes. Up to the end of 1937, 152 houses have been treated.

INTERNAL PAINTING AND DECORATION.

The Town Council adopted a report of the Borough Surveyor in July, 1935, and all houses are to be re-decorated and painted internally every 5 years.

(a) **Statistics.**

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR 1937.	
(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1321
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4897
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	288
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	853
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	933
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	619
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.	
A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	Nil
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936: OVERCROWDING—(See page 71).	
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Act.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	314

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) By Owners | 281 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... | 140 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 146 |

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1937 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 14 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... | Nil |

SECTION E.

The Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

At the end of the year 1937, there were nine cowsheds within the town. They have been regularly visited, and the cattle kept therein examined by the Veterinary Inspector.

There are 67 premises registered for the sale of milk, and in addition 263 shopkeepers sell milk in enclosed bottles (chiefly sterilized).

The following table gives the numbers of samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and the results :—

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination	....	....	87
Number found to contain tubercle bacilli	....	....	10
Number of cows giving milk containing tubercle bacilli, which were found and dealt with	....	....	7
Samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst	....	....	37
Number found adulterated	....	....	4
Samples of fresh cream submitted to the Public Analyst	....	....	5

The cattle found to be giving milk containing tubercle bacilli were slaughtered and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

As far as possible the samples taken for bacteriological examination are obtained from the producers' cans as soon as they arrive at the retailers' premises within the Borough. The greater portion of our milk supply comes from farms situated in Cheshire.

Since the year 1915 it has been our practice to submit for examination from 80 to 100 samples of milk per annum to ascertain its freedom from tubercle bacilli. These samples were obtained from the milk supplied for consumption within the town by producers resident both within and outside the Borough. Through the information obtained from these samples during the past 23 years (1915 to 1937) it has been possible to trace 183 cows giving milk containing tubercle bacilli. These animals were at once removed from the milking herds and slaughtered.

25 samples were submitted for the detection of dirt or injurious bacteria. In 9 cases the result was unsatisfactory.

4 out of the 37 samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst did not conform to the Sale of Milk Regulations (see page 77).

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, has fixed the designations of milk as follows :—"Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited" and "Pasteurised."

Several persons resident outside retail "Tuberculin Tested Milk" by motor vehicle in the Borough. Pasteurised Milk forms a very large proportion of the milk sold within the Borough.

The Local Authority are endeavouring to encourage the production of the better grade of milk by stipulating that the milk supply for the Borough General Hospital, the Isolation Hospital and Maternity Home should be "Tuberculin Tested."

Also the free milk supplied to the necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and ailing children is "Tuberculin Tested."

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Regulations have been of considerable benefit in the transport and handling of meat.

There is no public abattoir in this Borough. We have 9 private slaughter-houses (2 registered, 7 licensed). One of the slaughter-houses is only used at irregular intervals, and at another pigs only are slaughtered.

The slaughter-houses are regularly visited by the inspectors, chiefly during the time slaughtering is taking place. Not only do the inspectors examine the meat and view the premises as to the conditions of cleanliness, but also see that no cruelty takes place.

30 notifications were received from Pigkeepers of their intention to slaughter one or more of their pigs. All the carcasses and internal organs were examined and found correct.

The total number of carcasses, etc., condemned at the slaughter-houses during the year was as follows :—

33 beasts, 2 sheep, 16 pigs and 1 calf with their offals, and, in addition, 1344lbs. of offal. The chief cause for condemnation in both beasts and pigs was tuberculosis.

Unsound Food.

The following table is a summary of the amount of unsound or diseased food which has been destroyed by the Health Department during the year :—

Beast Carcases	155 cwts.
Beast Offal	19 „
Sheep Carcases and Offal	1 „
Pig Carcases and Offal	25 „
Imported Beef	5 „
Fish	5 „
Rabbits	76 carcasses
Lunch Tongue, Corned Beef, and Boiled Ham	53 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act came into operation on the first day of January, 1934. It is now an offence to slaughter any animal in a slaughter-house or knacker yard unless it is first stunned by a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair.

48 applications were received from slaughter-men for a licence to slaughter animals, and all were granted after due inquiry. This is in conformity with Sec. 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOODS.

Action taken under various Acts to prevent adulteration of milk and other foods.

I am indebted to Mr. Graham Sherratt, the Public Analyst, for the following report upon the samples analysed under the Food and Drugs Act during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Report of Public Analyst for the County Borough of Warrington upon the samples analysed during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, County Borough of Warrington.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration the following Report upon the work done by me as public analyst under the above Act, during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED.

The number of samples analysed during 1937 was 176, and of these, ten, or 5.7 per cent., were reported as adulterated or unsatisfactory. The following table shows the number of samples analysed and the number and percentage found to be adulterated during each year since 1930 :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of samples analysed	141	169	161	149	174	172	195	176
Number of samples found adulterated	7	8	12	24	14	13	11	10
Percentage found adulterated	4.9	4.7	7.5	16.1	8.0	7.5	5.6	5.7

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT.

The samples analysed during the year included 19 "Formal" samples and 157 "Informal" samples. The distinction between the two classes concerns the method of sampling only, and does not indicate any difference in the subsequent treatment of the articles when submitted for analysis. "Formal" samples are taken with the formalities prescribed by the Act, including division of the sample into three parts and the labelling and sealing of each part in the presence of the vendor. Only samples taken in this way may be made the subject of legal action if they are found to be adulterated, whereas no proceedings can be taken as the result of the analysis of informal samples. The latter are usually taken as an ordinary retail purchase by the Inspector or his agent, without knowledge on the part of the vendor of the purpose for which the article is required, and if they are found to be unsatisfactory, they are usually followed by the taking of a "Formal" sample. As, of course, most of the samples analysed are genuine, the method of taking informal samples saves a good deal of time and expense.

VARIETY OF ARTICLES ANALYSED.

The samples analysed in 1937 included 18 different types of food. The number of each variety analysed is given in a table at the end of this Report.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

MILK.

During 1937, thirty-seven samples of milk were analysed, and four (10.8%) were reported against as failing to contain the minimum limits of fat or solids-not-fat prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, for genuine milk. It should be noted, however, that the Regulations merely establish presumptive minima for the solid constituents of milk, and a sample failing to conform to these limits is not necessarily adulterated, although in such a case, the onus of proof that the sample is genuine is then thrown upon the vendor.

The following are particulars of the samples of milk that did not comply with the Regulations:—

No. 446. This sample was deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3 per cent. This deficiency is small, and was considered to be due to natural causes; no further action was taken.

No. 447. This sample was deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.2 per cent., but the cause of the deficiency could not be ascertained with certainty. The sample was taken on a Sunday morning in May, during warm weather, and it was slightly sour when received for analysis the following day. Although, when a sample is fresh, it is possible to decide whether a small deficiency in solids-not-fat is due to natural causes or to the addition of water, the tests employed for the purpose are not applicable to sour milk. In the case of this sample, therefore, the deficiency could only be reported, and no opinion as to its cause could be given. A recommendation was made, however, that the supply should be closely watched, and that further samples should be taken at a later date.

No. 449. This was deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 2.3 per cent. The application of the "freezing-point" test indicated that the deficiency was due to natural causes, and no further action was recommended.

No. 454. The sample had the composition:—

Fat, 9.3% ; Solids-not-fat, 7.7% ; Water, 83.0%.

This is completely abnormal, as the solids-not-fat are deficient to the extent of 9.4 per cent. and the fat is about two-and-a-half times more than usual. Inquiry revealed that the sample had been taken from a large churn, and although every effort had been made to secure mixing, it was evident that the fat in the milk had risen and that the sample did not represent the bulk milk in the churn.

Apart from the samples mentioned above, the composition of the milk received for analysis during 1937 was normal, and no other individual milk supply calls for special comment. The following table gives the average figures of the solid components of the milk samples during the four quarters of the year:—

COMPOSITION OF MILK SOLIDS.

	Percentage.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Jan.-Mar.	Fat	3.3	No Samp- les.	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7
	Solids-not-fat	8.9		8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7
April-June	Fat	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
	Solids-not-fat	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9
July-Sept.	Fat	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.1
	Solids-not-fat	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Oct.-Dec.	Fat	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
	Solids-not-fat	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7

CREAM.

Five samples of Cream were analysed during the year, and one was reported as not satisfactory. This sample was sterilised cream, sold in an hermetically sealed container, and it had the following composition:—Fat, 24.7% ; Solids-not-fat, 9.1%. This composition is fairly typical of sterilised cream now on the market, but objection was taken to the description "Rich Cream" under which the article was sold.

Rich Cream should contain at least 50 per cent. of fat, and an article that contains only half this percentage certainly is not entitled to be so described. It was suggested that the manufacturers of the cream should be acquainted

with this opinion and informed that, subject to the approval of the Health Committee, legal proceedings would be instituted against them if they continued to misdescribe it. After some discussion, the manufacturers agreed to alter their label to bring it into accord with the facts.

The other samples of cream analysed in 1937 were of satisfactory quality and all the samples were free from preservatives or colouring matter.

Other dairy produce analysed during 1937 included 40 samples of butter, 5 samples of cheese, 5 samples of margarine and 6 samples of eggs. The samples of butter were free from foreign fats and preservatives, and did not contain any excess of water; the samples of margarine conformed to existing legal requirements in regard to the composition of the fats and also were free from preservatives or excess water. Four of the samples of cheese were made from whole milk, and contained milk fat varying between 39 and 42 per cent., whilst one sample was made from partially skimmed milk and contained only 17.1 per cent. of fat. There is no legal standard in this country for fat in cheese, and unless a sample is sold under a special description such as "Lancashire" or "Cheshire" cheese, no objection can be taken to the sale to the public of skimmed milk cheese without any declaration as to its inferior character. In the present case, the sample was marked "cheese" without further qualification, and, therefore, it was passed as genuine, but, having regard to the fact that cheese is an important article of diet to many people, it must be regretted that authoritative standards of composition have not been formulated.

The six samples of eggs analysed in 1937 were taken from a consignment, supplied to a public institution, in consequence of a complaint that a large proportion of the eggs were not fresh and were suspected to be chemically "preserved." Apart from cold storage, eggs can only be preserved from decay by the exclusion of all air and bacteria, and this is accomplished chemically by sealing the pores of the shell with grease, lime water or "water glass" (silicate of soda). Eggs so treated cannot be distinguished from fresh eggs by any ordinary inspection, but the sealing agent can be detected by chemical tests and methods are available for determining the porosity of the shell. The samples did not contain chemical preservative, and the pores of the shells had not been sealed. It was concluded that the complaint was without foundation as regards the particular samples sent for analysis.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

JAM.

There is no legal standard in this country for jam, but in 1930 a joint committee representing the Society of Public Analysts and the Jam Section of the Food Manufacturers' Federation formulated certain agreed standards respecting the amounts of total solids and the minimum of fruit that should be present in jams of various types. Briefly, the agreed "standards" sought to recognise first and second quality jams, to be known respectively as "Full Fruit Standard" and "Lower Fruit Standard" and it was hoped that this agreement on the part of analysts and manufacturers would benefit the public, by eliminating very inferior articles from the market and by avoiding costly and frequently indecisive litigation as to what should be supplied as "Jam."

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that this arrangement has worked well. The standards have been criticised as being unsatisfactory for various reasons, but the chief difficulty in enforcing them is concerned with the wide variations that occur naturally in fruit. These variations are so great that analytical standards based upon the average composition of (say) raspberries for one

season may be totally inapplicable to raspberries in the following year, even when the fruit is grown from the same plants, whilst variations in the strain of the plant and in plants from different districts are even more pronounced. It is impossible, therefore, to arrive at an accurate and reliable estimate of the fruit content of a jam from an unknown source, and so much latitude must be allowed in interpreting analytical data regarding jams that only in the most glaring cases can an analyst certify with confidence that a sample is deficient in fruit. There is much evidence that unscrupulous manufacturers are well aware of these difficulties, and take advantage of the "standards" to describe their products as "Full Fruit" whilst actually using much less fruit than is indicated by the description.

A second difficulty that occurs in administration concerns the uneven distribution of fruit solids in the jars in which the article is sold. If three jars of jam of the same make are bought at one time and analysed, it is most unlikely that the composition of the samples will be identical. This appears to be due to difficulty in obtaining uniform mixing of the fruit fibre throughout a "boiling" of jam, and it adds obvious complications to the administration of the jam standards. Thus, one sample of jam may appear from an analysis to be deficient in fruit, whilst a second sample of the same manufacture will give analytical figures that (employing the same criteria), indicate a fruit content above the minimum required. This point is well illustrated in some of the samples of jam analysed in 1937. Sample No. 90, an informal sample of raspberry jam, was estimated to contain approximately 28 per cent. of raspberry fruit, instead of 38 per cent. prescribed as a minimum for "Full Fruit" raspberry jam. The sample was reported to be unsatisfactory, and a second sample was taken by the Inspector from the same source. This was estimated to contain approximately 38 to 40 per cent. of fruit, and, therefore, was genuine. Here is an illustration of the difficulties that may arise in regard to the jam standards; obviously, it would be most unwise to institute a prosecution on the result of the analysis of a single sample of jam, whilst if a series of samples of the same make are taken experience shows that they are unlikely to be uniform. It would appear that the only satisfactory method of dealing with the problem would be to prepare a composite sample from six or even a dozen jars of jam of the same make and to base conclusions upon the analysis of this. Unfortunately, there does not appear to be any means of overcoming the uncertainty due to natural variation of the fruit.

In addition to sample No. 90, mentioned above, one other sample of raspberry jam was regarded as being deficient in fruit, to the extent of 10 per cent. The remaining samples were passed as genuine.

MINCEMEAT.

Five informal samples and one formal sample of mincemeat were analysed during the year. One of the informal samples, No. 119, was found to contain copper to the extent of 22 parts per million. Probably, the contamination arose from attack upon a copper vessel by fruit juices during the process of manufacture, and although copper is not now regarded as being a particularly poisonous metal, the quantity in this sample was considered to be excessive. The sample was reported to be adulterated, and a formal sample from the same source was submitted for analysis in due course. This sample contained only 7 parts per million of copper and it was passed as genuine.

LARD.

During 1937, thirteen samples of lard were analysed. All were of satisfactory quality and were passed as genuine, but it may be of interest here to remark upon a comparatively new feature of some of the fat now sold as lard.

Originally, the name was reserved exclusively for the fat from the kidney bed of the hog, but its scope has gradually been widened until the term now signifies any type of hog fat. In recent times there has developed a method of preparing "English Refined Lard" from bacon and pork that, for some reason, has become unsaleable as such. The treatment that the fat undergoes is on similar lines to the preparation or "reconstituting" of butter that has become rancid, and the final article is quite wholesome and suitable for edible purposes. But fat prepared in this way may originate from many parts of the animal and its analytical characteristics are subject to much wider variation than hitherto. Indeed, many test that formerly were employed for lard can no longer be relied upon to detect adulteration. In 1937, three samples showed abnormality when judged by the older standards, and extensive investigation had to be made before it could be decided that the samples were not adulterated, but were refined lards prepared from bacon on the lines mentioned above.

SHREDDED SUET.

This article is prepared by pressing chilled beef fat through perforated plates. The issuing fat meets a stream of some non-adhesive substance (usually rice flour), with which the grains of fat become coated and are thus prevented from sticking together. It is obvious that the quantity of flour should be carefully controlled, since rice flour is very much cheaper than beef fat and the value of the suet is entirely governed by its fat content. In this country, no legal standard prescribes the maximum amount of flour that may be permitted in shredded suet, but in 1931 the question was considered by the public analyst's committee of the Society of Public Analysts and the following is the recommendation then made:—

"It is the opinion of the committee that, pending the establishment of any legally authorised standard, shredded suet should contain not less than 83 per cent. of fat. A lower percentage of fat should be regarded as indicating an excess of flour. This fat standard is sufficient to cover any reasonable variation due to uneven distribution of flour and it is considered to be an absolute minimum standard."

As the flour coating of shredded suet is rarely uniform throughout, and has a tendency to fall from the fat grains, it is rather difficult to obtain a representative sample, and the fat content of two samples of the same manufacture may be found to vary considerably. This difficulty in obtaining uniformity is sometimes stated to be the cause of excessive quantities of flour, but the Society's recommendation of a minimum of 83 per cent. of fat was framed after variations had been taken into account.

During recent years, a large proportion of the samples of shredded suet that have been submitted for analysis in Warrington have not been satisfactory, and many have failed to contain the suggested minimum of fat. If there were a genuine desire on the part of manufacturers not to overload with flour, and if high flour contents are the results only of difficulty in mixing, then it might be expected that the number of samples of shredded suet containing more than 83 per cent. of fat would be approximately equal to the number found to contain less. But in practice, this is not the case. Five samples of shredded suet were analysed in 1937, and were found to contain the following percentages of fat:—

Number of sample	123	124	125	126	127
Percentage of fat	82.5	74.7	83.2	76.0	83.7

It is to be noted that, despite the fact that 83 per cent. of fat is regarded as a minimum, and is intended to take into account uneven distribution, not one of the samples mentioned above contained as much as 84 per cent. of fat.

The samples numbered 124 and 126 were reported as adulterated, and a recommendation was made that further informal samples should be taken. It was recommended, also, that each sample should comprise at least two packages, so that any inequalities of distribution of the flour would tend to cancel out. These samples were taken early in 1938, and although consideration of them does not actually apply to the year under review, it may be noted that the two packages in connection with No. 124 had an average fat content of 83.0 per cent., the fat being 82.3 and 83.7 per cent. respectively, whilst the fat in each portion of the sample in connection with 126 was 78.1 and 83.5 per cent., making an average of 82.8 per cent. These samples, therefore, were passed as genuine, but in view of the unsatisfactory character of many of the packages of shredded suet sold in Warrington, I now recommend that the matter should receive the attention of the Health Committee, and that vendors of this article in the Borough might well be made acquainted with the view that shredded suet should contain a *minimum* of 83 per cent. of beef fat, and warned that legal proceedings will be instituted in the event of formal samples being found not to comply with this standard.

SUGAR.

One sample of sugar was analysed in 1937, and it calls for special comment as it was sent for examination in response to a complaint that illness had resulted from its use in tea. On analysis, the sample was found to be pure sugar, and exhaustive tests failed to reveal the presence of any contamination. It was concluded that the complaint was without foundation.

Apart from the articles mentioned above, the samples analysed in 1937 included Bacon (12), Chocolates (1), Coffee (6), Table Jelly (1), Cooked Meats (7), Canned Peas (6) and Tea (11). All these samples were of good commercial quality and were passed as genuine; they do not call for individual comment.

PRESERVATIVES.

The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925, prohibit the use of preservatives in all but a few specified foods, and in those articles in which preservative is permitted, the nature and amount that may be present is regulated. As in previous years, nearly every sample submitted for analysis has been specially tested for preservatives, but no case of contravention of the Regulations was detected.

METALLIC CONTAMINATION.

In addition to examination as to general quality, all cooked foods, all foods sold in metallic containers or surrounded by metallic wrapping, and all artificially coloured foods have been tested for poisonous metals. Except for the case of the sample of mincemeat containing copper, already recorded, metallic contamination was negligible in all the samples.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

GRAHAM SHERRATT,
Public Analyst.

LIST OF SAMPLES ANALYSED IN 1937.

Article Examined.	Number of Sample.			Number Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	Formal.	Infor- mal.	Total.
Bacon	—	12	12	—	—	—
Butter	—	40	40	—	—	—
Cheese.....	—	5	5	—	—	—
Chocolates	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cream	—	5	5	—	1	1
Eggs.....	—	6	6	—	—	—
Jam and Jelly	—	9	9	—	2	2
Jelly (Table)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	13	13	—	—	—
Margarine	—	5	5	—	—	—
Meat (Cooked)	—	7	7	—	—	—
Milk	18	19	37	4	—	4
Mince Meat	1	5	6	—	1	1
Peas (Canned).....	—	6	6	—	—	—
Suet (Shredded).....	—	5	5	—	2	2
Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	11	11	—	—	—
	19	157	176	4	6	10

PURITY OF WATER SUPPLY.

10 samples of water were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination and 8 samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

In 7 cases Bacterium Coli were not found in 100 C.C.

In 3 cases Bacterium Coli were found in 100 C.C., but not found in 10 C.C.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious
and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Statistics in the Special Table requested by the Ministry of Health are given on pages 121 and 122.

The number of notifications received, the incidence rate and number of deaths are given in the following tables :—

(a) Notifications.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease and the deaths therefrom, together with the numbers treated at Aikin Street Hospital, are given in the Appendix (page 91).

During 1937, the following cases of infectious disease were notified :—

Scarlet Fever	91	Compared with 299 in 1936
Puerperal Fever.....	—	3 "
Enteric Fever.....	1	— "
Pneumonia	225	165 "
Erysipelas.....	43	35 "
Diphtheria	142	338 "
Tuberculosis :—		
Pulmonary	100	93 "
Non-Pulmonary	22	34 "
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	1 "
Smallpox	—	— "
Measles.....	66	1171 "
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	13 "
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	2 "
Poliomyelitis	2	1 "
Ophthalmia	5	2 "
Pemphigus.....	—	1 "

The number of deaths due to the notifiable infectious diseases during the year were :—

Diphtheria	10
Scarlet Fever	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Erysipelas	3

SMALL-POX.

There were no cases of Small-pox in Warrington.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Regulations) 1917.

VACCINATION.

Particulars of this transferred service were given in the Report for 1930.

No alterations were made in the districts or in administration, and the Vaccination Officer works in close co-operation with the Health Visitors.

The following table gives a summary of the work for the year, and a further table contrasts the number of vaccinations for the past 22 years :—

VACCINATION OFFICER'S RETURNS.

For the year ending December 31st, 1937.

	District.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Number of children registered during 1937, and residing in No 1 and No. 2 Districts.....	513	738
Number of cases submitted on Form H to the Public Vaccinators	293	554
Cases Vaccinated in No. 1 and No. 2 Districts.....	267	401
Number refused Vaccination.....	11	31
Cases postponed	9	98
Cases removed or Vaccinated by other Doctors after Form H has been sent.....	6	24
Number of Q Notices sent during 1937.....	235	370

The following is the return of the Vaccination Officer for the year 1937,
compared with previous years :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Births	1774	1540	1625	1640	2272	2034	1808	1784	1642	1741	1645	1634	1651	1567	1593	1581	1475	1400	1533	1519	1497	1560
Successfully vaccinated.....	970	1183	876	1050	1433	1295	1244	1216	1192	1158	1119	1161	1146	888	893	873	888	817	760	876	825	861
Insusceptible of vaccination	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	5	2	1	8	.....	4	2	7	7	5	1	3	6	2	5
Died unvaccinated.....	108	78	107	116	121	120	87	75	98	87	96	87	76	100	71	116	82	83	79	76	96	95
Exemptions	331	334	285	332	574	484	400	325	278	325	313	286	365	408	458	441	435	407	461	462	392	481
Removed : Address unknown	46	1	12	19	18	46	52	20	35	31	30	41	39	43	31	25	23	26	17	26	47	35
Had Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children born in other districts but vaccinated here	2	8	10	24	17	14	14	17	12	13	13	12	12	12	5	9	3	3	2	5	1	5

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1937 there were 91 cases, no deaths (compared with 299 cases and 2 deaths during the previous year).

Out of the 91 cases 70 (or 77 per cent.) were removed to Aikin Street Hospital.

MEASLES.

This disease in Warrington is only notifiable in the case of children under five years of age.

There were 66 cases notified, with 1 death (compared with 1,171 cases and 28 deaths in 1936).

4 cases were treated in hospital during 1937. The District Nurse attended in the patients' own homes, in accordance with our arrangements, 3 cases, paying altogether 52 visits (see page 21).

69 visits were paid by the Health Visitors in supervising home treatment.

66 visits were paid by the Inspectors to the homes of children affected.

It is satisfactory to note that parents are inclined to obtain medical advice for cases of measles more frequently than formerly, and the Health Visitors report that in almost all cases a doctor is in attendance before the case is reported to the Health Department.

GERMAN MEASLES.

No cases came to our notice during 1937.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

In 1937 there were 142 cases notified, with 10 deaths (98 per cent. removed to hospital). The death rate was 0.13 per 1,000.

These figures show a marked improvement over the previous year when there were 338 cases, the death rate being 0.29 per 1,000, and considering the severe type of disease, the results were better than in many areas.

Immunization against Diphtheria.

During the year, 984 children of school age were immunized at the Schools and School Clinic, 5 at the Isolation Hospital and 325 below school age at the Consultation Centres (M. & C.W.), making a total of 1,314 in all, as compared with 1,440 in the previous year.

In every instance the written consent of the parents or guardians is previously obtained and no child is immunized unless consent is given.

At the schools the Head Teachers always assist by getting the written consent of the parents, and they also muster the children when they have to be treated. A nurse is always in attendance to assist in the treatment, and keeps a careful record of it on a special card used for this purpose.

Number of cases immunized during 1937 :—

At Schools and School Clinic	984
At Fever Hospital	5
At Infant Welfare Centres.....	325
	<hr/>
Total.....	1314

The following leaflet, which has been circulated in the town, gives some further particulars :—

PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Are Diphtheria and Croup dangerous diseases ?	Yes ; about 1 patient in every 20 of those who contracted them in England last year died. The others undergo a long illness, which is very weakening.
Is it possible or probable that your children will contract them ?	They are fairly prevalent at the present time and nobody can be safe from them, unless steps are taken to obtain protection from them.
What can be done to protect children against them ?	The only safe and efficient method is inoculation against Diphtheria.
What is this method ?	Three small injections are made at fortnightly intervals into one arm.
Is it safe ?	It is safe and quite harmless.
Does it cause any pain ?	Very little pain.
Does it make the arm sore ?	No, no soreness results from the injection.

Does it upset the child ?	No ; no indisposition of any kind is produced as a result ; only in adults occasionally there is some indisposition ; never in children.
What is the best age to have it done ?	The sooner the better after a child is 12 months old.
Is it efficient ?	It fails to protect only about 2 in every 100 done, and that is why children are asked to come up for a final test 3 months after the last inoculation.
Why wait 3 months ?	The protection is not fully established until some months after inoculation.
It's rather slow !	It's slow, but it is sure ; and it lasts the longer for that.
How long does the protection last after the inoculation ?	For a great many years, and probably for life.
Is it advisable to wait until the children have been exposed to Diphtheria infection ?	No, it is best to have the inoculation over some months before they are exposed to the infection.
What is to be done	See your own Doctor, or call either at the Health Department, Sankey Street, or one of the Infant Consultation Centres, or the School your Child attends, in order to make an appointment for him or her to be immunised.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There was 1 case notified during 1937, with 1 death.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. 16 notifications were received during the year for cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (see page 18).

ERYSIPELAS.

43 cases of this disease were notified during 1937, and 17 of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

ACUTE PRIMARY AND INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

The total number of notifications received was 225 and out of these cases death resulted in 59 instances. 11 cases of pneumonia were removed to hospital for treatment.

INFLUENZA.

74 deaths occurred during the year from Influenza or Influenzal Pneumonia, as against 17 deaths in the 1936.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA ("Sleepy Sickness").

Only 2 cases of this disease were notified, 2 deaths occurring during the year.

DISINFECTION.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND CLOTHING DISINFECTED DURING 1937.

1937	Articles Disinfected.	Houses, &c., Disinfected.	Tb. Houses Disinfected.	Tb. Articles Disinfected.	Beds Destroyed.
January	282	43	12	63	6
February	364	48	16	104	1
March	317	43	16	94	3
April	331	45	18	134	2
May	215	36	12	75	1
June	206	37	5	16	1
July	228	24	4	23	3
August	213	24	11	102	—
September	373	36	8	98	—
October	534	59	8	85	1
November	517	64	18	169	2
December	311	42	5	21	1
	3678	501	133	984	21

AIKIN STREET ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The main diseases at present treated at the Isolation Hospital are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles and Puerperal Fever. No charge whatever has been made for many years to patients residing within the Borough. When circumstances permit cases from Warrington Rural, and Lymm Urban Districts are admitted, and a charge is made which is payable by the authority concerned.

Summary of Number of Patients and Diseases for 1937:—

	From the Borough	From Warrington Rural District	From Lymm Urban District	From Other Districts	Total
In Hospital, 31st Dec., 1936	34	3	2	1	40
Admitted in 1937 :—					
Scarlet Fever	70	6	5	1	82
Diphtheria	140	16	9	3	168
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—	2
Measles	4	3	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	4	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia	11	—	—	—	11
Erysipelas	17	1	—	—	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	1	—	3	12
Others	48	4	1	2	55
Total treated 1937	338	36	17	10	401

In Hospital, 31st Dec., 1937

Scarlet Fever	12	4	1	—	17
Diphtheria	23	8	3	1	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1
Others	5	—	1	—	6
Total	43	12	5	2	62

DEATHS, in Aikin Street Hospital, 1937.

Diphtheria	9	2	2	—	13
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—	2
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	1
Others	4	1	—	—	5
Total	20	4	2	—	26

TREATMENT OF CASES IN HOSPITAL.

SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever was lower than in the previous year, only 91 cases being notified. No deaths from this disease occurred during the year. 70 Warrington cases and 12 cases from other districts were treated in the hospital.

DIPHThERIA.

The number of patients admitted to hospital (140) was considerably less than in the previous year (1936) 336.

Immunisation of the Nursing Staff against Diphtheria has been carried out, and children convalescing from Scarlet Fever are immunised against Diphtheria if the parents desire it.

MEASLES.

There were 4 patients admitted, all under 5 years of age. I am pleased to note that only 1 death from this disease occurred in the Borough during 1937. It has not been possible to admit all cases of Measles; only those with chest complications.

ERYSIPELAS.

17 patients were admitted as against 12 in the previous year—Serum being given in all cases. There were 3 deaths in 1937.

NEW WARD REQUIRED.

It would be a very great advantage to this hospital if we could have a cubicle ward erected. Not only is the whole accommodation of the hospital severely taxed during epidemics, but we are in need of more cubicles for the isolation of suspicious or observation cases. The accommodation in the cubicle ward would be ideal for dealing with cases of Puerperal Fever.

NEW LAUNDRY.

The Borough Surveyor is preparing plans for a new laundry to replace the existing one which is inadequate and worn out.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases came to our notice and were dealt with during the year:—

Measles in children over 5 years of age)	44
German Measles	1
Whooping Cough	132
Chicken-pox	457
Mumps.....	183
	<hr/>
	817

These do not represent the total of these diseases that have occurred in the Borough, but only those of which we have become aware.

As regards Measles, the cases given here are in addition to those notified to us as occurring in children under 5 years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH,

like Measles, is a very fatal disease in young children ; 132 cases came to our notice during 1937. There were 3 deaths from the disease.

WORK OF THE INSPECTORS DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a statement of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year :—

Visits to premises where cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, occurred	247
Revisits to premises where cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever had occurred to ascertain as to contacts, &c.	79
Revisits to premises where cases of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria have been treated at home	86
Visits to premises where cases of Measles have occurred	53
Revisits to premises while the cases of Measles were being treated	13
Visits to homes of children reported by Education Department as being absent from School owing to either Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, or Mumps	772
Revisits to homes of children suffering from either Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, or Mumps	1007
Visits to homes when children are absent from school with a Sore Throat or suspicious Rash	169
Visits to homes where cases of Influenza or Pneumonia have occurred	175
Visits to premises <i>re</i> cleansing and disinfection after cases of infectious disease	124
Total	2725

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer during 1937 was 101, a decrease of 13 compared with 1936.

The male deaths numbered 63, being an increase of 7 on the previous year. The female deaths were 38, being a decrease of 20 compared with 1936.

There was an increase of 2 in the number of male deaths from Cancer of the mouth and throat. An increase of 2 deaths from Cancer in the alimentary tract, and an increase of 3 in other sites.

In females there was a decrease of 8 in deaths from Cancer in the alimentary tract, and an decrease of 8 in deaths from Cancer of the genito-urinary tract and a decrease of 4 in other sites.

The deaths from Cancer in this area during the year 1937 occurred in the following age periods :—

Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total
FEMALES	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	15	9	7	38
MALES	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	6	21	21	9	63

These 101 deaths give a death-rate of 1.30 per 1,000 persons living, compared with 1.43 per 1,000 in 1936.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Cancer during the 32 years, and it is apparent that there has been a steady increase until the year 1934. Since then there has been a slight decrease.

	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 living.	Average death-rate, 5 year periods.
1906	60	0.85	} 0.68
07	44	0.61	
08	42	0.57	
09	46	0.62	
10	58	0.78	
1911	48	0.66	} 0.80
12	59	0.81	
13	69	0.93	
14	59	0.79	
15	58	0.81	
1916	62	0.88	} 0.96
17	69	1.0	
18	68	0.98	
19	71	0.94	
20	81	1.03	
1921	89	1.14	} 1.03
22	75	0.94	
23	80	1.01	
24	84	1.07	
25	79	1.01	
1926	83	1.06	} 1.15
27	88	1.11	
28	87	1.09	
29	103	1.29	
30	98	1.23	
1931	111	1.39	} 1.47
32	111	1.39	
33	126	1.55	
34	132	1.62	
35	115	1.43	
1936	114	1.43	} 1.36
37	101	1.30	

Inquiries are made into all Cancer deaths occurring in the Area, and the results are recorded on special cards. Investigations into the histories of all patients suffering from Cancer are made at the Borough General Hospital on the lines indicated in Circular 1136 of the Ministry of Health.

The number of such report cards received from the Borough General Hospital for the past 5 years has been :—

1933	40
1934	30
1935	32
1936	30
1937	34

It is very difficult to obtain accurate information with regard to other members of a family who may have been affected with the same disease, as most patients are elderly people whose parents have been dead for many years, and the cause of death is not known or has been forgotten. However, the following table shows what has been elicited in this connection for the past seven years :—

FAMILY HISTORY.

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	No. whose relatives, etc. had died from Cancer		Relatives who had previously died of Cancer				
				Par-ents	Wife or hus-band	Bro-thers or Sis-ters	Other Rela-tives	Several cases in family and relatives.
1931	111	13	11.7%	8	1	3	1	—
1932	111	7	6.3%	5	1	1	—	—
1933	126	14	11.1%	6	4	—	4	—
1934	132	22	16.6%	7	4	6	4	1
1935	115	18	15.6%	9	3	3	3	—
1936	114	19	16.6%	7	4	6	1	1
1937	101	18	17.8%	6	4	6	1	—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RADIUM TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made for free Radium Treatment for residents of this district at the Liverpool Radium Institute. A charge of 4s. per day for maintenance being made for cases that have to be admitted to the Institute and 2s. 6d. per day maintenance for patients receiving treatment as out-patients. The Local

Authority has agreed to defray part or the whole of the cost of this for necessitous Warrington cases. "Recommends" and full particulars are available on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

During 1937 the Medical Officer gave 22 recommends to new patients resident in Warrington also 6 to patients resident in the outside area.

WARRINGTON CASES.

The sites of the disease were:—

Breast	4
Uterus or Vagina	9
Tongue, Mouth, Lip and Cheek	4
Neck and Glands	1
Lung.....	1
Oesophagus	—
Rectum.....	—
Scrotum	1
Rodent Ulcer	1
Nose	1

The Local Authority also contributes £100 per annum to the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities Fund, and recommends can be obtained for patients who desire treatment in hospitals in that district.

Since the scheme with the Radium Institute was commenced in 1931, 149 recommends have been given to 138 patients resident within the Borough (9 patients have had 2 recommends, 1 patient has had 3 recommends).

The following table gives the condition of the patients, as far as can be ascertained, at the end of 1937:—

Said to be recovered	15
Said to be much improved	16
Said to be slightly improved	7
Said to have temporary improvement but not maintained	9
Died in Radium Institution	12
Died since discharge	68
Removed, and present address not known	7
Recent cases still under treatment	4

138

X-RAYS FOR DIAGNOSIS.

Adequate facilities are available for X-Ray examination both at the Warrington Infirmary and the Borough General Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NO. OF CASES IN THE BOROUGH.

To our knowledge the number of persons suffering from Tuberculosis resident in Warrington at the end of 1937 was 487 divided as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	173	94	267
Non-Pulmonary	101	119	220
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	274	213	487

and living in close contact with these 487 cases were 2017 persons.

Our register is revised at the end of each year and cases are struck off which have left the town or apparently been well for several years (5 years for pulmonary, and 3 years for non-pulmonary cases).

NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of new cases notified during 1937 was 122, compared with 127 for 1936.

A summary of all new cases under the different ages and sexes is given in the table in the Appendix, page 123.

95 or 77.8 per cent. of the notifications were new cases coming to the Tuberculosis Officer before notification for his opinion as to diagnosis :—

57 were sent by Private Practitioners.

30 were seen at or referred from the Borough General Hospital and Warrington Infirmary.

6 were referred by Health Department Staff.

2 were contacts.

In addition to the 122 notifications, 14 cases (12 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) came to our knowledge from other sources (*e. g.*, 11 transferred from other districts, 1 was a death which occurred in another town, and transferred by the Registrar-General, and 2 on the Local death return).

DEATHS.

The number of persons certified as having died from Tuberculosis during 1937 was 74 (71 pulmonary and 3 other forms). This gives us a death-rate of 0.94 per 1,000.

DEATHS DURING 1937 DIVIDED INTO AGE PERIODS :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All forms
1937	0.90	0.04	0.94

Extracts from the special tables that have to be prepared annually for the Ministry of Health, are given on pages 123 to 136.

Age Periods Years	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	2	—
15	10	9	—	—
25	7	2	—	—
35	7	4	—	—
45	10	4	—	—
55	8	2	—	—
65 and upwards	8	—	—	—
Total.....	50	21	2	1

46 (or 64.8%) of the 71 pulmonary deaths died in Institutions.

25 (or 35%) of the 71 pulmonary deaths died at home.

16 of the 25 cases who died at home had previously received institutional treatment.

NON-NOTIFIED DEATHS.

There were 2 non-notified deaths during 1937—1 pulmonary case and 1 non-pulmonary case. One of these died in the Borough General Hospital, Warrington, and one at home.

The percentage of such deaths has fallen very considerably since 1920, when it was 21.5%, in 1937 it was 2.7%.

The following table shows percentage in 5 year periods since 1921 :—

	Non-notified Deaths	Total Deaths	Percentage of non-notified Deaths
1921—1925 (5 years)	52	575	9.04
1926—1930 (5 years)	33	534	6.10
1931—1935 (5 years)	27	418	6.45
1936— (1 year)	4	75	5.33
1937— (1 year)	2	74	2.70

SUPERVISION.

No change has been made in the staff or in the method of supervision of the cases at the Dispensary, as was described in some detail in the 1930 Report.

DISPENSARY.

Number of attendances in 1937 :—

	Adults	Children	Total
New cases	322	123	445
Old cases	246	63	309
Attendances for examination	1090	305	1395

In addition to these attendances for examination there were also 2,671 for interviews, etc., making a total of 4,066.

Evening Sessions were held at monthly intervals throughout the year for the benefit of persons who are at work during the day.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Number of cases X-Rayed in 1937 was 1,462, of these 435 were at the Borough General Hospital and 1,027 at Hefferston Grange Sanatorium.

CONTACTS.

During 1937, 112 contacts with cases of the disease were specially examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, and of these 2 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

The number of contacts examined during the year to new cases notified = 91.8%.

The average during the last seven years is as follows :—

	No. of Contacts examined.	No. of New Notified cases.	Percentage of Contacts examined.
1931—1937 (7 years)	1059	868	122%

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The relations of the Tuberculosis Department with the local doctors are excellent, and 198 patients were sent up for special examination during 1937 by private practitioners.

WORK IN THE HOMES.

Visits paid during 1937 by the Tuberculosis Inspector and Nurse :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Visits paid to homes of notified cases, for the purpose of making enquiries and giving advice	100	22
Visits paid to homes of notified cases, to ascertain progress of patient, if instructions are being carried out, etc., etc.	943	534
Visits to arrange for disinfection and cleansing of homes after death or removals to institutions or another address	30	—
Miscellaneous visits to doubtful cases, etc.....	32	26
	1103	582
	1685	

AFTER CARE.

Details of the work under this head were given in the Report for 1930. We must again place on record our indebtedness to the Local Secretaries of the British Red Cross, Council of Social Service and United Services Fund for much help and financial assistance to patients in this branch of our work.

OTHER WORK.

- Disinfection, 124 houses.
- Bacteriological Examination of Sputum, 743.
- Certificates for Ministry of Pensions, 47.
- Certificates for United Services Fund, 27.
- Applications to Red Cross Fund for Assistance, 9.
- Applications to Council of Social Service for Assistance, 28.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.**HOME NURSING AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT.**

Reference may be made to the 1930 Report for details with regard to this.

During 1937, 30 patients received extra nourishment in the form of milk and virol. Cost of same £67 12s. 8d.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements have now been made to enable necessitous Tuberculosis patients requiring Dental Treatment to obtain it at our Borough General Hospital. Eight cases were sent for treatment during the year

SANATORIUM.

All types of the disease are admitted to Hefferston Grange Sanatorium, the early with a view to cure, and the late with a view to prevention of spread of the disease to others.

We also deal with a certain number of outside cases as well as our own, viz., from Cheshire and Lancashire Counties and from Wigan.

The following are the details of the 1937 cases treated :—

Warrington—	Pulmonary Cases			Observation	Non-Pul.	Total
	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced			
Adults	21	48	68	25	—	162
School children	3	2	—	5	7	17
Under school age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire C.C.	3	13	21	1	—	38
Lancashire C.C.	—	1	2	—	—	3
Total.....	27	64	91	31	7	220

OBSERVATION CASES.

30 of these completed the period of observation, and 7 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and retained for treatment. Urgent cases are admitted almost immediately. Average period of waiting 3 days.

RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

During 1937, 157 cases left Hefferston Grange Sanatorium, Weaverham, 125 were Warrington cases, and 32 were cases treated for the Lancashire or Cheshire County Councils :—

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Observation	Non-Pul.	Total
Quiescent	12	18	17	—	4	51
Improved	3	2	5	—	1	11
No material improvement	1	8	4	—	1	14
Died in Sanatorium	1	5	14	—	—	20
Observation cases—						
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	7	—	7
Not Tuberculosis	—	—	—	22	—	22
Total Warrington Cases....	17	33	40	29	6	125

The above table includes all cases which have left the Sanatorium. The Ministry of Health Returns on page 130 only show cases which have received treatment for at least 28 days in the Sanatorium, the Borough General and other hospitals.

Considering that there is no selection of cases in our Sanatorium, but that all types are dealt with — early, intermediate and advanced — these results must be looked on as very satisfactory, for in about half the cases the disease is apparently arrested (51 out of 103 definite cases).

32 cases discharged from Hefferston Grange Sanatorium who were treated for the Lancashire or Cheshire County Councils.

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Obser- vation	Total
Quiescent	3	6	1	—	10
Improved	—	—	1	—	1
No material improvement	—	1	1	—	2
Died in Sanatorium	—	5	13	—	18
Observation cases—					
Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—
Not Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	3	12	16	1	32

The average duration of treatment for all cases was 24 weeks, 2 days.

The longest period of treatment was 140 weeks.

Cases undergoing treatment at Hefferston on December 31st, 1937 :—

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Obser- vation	Non Pul.	Total
Warrington cases	7	17	28	1	1	54
Cheshire C.C.	—	2	6	—	—	8
Lancashire C.C.	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total.....	7	19	35	1	1	63

X-RAYS EXAMINATIONS.

The new X-Ray installation at Hefferston Sanatorium was first brought into use during the month of August, 1936, and is operated by Dr. Delmege. 611 patients were screened and 411 films were taken, making a total of 1027 X-Ray examinations.

Dr. J. A. Delmege has submitted the following notes on treatment :—

The treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still being advanced on surgical lines ; phrenic division with or without an accompanying Artificial pneumo-thorax, adhesion-cutting and thoracoplasty, are being performed more often and more successfully, while the newly-introduced Extra-pleural

pneumothorax, though its results are still *subjudice*, appears to offer considerable promise. Arrangements have now been made whereby patients at Hefferston Grange can be transferred for such procedures to the care of Mr. Graham Bryce at the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

No further advances have been made in chemotherapy—Gold still holds the field there, though opinions differ as to its efficacy. During 1937, 11 cases were treated by Artificial pneumothorax receiving 150 refills, and in 8 other cases this treatment was tried and either proved impossible or had to be abandoned almost at once.

22 cases were treated by Phrenic-Division, and 7 received Gold.

RECREATION.

The recreational facilities at the Sanatorium have been fully used, particulars of which were furnished in the 1931 Report.

Our best thanks are due to the Chaplain, the Rev. John W. Wilkie, who visits the wards and conducts a weekly service for the patients, and also to the Reverend Father J. E. Seddon, who is regular in his attendance at the Sanatorium.

We have also to thank the various Bands from Warrington who have provided entertainment at different times, which has been much appreciated.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In addition to treatment at the Sanatorium, cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to the Borough General Hospital, where the Ministry of Health has approved 8 beds for pulmonary, and 24 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

PULMONARY CASES.

Types of cases treated in the Borough General Hospital during 1937 :—

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Obser- vation	Total
Adults	5	30	38	5	78
School Children.....	—	—	—	—	—
Under School Age.....	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	30	38	5	78

Condition on discharge of the 71 cases who left the Borough General Hospital.

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Observ- ation	Total
Improved	2	8	6	—	16
No Material Improvement.....	1	4	2	—	7
Died	—	5	20	—	25
Observation Cases—					
Found Tuberculous	—	—	—	2	2
Found not Tuberculous	—	—	—	3	3
Transferred to Hefferston Sanatorium for further treatment	2	8	8	—	18
Totals	5	25	36	5	71

The following cases were still undergoing treatment on December 31st, 1937 :—

	Early	Medium	Ad- vanced	Observ- ation
Adults	—	5	2	—
Children	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	5	2	—

In addition to the above Warrington cases, 15 cases (8 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary) have been treated for Lancashire County Area and other Authorities.

Dr. Delmege visits the hospital once a week and sees all chest cases, those suitable for Sanatorium treatment being transferred to Hefferston Grange.

After discharge from the Sanatorium and Borough General Hospital, the cases are kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, and are asked to attend the Tuberculosis Department from time to time for medical examination.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are details of the cases treated during the year 1937 at various hospitals, in addition to 7 cases dealt with in our Sanatorium.

Parts Affected.	In-patients.		Out-Patients.	
	Adults	Children under 15 years	Adults	Children under 15 years
Tuberculosis of the Spine	4	3	2	4
" " Hip.....	2	1	—	2
" " Elbow and hand	—	3	1	3
" " Leg	1	—	—	—
" " Knee	2	—	—	—
" " Ankle	1	—	1	—
" " Abdomen.....	—	2	—	—
" " Gland.....	7	10	8	14
" " Skin	3	—	14	3
" " Other forms	1	1	—	—
" " Observation cases	—	—	—	—
Totals	21	20	26	26

The cases were treated as follows at the Institutions mentioned below :—

	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Borough General Hospital	10	17	13	23
Warrington Infirmary	2	2	8	2
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	6	1	—	—
Manchester Skin Disease Hospital....	2	—	5	1
Other Manchester Hospitals	1	—	—	—
Totals	21	20	26	26

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

IN-PATIENTS.

Thirty-seven of the 41 cases that received treatment in Residential Institutions were discharged.

The following table shows their condition on discharge :—

Hospital	Qui- es- cent	Im- proved	No im- prove- ment	Transferred to other Hospitals	Died	Total
Borough General Hospital	11	5	1	3	4	24
Warrington Infirmary	4	—	—	—	—	4
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital.....	6	1	—	—	—	7
Skin Diseases Hospital, Man- chester.....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	21	8	1	3	4	37

Four cases were still undergoing treatment on December 31st, 3 at Borough General Hospital and 1 at Manchester Royal Infirmary.

OUT-PATIENTS.

MANCHESTER SKIN DISEASES HOSPITAL.

One case was transferred to another authority, having left the town.

Five cases are still attending. The cases have made a total of 40 attendances.

WARRINGTON INFIRMARY.

Four cases attending for Artificial Sunlight treatment and dressings for skin diseases were discharged, 3 as recovered, and one was recommended for other treatment.

Six cases were still attending for treatment on December 31st.

A total of 134 attendances have been made, 88 were for artificial sunlight treatment and dressings, and 46 for treatment at the Skin Disease Clinic.

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Twenty-nine cases were discharged. 23 much improved, and 5 were transferred for in-patient treatment. One was transferred to Manchester Skin Hospital.

Seven were still attending on December 31st.

A total of 418 attendances were made for Artificial Sunlight treatment, etc.

The Cases attending the various hospitals for out-patient treatment have made a total of 592 attendances, 506 were for Artificial Sunlight, 86 for Skin Treatment.

Five patients were supplied with Surgical Appliances and one appliance has been repaired.

Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been found necessary at any time in Warrington to put the foregoing powers into operation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

I am indebted to Dr. Ellis Pigott, assisted by Dr. M. I. Porteous for much valuable work done under our scheme at the Warrington Infirmary.

During the year 1937 the work at the Venereal Diseases Clinics, has been conducted on the same principle as in 1936.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Warrington	5821	5988	7595	8071	9041
Lancashire	1856	1801	2048	2282	3293
Cheshire	1068	1167	1645	1557	2760
	8945	8956	11288	11910	15094

As will be seen from the above table there has been in the last three years a steady increase in the total attendances. The year 1937 showing an increase of more than 3000 attendances.

The new cases admitted for the five years were :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	208	195	240	202	216

Admittances during 1935, 1936 and 1937, classified according to diseases were :—

	1935	1936	1937
Syphilis	60	53	51
Gonorrhœa	143	128	140
Non-V.D.	37	21	25
Total.....	240	202	216

Total intermediate attendances for the treatment of Gonorrhœa were as follows :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	5464	5503	7445	7823	10660

These figures show a steady increase, especially marked in 1937, this was largely due to the fact that we were successful in persuading the women patients to attend more regularly, and to the following up of patients by Dr. Porteous at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Intermediate attendances of female patients suffering from Gonorrhœa were :—

	1935	1936	1937
Total.....	533	1001	4578

CASES DISCHARGED AS CURED.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Syphilis.....	41	34	39	39	40
Gonorrhœa	100	88	100	102	91
Non-Venereal	35	33	37	21	25
Total.....	176	155	176	162	156

The pathological work, with the exception of Wasserman reactions and the Gonococcal compliment fixation tests is now carried out at the Clinic.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

	1935	1936	1937
Treponema	34	31	23
Gonococci	361	630	990

The work at the Clinic has been carried out on much the same lines as in 1936. Biarsamide has been introduced for the treatment of Neuro-Syphilis and Sulphonamide in the form of Soluseptasine is being tried in the treatment of certain meta static complications of Gonorrhœa. The examination of microscopical specimens at the Clinics has saved much time in obtaining the results, besides being financially economical to the County Borough.

1. PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

WASSERMAN BLOOD TESTS.

	Results		Total.
	Pos.	Neg.	
For General Practitioners	5	19	24
For V.D. Clinic	122	209	331
For Health Department, Maternity Home and Borough General Hospital	15	104	119
	142	332	474

2. FREE TREATMENT AT THE INFIRMARY CLINIC.

The number of attendances, 15,094 was the highest on record.

A part-time Orderly, with special qualifications, is in attendance to assist in the intermediate treatment of cases at the Clinic and with the bacteriological work.

This Orderly undertakes the supervision of irrigation work in the Male Clinic, and such bacteriological work as detailed to him by the Venereal Disease Officer. The experiment has proved very successful and added greatly to the efficiency of the Clinic.

For hours of consultation, etc., see page 29.

3. PROVISION OF SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES.

The number of doses of arsenobenzene supplied during 1937 is as follows :—

To Private Practitioners.....	7 doses.
To Treatment Centre	626 doses.

A total of 633 doses as compared with 812 doses in 1936.

Further particulars are given in the Special Return which has to be submitted annually to the Ministry of Health (see page 138).

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The scheme for prevention of blindness under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which was inaugurated experimentally in 1933, received the approval of the Minister of Health in 1935, as a permanent scheme.

Full particulars of the facilities provided

(a) under existing services,

and (b) under Section 66 (Public Health Act, 1925)

were given in 1934 report. A summary of the work carried out during the year 1937 is given below.

- (a) Special sight saving class for 21 partially-sighted children, at Evelyn Street School, well attended. Children re-examined at least once a quarter by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Cases of markedly defective vision in young persons aged 14—16 years, followed up after leaving school, and in this connection 139 letters were sent to parents warning them of the necessity for periodically seeking the advice of a competent ophthalmologist. Several of these parents have applied to the Medical Officer of Health for information *re* facilities available.

In addition, under our arrangements with the Local Practitioners and the N.O.T.B., copies of reports on 34 additional cases sent direct by the practitioners were furnished to the Medical Officer of Health, who, in some instances, was able to assist in providing facilities for treatment.

32 cases sent to N.O.T.B. direct by General Practitioners.

2 of these were not refraction cases.

From information obtained from the local agents for the N.O.T.B. (Messrs. Curry and Paxton, Legh Street, Warrington), there were altogether 189 cases (104 males and 85 females) dealt with by them under the Treatment Board's Scheme.

REMARKS.

There is a large increase in the number of people taking advantage of the scheme as it becomes better known. The assistance granted is very much appreciated by the recipients.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases of this disease were notified in Warrington during 1937.

All Midwives are supplied with colossal silver 1 in 2,000, for use as prophylactic drops in the eyes of all new-born children, after thorough cleansing.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Magazine, "*Better Health*," with local supplement, has been distributed monthly, free of cost, from the Health Department, and is much appreciated by the public receiving it.

By arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education, a periodical supply of posters on Health Subjects has been received and displayed in the frame obtained from the Empire Marketing Board, which Messrs. Joseph Crosfield and Sons have kindly permitted us to use outside their works in Liverpool Road.

Numerous leaflets on various subjects have been issued and circulated to the public during the year.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

A great deal of time is devoted by members of the Local Authority to the welfare of the blind in the area.

The Blind Persons' Sub-Committee for the administration of the Act of 1920 is a sub-committee of the Health Committee, and composed of all the members of that committee, together with 2 representatives of the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind, 2 representatives of the Warrington Branch of the National League of the Blind, and 1 unattached blind person. One of the representatives also represents the Education Committee.

The Voluntary Agency, the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind, which carries out, on behalf of the Local Authority, much of the welfare work for the blind, continued its useful work during the year, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawthorn (the Secretary of that body) for the following Report:—

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

I have the honour to give you my usual report on the Society's activities for the year 1937. Particulars regarding registration, etc., are appended.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Approximately 350 visits were made by patients from this Area to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital for "in" and "out" patient treatment, and there have been several outstanding results. One case in particular comes readily to mind of a patient who has no traceable relatives and who had been blind for almost 20 years — she can now read ordinary print. The Society's Executive Committee is grateful for the co-operation that exists with the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and its medical and administrative staff, and too, for the advice and help rendered by your own department. The Society's Executive Committee notes with interest, the proposed development of a special Eye Department for treatment of cases locally. Expenditure from Voluntary Funds continues to increase under this heading.

CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS

50 cases were examined by Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year, 25 of whom were certified and registered as blind. There were 14 deaths and two cases removed from the Borough Area, showing, therefore, an increase of 9 cases for the year 1937. There were 181 blind persons Registered for the Borough Area at the 31st December, 1937. (100 males and 81 females).

An official certification Form B.D.8 has now been completed in respect of every case on the Society's Register, and the more accurate detailed information now available, is of much value, and is helpful in the work of "prevention of blindness"—where treatment has been recommended this has been followed up with good results.

WORKSHOPS

It is regretted that no progress has been made in the question of Workshop accommodation, the need for which has been referred to for several years, and in view of the number of blind people in training, the matter is becoming serious.

Employment during the year has been good, although in the Brush Department, there has been periodical unemployment. The general health of the employees has been good throughout the year.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

A full programme of social amenities has been maintained throughout the year, and as usual these arrangements have been well enjoyed by the blind.

Coronation Year. The blind people in the Society's Area appreciated the gifts given by His Worship the Mayor, and additionally by the Society, to mark Coronation Year and the Annual Trip was again an "all day" affair in honour of the occasion — the latter took place at Blackpool when nearly 500 blind persons and guides travelled by a special train; gifts in money and in kind were distributed.

Handicraft Classes. The Handicraft Classes met regularly each week throughout the year — the Warrington class meeting twice each week; the usual annual "class" outings were to Rhyl and Llandudno.

Christmas Functions. Christmas parties were arranged and a gift of woollen wear and a grant of 2s. 6d. was made to every blind person.

Holidays. An expenditure of almost £400 was well spent in the provision of holidays for the unemployable blind. As a result of the Society's scheme, many were enabled to spend a week at the seaside, whilst others enjoyed a long delayed visit to relatives.

Sickness Benefits. In addition to the weekly grants the unemployable blind persons are enabled to receive under the Local Authorities Scheme of Assistance, the Society from its voluntary funds continues to make grants during sickness and convalescence, and in the provision of medical necessities, bedding, dental treatment, etc. This is a service very much appreciated by the numerous blind recipients.

Visiting. This service is rendered by voluntary workers and is supplementary to the constant weekly visits made by the Society's Home Teachers. A feature during the year has been the establishment of a regular visiting rota for the purpose of visiting blind persons in Whitecross and the Borough General Hospital; these blind people are now visited each fortnight and gifts of sweets, tobacco and cakes, etc., are made at the same time.

Unemployable Grant Scheme. The Society's Social and Grants Committee has met at last once per month for the purpose of considering applications for grants under the Corporation's Scheme of Assistance to unemployable blind and the expenditure during 1937 has approximated £3,500. Since the 1st April, 1937, the maximum amount to which incomes for blind persons are made up has been increased from 26s. to 27s. 6d. per week—the increase has been appreciated on every hand and it is true to say that the blind have benefited in many directions, and particularly in general health, no doubt due to the better standard of living which blind persons are now enabled to secure.

Gymnasium Class for Blind Men. The gymnasium class inaugurated at the instigation of the Society, has proved a great success. The blind men have attended regularly and have given several displays with much credit. The experiment has been fully justified and it is to be hoped that the class will be maintained as a regular feature of the Borough Gymnasium programme.

I am to conclude with my Committee's expression of thanks to the Corporation and its officials, and in particular, yourself for hearty co-operation in our work of welfare of the Blind.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. HAWTHORN,

Superintendent and Secretary.

REGISTRATION PARTICULARS as at 31st December, 1937.

Number on Register at date: 100 males, 81 females—total 181.

AGE PERIOD OF REGISTERED CASES.

	0-5	5-16	16-21	21-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	over 80	Total
Males	—	3	3	12	12	10	12	23	16	9	100
Females.....	—	2	3	5	9	5	13	16	16	12	81
Total	—	5	6	17	21	15	25	39	32	21	181

AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	over 70	Total
Males	7	4	3	9	14	5	10	16	23	9	100
Females.....	4	1	4	7	5	3	10	14	14	19	81
Total	11	5	7	16	19	8	20	30	37	28	181

DEFECTIVE CASES.

(Blind cases with additional defects).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) Mental	5	3	8
(b) Physical.....	8	2	10
(c) Deaf	2	6	8
(d) Combination of (a), (b) and (c)	3	1	4
Total	18	12	30

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons on the Registers	100	81	181
New Cases	14	11	25
Deaths	6	8	14
Decertified Cases	—	—	—
Trainees	3	2	5
Awaiting Training	5	—	5
Number of Persons Employed	26	9	35
Number of Persons Unemployable	63	65	128
Blind Children of School Age	3	2	5
Number of visits made	5172	—	—
Books, Magazines & Periodicals received	194	—	—
Number of Readers.....	31	—	—
Number of Lessons in Braille, Moon and Handicrafts	717	—	—
Number receiving grants under the Borough Scheme	89	—	—
Number receiving State Pensions	92	—	—
Visits of persons assisted with fares to Manchester	342	—	—
Persons examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon	51	—	—

WELFARE OF THE DEAF.

A scheme has been drawn up by the Public Assistance Committee as a result of Circular 1337 issued by the Ministry of Health. With the approval of the Ministry of Health the Local Authority now makes an annual grant to the Warrington and District Society for the Deaf and Dumb of 10s. per head of those afflicted residents within the County Borough. In return, the Society is to pay special attention to the problem of "placement" of deaf persons in employment, and will furnish quarterly reports showing details of "placement" and consultations with Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, *re* trainees.

The following table shows the number of deaf persons in Warrington on 31st December, 1937.

DEAF AND DUMB OF WARRINGTON AS AT
DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

	Total Numbers	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Home Duties	Mental Hospital	In receipt of P.A.C. Relief
Males	24	19	2	1	—	2
Females	25	7	—	16	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age	Males	Females
16 to 30	2	6
30 „ 45	14	11
45 „ 60	7	6
60 „ 65	1	2
	—	—
Total	24	25
	—	—

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE—DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE

LIST OF DOCTORS, CHEMISTS, &c.

ALLAN, A., "Sherwood," Manchester Road (Partner to Drs. Anderson, Grant and Barber).	9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 8 p.m. (Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m. ; Sundays, 9.30 to 10 a.m.)
BARBER, Arthur Richard, 3, Manchester Road (Residence : 24, Salisbury Street).	.....
BINNS, George, "Stoodley," Walton Road, Stockton Heath	.....
BOURHILL, Charles John George, 1, Sharp Street (Residence : Orford House, Orford)	8.30 to 9.30 a.m. ; 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays, 9.30 a.m.) 9 to 10 a.m. ; 12 noon to 12.30 p.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m. ; Sundays, 10 to 10.30 a.m.)
BOWDEN, William Ernest, 29, Bold Street, Warrington (Branch Surgery : 71, Liverpool Road)	.....
EYNON, Isabella Duff, 715, Knutsford Road (Partner to Drs. Murphy and Young)	9 to 9.30 a.m. ; 6.45 to 8 p.m. (Sundays, 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.) 9.30 to 10 a.m. ; 5.30 to 6 p.m. (Sunday : No Surgery) 10 to 11 a.m. ; 6.30 to 6.45 p.m. (Wednesday evening excepted) 9 to 10 a.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays excepted)
FINNIGAN, E., "Red House," Fearnhead Do, 186, Orford Lane, Warrington	9 to 9.30 a.m. ; 7 to 8 p.m. (Thursdays, 9 to 9.30 a.m.) 9.45 to 10.15 a.m. ; 6 to 7 p.m. (Thursdays, 9.45 to 10.15 a.m.) 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Thursdays, 2 to 3 p.m.)
GANDHI, Feroze Hormaz Dinshaw, 111, Liverpool Road (Residence : London Road, Stockton Heath)	.....
GLENTON, Ernest Edward, 23, O'Leary Street Do, 276, Manchester Road	9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 5.30 to 7 p.m. (Thursday, 9.30 to 10 a.m.) 9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Except Thursday and Sunday) 9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 8 p.m. (Thursdays, 9 to 10 a.m.)
GOOLD, E.C., 10, Egypt Street	.....
GRANT, William, 3, Manchester Road (Residence : 28, Salisbury Street)	.....
HEALY, Patrick Joseph, 9, Lower Wash Lane (Partner to Drs. Anderson, Barber and Allan).	.....
HENNESEY, A., St. J., 2, Museum Street	9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 8 p.m. (Thursdays and Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.) 9 to 10 a.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.)
MANNING, John Joseph, 1, Tanners Lane	9 to 10.30 a.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.—Urgency)
MEIKLE, David, 129, Lovely Lane	9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Tuesdays, 9 to 10 a.m.)
MURPHY, Bernard, Latchford House, 715, Knutsford Road Do, "Kenilworth," Victoria Road, Grappenhall (Partner to Drs. Eynon and Young)	9 to 10 a.m. 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays excepted)
RAFFERTY, John, 1, Bewsey Road	9 to 10 a.m. ; 2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 8 p.m. (Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.)
REES, T. 13, Palmyra Square	9 to 10 a.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. ; (Thursday 9 to 10 a.m. ; Sunday : no Surgery)
SINCLAIR, George Alexander, Ivy Lodge, Froghall Lane	9 to 10 a.m. ; 6 to 7.30 p.m. (Thursdays and Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.)
YOUNG, Donald H., 715, Knutsford Road (Partner to Drs. Eynon & Murphy)	2 to 3 p.m. ; 6 to 7 p.m.
WILLIAMS, D. S., 260, Padgate Lane, Padgate	9 to 9.30 a.m. ; 2 to 2.30 p.m. ; 6 to 7 p.m. (Thursdays, 9 to 9.30 a.m. ; Sundays, 9.30 to 10 a.m.)

MEDICINE, &c., when ordered by a Doctor on the panel, can be obtained from any of the persons or firms on the following list:—

BAMFORTH and Co., 74, Winwick Street, and 17, Padgate Lane.
S. BERTLES, 21, Lovely Lane.
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS, Market Gate and 126, Bridge Street.
S. FRYAR, 99, Orford Lane.
W. GLENTON, 2, Hallfields Road.
OSCAR HARRIS, 747, Knutsford Road, and 63, Sankey Street.
T. H. H. TURTON, 118, Bewsey Road.
HILL-SMITH (Warrington), LTD., 62, Buttermarket Street ; 77, Bridge Street ; 115, Orford Lane ; and 306, Liverpool Road.
PHYLLIS TWISS (trading as Twiss & Co.), 717, Knutsford Road.
J. MAWSON WILFORD, 270, Knutsford Road.
J. RYMER YOUNG, LTD., 40, Sankey Street, and 1, King Street.

Appendix I.

Borough General Hospital.

Particulars extracted from Page 1, Form Hosp. 6 (Ministry of Health),
year ending 31st December, 1937.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.—Borough General Hospital, Warrington.

AREA AND POPULATION SERVED BY THE HOSPITAL.—Total Population = 128,000 (County Borough of Warrington, Urban District Councils of Haydock and Newton-in-Makerfield, and Parishes of Burtonwood, Cuerdley, Great Sankey, Houghton, Myddleton and Arbury, Penketh, Poulton-in-Fearnhead, Rixton-with-Glazebrook, Southworth-in-Croft, Winwick-with-Hulme, and Woolston-with-Martinscroft.)

DESCRIPTION.—A General Hospital, maintained under the Local Government Acts and Public Health Acts.

STAFFING. MEDICAL.

Medical Superintendent.—Medical Officer of Health.

Visiting Medical Officer.

Resident Medical Officers—2.

Visiting Staff—1 Orthopædic Surgeon.

1 Tuberculosis Officer.

1 Dentist.

Specialists as required.

NURSING.	No. of trained nurses	14
	No. of probationer nurses	57

ACCOMMODATION. Total number of beds provided in the Hospital for sick and maternity cases at 31st December,

(a) for men 100

(b) for women 105

(c) for children 80 (excluding cots in maternity ward)

(under 16 years

of age)

Total....., 285

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.
TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK & MATERNITY
CASES AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Classification of Wards. (1)	Number of Wards. (2)	BEDS.								Total.
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age).		Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)			
1. Medical	20	33	32	22	21	39 Cots 27 Beds	—	214 Beds and Cots	53	
2. Surgical		35	33	15	13					22	68
3. Chronic sick		18	18	25	21		18		57	
4. Children .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Venereal	4	....	9	10	5	12	7	....	21
6. Tuberculosis	3	4	2	7	6	(1 cot 1 bed)	1	....	10
7. Isolation .....		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
8. Maternity	5	....	....	26	23	....	....	26	23
9. Mental— (a) Lunacy Act, 1890, (i) Short Stay .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(ii) Long Stay .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Mental Treatment Act, 1930, (i) Voluntary .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(ii) Temporary .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10. Mental defectives .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Other .....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	32	100	94	105	89	80	49	285	232	

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL (continued).
Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1937.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital).....	2756
2. Number of women confined in hospital	468
3. Number of live births (3 sets of Twins).....	449
4. Number of stillbirths	36
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)*.....	41
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	68
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital.....	3
8. Total number of deaths	403
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	2329
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :— (a) Four weeks, or less, 1965. (b) Exceeding four weeks but under thirteen weeks, 604. (c) Exceeding thirteen weeks, 163.	
11. Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year 215.6 ; (b) highest 270 on 29/1/37 ; (c) lowest 180 on 19/8/37.	
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	507
13. Number of abdominal sections	128
*This figure relates only to children born in hospital.	

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations, or otherwise.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC — OUT-PATIENT
DEPARTMENT (B.G.H.).

2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	1843
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	54

4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution 96
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department 7889
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances :—
566 Women. 3071 Attendances.
7. If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances..... None

DENTAL OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT

(Commenced 24th June, 1932).

Patients attended included :—

Ante-natal cases, Nursing Mothers, Children under 5 years, and cases from T.B. Dispensary—

M. & C.W. (children under 5 years)	180	Patients.
Ante-Natal Cases	133	„
Nursing Mothers	23	„
Whitecross Institution Inmates	62	„
Hefferston Grange Sanatorium	9	„
Other Out-Patients	38	„
Total.....	445	

Number of In-patients who received Dental attention	79
Teeth Extracted	1006

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Year ending 31st December, 1937.

	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Films.</i>
Hospital—General Cases	672	1088
Orthopædic Clinic Cases	78	90
Hospital—Tuberculosis Cases	55	89
Cases from T.B. Dispensary and Ante-Natal Clinics	364	402
Other Cases	75	106
	1244	1775

BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL (continued).

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease.....	32	1	22	7
B. Influenza	9	5	46	21
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	2	—	48	27
Non-Pulmonary	12	5	15	—
D. Malignant disease	—	—	26	41
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheuma- tism and chorea.....	7	—	12	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica).....	—	—	15	—
(3) Chronic arthritis.....	—	—	19	1
F. Venereal disease.....	—	—	2	—
G. Puerperal pyrexia.....	—	—	11	—
H. Puerperal fever—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital.....	—	—	—	—
(b) Admitted from outside	—	—	1	—
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth.....	—	—	149	—
J. Mental diseases—(a) Senile Dementia —(b) Other	—	—	—	—
K. Senile decay	—	—	32	19
L. Accidental injury and Violence.....	43	1	108	13
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>				
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	57	3	104	19
N. " " Respiratory System	51	12	170	44
O. " " Circulatory System	3	1	88	87
P. " " Digestive System	12	6	150	21
Q. " " Genito-urinary System..	23	1	62	14
R. " " Skin	47	—	78	—
S. Other diseases	18	51	12	3
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—				
Mothers	—	—	439	—
Infants	396	—	—	—
U. Any person not falling under any of the above headings.....	6	—	2	—
Totals	718	86	1611	317

Appendix II.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases in the County Borough of Warrington during the year.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	70	—
Scarlet Fever	91	140	10
Diphtheria	142	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	16	16	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	225	11	59
Pneumonia	43	17	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	2	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	66	4	1
Measles (notifiable under 5 years)	5	1	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Continued Fever	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—

Appendix III.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURNS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937, in the area of the County Borough of Warrington. (to which this Return relates).

Age periods.....	Formal Notifications												Total notifications
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	-	-	1	1	4	6	11	9	14	10	10	66	78
„ Females	-	-	1	-	7	8	5	7	2	3	1	34	49
Non-pulmonary Males	-	3	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
„ Females	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	12	19

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

Part II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.....	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	6
„ Females.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	6
Non-pulmonary Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Females	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS (continued).

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below :—

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars.....	1	1
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General.....	1	—
Posthumous notifications	—	—
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	10	1
Other Sources if any (specify).....	—	—

Part III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st Dec., 1937, on the Registers of Notifications kept by :— <i>District Medical Officers of Health in the County, the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough, or Metropolitan Borough</i>	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	173	94	267	101	119	220	487
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	5	3	8	—	—	—	8
2. Recovery from the disease	7	5	12	17	12	29	41
3. Death (all causes).....	52	25	77	1	5	6	83
4. Otherwise	6	12	18	1	1	2	20

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1937.
(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries).

Diagnosis	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary						Total						Grand Total
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children			
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	62	31	2	—	—	—	1	8	6	5	5	63	39	8	5	115			
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	2	10			
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	74	15	17	209			
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	26	27	46	109			
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—																			
(a) Recovered	5	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	4	4	8	6	4	4	22			
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	103	44	63	334			
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st																			
(a) Definitely tuberculous	156	91	5	1	—	—	42	55	45	42	198	146	50	43	437				
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	11				

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	451	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years.....	12
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	32	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes).....	73
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1395	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domi- ciliary Treatment on the 31st December	137
7. Number of consultations with medical prac- titioners:— (a) Personal	127	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	46
(b) Other	207		
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1557	10. Number of:— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made..... in connexion with Dispensary work	355 435
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dis- pensary Register, and including in (A) a and A (b) above.....	2	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.....	106

**(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis
(excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).**

Provided by the Council

Provided by the Joint Committee

Provided by Voluntary Bodies

One.

None.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

*(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Hefferston Sanatorium, Weaverham.....	74	6	—	—	80
Borough General Hospital, Warrington.....	8	—	12	12	32

*All institutions belonging to the Authority which are being used for the treatment of tuberculosis are to be included. Any of them which have not been appropriated for Public Health purposes and are being administered by a Public Assistance Committee are to be shown separately under the title of "Poor Law Institutions."

"Number of beds available," means the total number of beds in the Institution used for the purpose, whether they are all occupied or not, and whether they are occupied by patients from the area of the Authority, or are leased to or used by other Authorities.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	20	20	—	1
	Adult females	8	9	—	—
	Children	5	6	—	—
	Total	33	35	—	1
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	108	59	36	39
	Adult females	61	48	9	20
	Children	3	6	—	—
	Total	45	113	45	59
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	8	8	—	1
	Adult females	—	12	—	—
	Children	7	20	4	4
	Total	8	40	39	4	5
Grand Total	56	245	187	49	65

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						†Totals					
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks								
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch			
Tuberculous	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Non-tuberculous	4	3	1	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	4
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	5	2	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	6	

† The total of each of these columns should agree with the sum of (3) and (4) in the first section of Part D.

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution													Grand Totals							
		* Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			*Totals								
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch									
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	2	2	1	5	7	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	13	14	4	31
	Not quiescent	9	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	16
	Died in Institution	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Class T.B. plus Group I	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Not quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Class T.B. plus Group II	Quiescent	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	8
	Not quiescent	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2	9
	Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	6
Class T.B. plus Group III	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	10	
	Not quiescent	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	6	5	—	11	
	Died in Institution	6	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	4	—	14	
TOTALS (Pulmonary)		27	11	1	19	14	2	2	14	14	2	2	14	2	6	4	1	66	43	6	115	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

* Note.—Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are no longer to be included in this table. (See Circular 1368).

	1932						1933						1934						1935						1936						1937																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6						
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.																																																
Disease Arrested.																																																
Adults M.																																																
F.																																																
Children																																																
Disease not Arrested																																																
Adults M.																																																
F.																																																
Children																																																
Condition not ascertained during the year																																																
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December																																																
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom																																																
Discharged as Recovered																																																
Adults M.																																																
F.																																																
Children																																																
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register																																																
Adults M.																																																
F.																																																
Children																																																
Dead																																																
Adults M.																																																
F.																																																
Children																																																
Total written off Dispensary Register																																																
Grand Totals																																																

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

	1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937									
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.																									
Disease	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2								
Arrested.	1	2	4	1	3	10	1	3	7	1	7	1	5	11	5	3	3								
Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Children	1	1	10	1	10	—	1	10	4	7	12	11	11	11	11	11	11								
Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Children	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Condition not ascertained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	2	5	3	9	19	19	6	3	9	20	5	4	2	12	23	4	3	1							
Transferred to Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom																									
Discharged as	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	2	1	2	1	6	6	2	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Adults M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Total written off Dispensary Register	3	1	5	7	16	16	6	1	1	9	1	2	1	1	5	—	1	2	4						
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) excluding those transferred to Pulmonary.	5	6	8	16	35	35	12	3	4	10	6	6	3	13	28	4	4	2	20	30	6	3	1	11	21

VENEREAL DISEASES (*continued*)

	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth	
	14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Stabilarsan Novarsenobillon Sulphostab.	—	Hypoloid Bi.
(a) Names of preparations.....				
(b) Total number of injections given out-patients and in-patients).....	626	—	1587	

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	for Gonorrhœa	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
15. Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre.....	23	990	....	....	....
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory .....	....	....	308	22	....

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Warrington	Lancs.	Cheshire	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—				
Syphilis	39	8	4	51
Soft Chancre .....	....	....	....	....
Gonorrhœa	84	30	26	140
Conditions other than venereal	15	5	5	25
<i>Total</i>	138	43	35	216
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	9041	3293	2760	15094
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	85	....	....	85

(continued)

<p>1. Total number of registered persons and treatment</p>	<p>2. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>3. Total number of persons in treatment</p>
<p>4. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>5. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>6. Total number of persons in treatment</p>

Statement showing the status of the persons treated at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the year in which the patients were treated.

<p>7. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>8. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>9. Total number of persons in treatment</p>
<p>10. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>11. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>12. Total number of persons in treatment</p>
<p>13. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>14. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>15. Total number of persons in treatment</p>
<p>16. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>17. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>18. Total number of persons in treatment</p>
<p>19. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>20. Total number of persons in treatment</p>	<p>21. Total number of persons in treatment</p>

Statement showing the status of the persons treated at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the year in which the patients were treated.