

HEALTH  
A. 5 NOV 47  
D.R.

# BOROUGH OF SALE



# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1946.



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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**The Mayor.**

Alderman R. P. BANNISTER, LL.B.

**The Deputy Mayor.**

Councillor L. BETHELL.

**Health Committee.**

Chairman: Councillor L. BETHELL.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor P. ROWLES.

Alderman R. P. BANNISTER, LL.B.

„ W. PLANT, J.P.

Councillor S. CLEGG.

„ W. A. COSTELLO.

„ T. DRIVER.

„ F. D. GEE, C.C.

„ R. G. GRAHAM.

„ L. HOUSE.

„ W. A. JONES.

„ E. LEE, A.M.I.E.E.

„ Mrs. W. M. PHILLIPS, M.A., J.P.

„ T. A. WINNINGTON.

„ E. A. WRIGHT.

## OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### **Medical Officer of Health.**

R. REID DUNCAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### **Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

J. T. COCKCROFT, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

### **Sanitary Inspectors.**

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

J. CARTER, A.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

### **Clerks.**

W. SHEPHERD.

H. L. LATHAM.

Miss E. ILES.

### **Ambulance Officer.**

J. B. KIRKBY.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

For the Year ending 31st December, 1946.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Phillips, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Twelfth Annual Report on the health of the Municipal Borough of Sale.

It is directed by the Minister of Health that the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health be prepared on the lines of that for 1945 as indicated in Circular 28/46.

I am conscious that the Borough of Sale has been unfortunate in having experienced interruptions in the continuity of service of its chief Public Health Official, due firstly to war conditions and secondly to the appointment of my predecessor to another municipal authority. The work of the Health Department during 1946 has been administered by three successive Medical Officers of Health.

## SECTION A.

### Statistical Summary and Social Conditions of the Area.

— 1 —

**Area** ... .. 3,628.5 acres.

#### Population.

Estimated resident population (mid 1946) ... 41,700  
Registrar General's estimate of the resident  
population (mid 1946) ... .. 41,650

#### Houses.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946)  
according to the Rate Books ... .. 12,862

#### Rateable Value.

Rateable Value of the district (end of 1946) £322,427  
Sum represented by a penny rate ... .. £1,300

Sale is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south west from the centre of the City of Manchester. It is almost entirely a residential area with few industrial undertakings. The majority of its residents are employed in the neighbouring industrial areas of Manchester, Trafford Park and Broadheath, Altrincham. There is one main shopping centre and several secondary shopping centres.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The number of Births registered in, and allocated to, the Borough of Sale is 751 (386 males and 365 females). Still Births number 25 (males 15 and females 10).

<b>Live Births.</b>	Males.	Females	Total
Legitimate Births ...	372	344	716
Illegitimate Births ...	14	21	35

<b>Still Births.</b>	Males.	Females	Total
Legitimate Still Births ...	15	10	25
Illegitimate Still Births ...	0	0	0

representing a Live Birth Rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the population and a Still Birth Rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of the population.

For 1945 these Rates were 16.3 and 0.47 respectively. The illegitimate births number 35, being 4.6 per cent of the total.

To equal the Birth-Rate of England and Wales, 45 more babies should have been born in the Borough of Sale in 1946.

### Deaths.

The total number of deaths, corrected for Outward and Inward Transfer, is 486 (males 231, females 255) representing a Death-Rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population. For 1945 the Death-Rate was 11.5.

The number of deaths of Infants under one year of age is 22, corresponding to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 29 per 1,000 Live Births. Of these 22 Infantile Deaths, 16 are attributed to Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.

<b>Deaths due to Puerperal Causes.</b>	Deaths	Rate per thousand (live and still births)
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	1.28
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0.0

<b>Deaths due to Tuberculosis.</b>	Total
Respiratory System (Males 4, Females 3) ...	7
Non Respiratory System (Males 4, Females 1) ...	5
Total number of Deaths from Tuberculosis ...	12

**Deaths due to Cancer.** (Males 36, Females 43) ... 79

**Deaths due to Diarrhoea** under two years of age.  
(Males 1, Females, 1) ... 2

<b>Deaths due to Zymotic Diseases.</b>	Total
Measles ...	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0
Whooping Cough ...	0
Diphtheria ...	0



TABLE I.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	Male
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
<b>Births—</b>				
Live ... ..	19.1	22.2	21.3	<b>18.03</b>
Still ... ..	0.53	0.67	0.59	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Deaths—</b> ... ..				
All Causes ... ..	11.5	12.7	11.7	<b>11.66</b>
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Small-Pox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Measles ... ..	0.00	0.01	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Scarlet Fever... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.02	<b>0.00</b>
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.00</b>
Influenza ... ..	0.15	0.13	0.14	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Notifications—</b>				
Whooping Cough... ..	2.28	2.48	2.05	<b>1.66</b>
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.38	1.51	1.33	<b>0.79</b>
Diphtheria ... ..	0.28	0.32	0.31	<b>0.02</b>
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	0.05	0.05	0.04	<b>0.00</b>
Erysipelas ... ..	0.22	0.25	0.22	<b>0.16</b>
Pneumonia ... ..	0.89	1.02	0.74	<b>0.52</b>
Measles ... ..	3.92	4.73	3.70	<b>0.86</b>
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>0.00</b>
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.01	<b>0.02</b>
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age... ..	43	46	37	<b>29</b>
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	4.4	6.1	2.8	<b>1.4</b>

TABLE II.

## CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH

DISEASES.	1946	
	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Influenza ... ..	5	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	4	1
Syphilis ... ..	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	36	43
Diabetes ... ..	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	36	34
Heart Disease ... ..	61	64
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	5	7
Bronchitis ... ..	11	13
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	7	8
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2	4
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	6	—
Diarrhoea, etc (under 2 years) ... ..	1	1
Appendicitis ... ..	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	9	6
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	7	9
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ... ..	7	9
Suicide ... ..	1	4
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	3	2
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	23	38
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	2	1
All Causes ... ..	231	255

It is a striking fact that there is no death from any notifiable infectious disease other than Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and one from Puerperal Pyrexia. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to a combination of preventive measures, like diphtheria immunisation, and the dramatic curative effect of the sulphonamide drugs and of penicillin which is now in good supply and is relatively cheap.

The Infantile Mortality is largely of the neo-natal type, 15 of the 22 deaths being under one month of age and actually 11 of them under one week. The Sale Infantile Mortality Rate of 29 per 1,000 Live Births is highly satisfactory. Strenuous efforts are now being made in all parts of the country to reduce the neo-natal death rate. The increasing birth-rate tends to prevent the death rate mounting upwards. A falling birth rate would be a national catastrophe, larger numbers of the very young being needed to counterbalance the increasing number of very old people. Child welfare, including that of the unborn baby, has existed now for many years and has resulted in a marked increase in the expectation of life. The welfare of the old under the name of Gerontology is overdue for consideration.

Cancer caused 79 deaths in 1946 and 81 in 1945. On account of so many more people living to much greater ages, cancer as a cause of death is likely to become more frequent and for that reason need not be so alarming.

TABLE III.

**Infantile Mortality.**

Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Premature Birth ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformations...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Meningocele ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pyloric Stenosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	3
Laceration Tentorium...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>

**Extract from Vital Statistics for 1946.**

<b>Live Births</b>	...	...	...	751	(M.386, F.365)
(Legitimate)	...	...	...	716	(M.372, F.344)
(Illegitimate)	...	...	...	35	(M. 14, F. 21)
Live Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	18.0	
Still Births (All legitimate)	...	...	...	25	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population...	...	...	...	0.60	
<b>Deaths</b>	...	...	...	486	(M.231, F.255)
Death-Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	11.6	
<b>Deaths from Puerperal Causes</b>	...	...	...	1	
(Headings of the Registrar General's short list 29 and 30)					
				Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1.28	
No. 30. Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	0.00	
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :					
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	29	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate					
Births	...	...	...	25	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate					
Births	...	...	...	114	
Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	...	...	...	79	
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	...	...	...	0	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	...	...	...	0	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)...	...	...	...	2	

## SECTION B.

### **General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.**

The Sale Borough Council is not an Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, the services under this Act being administered by the Cheshire County Council. For the greater part of 1946, the Medical Officer of Health of Sale performed the duties of the Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centre. The vital statistics of this Report reveal the excellent results that can be achieved in Maternity and Infant Welfare work.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

During the year 1946, 120 specimens were sent for bacteriological examination and report, 60 to the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the University of Manchester and 60 to the Laboratory of the Evans Biological Institute at Runcorn.

These were as follows:—

#### **Manchester Laboratory.**

- 10 Throat Swabs for Diphtheria—all negative.
- 21 Throat Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci—4 of which proved positive.
- 17 Specimens for Salmonella Infection and Dysentery—1 of which proved positive.
- 10 Specimens were examined for Typhoid and Paratyphoid organisms—1 of which proved positive.
- 2 Specimens of Sputum were examined for Tubercle Bacillus—both negative.

#### **Runcorn Laboratory.**

- 52 Throat Swabs for Diphtheria—all negative.
- 6 Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci—all negative.
- 2 Swabs for Vincent's Angina—both negative.

During 1946, 114 specimens of sputum were bacteriologically examined for Tubercle Bacillus by the Public Health Laboratory of the County of Chester—10 of which were found to be positive.

In 1946, 114 reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory at Manchester in respect of tests and bacteriological content of various samples of Milk. These reports are detailed in the following table.

TABLE IV.  
Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1946.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.		Methylene Blue Test		B. Coli		Bacterial Count		Phosphatase Test	
	Total	Satisfactory	Total	Unsatisfactory	Total	Unsatisfactory	Total	Satisfactory	Total	Unsatisfactory
I. Local Producers and Local Producer/Retailers :—										
1. Ordinary Milk ... ..	—	—	6	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
2. Accredited Milk ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Local Retailers :—										
(a) Milk produced in Sale ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Milk produced outside Sale :—										
(i) Pasteurised ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(ii) Heat Treated ... ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
(iii) Undesignated ... ..	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
From Outside Retailers delivering in Sale :—										
Pasteurised ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
From Outside Producers :—										
1. Undesig. ... ..	1	1	8	6	9	5	4	—	—	—
2. Accredited Milk ... ..	1	1	5	3	6	3	3	—	1	1
3. Heat Treated Milk ... ..	6	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	6
4. Pasteurised ... ..	5	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	6	4
5. Tuberculin Tested ... ..	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
School Milk :— (i) Pasteurised ... ..	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
(ii) Undesignated ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	29	18	23	18	31	20	11	2	29	24
										5

## **Ambulance Facilities.**

Two ambulances of the two-stretcher type are provided and maintained by the Sale Corporation. In addition three vehicles which have been converted for ambulance use are held in reserve for ambulance purposes. These are a legacy from the Civil Defence Casualty Services. A new ambulance has been on order for some time.

In the course of 1946, 1,669 journeys were made, the mileage amounting to 18,223. In 1946 the staff was composed of one Ambulance Officer, 8 Drivers, 5 Attendants, 1 Cleaner and 8 Part time Drivers.

These ambulances are engaged in non-infectious and accident cases. Infectious cases are removed by the Ambulance Service of the Mousall Fever Hospital.

## **Nursing in the Home.**

There are two District Nurses in the Borough, one based on the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital, and the other on the Ashton-on-Mersey Hospital and Nursing Home.

## **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

There is one Child Welfare Centre in the Borough. It is an excellent building for the purpose. It is administered by the Cheshire County Council and provides for the following services:

<b>Infant Welfare Centre.</b>	Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m.
<b>Toddlers' Day.</b>	Second Wednesday in each calendar month from 2 to 4 p.m.
<b>Ante-Natal Clinic.</b>	First and Third Wednesday in each calendar month from 2 to 4 p.m.
<b>Post-Natal Clinic.</b>	Fourth Wednesday in each calendar month from 2 to 4 p.m.
<b>Immunisation Clinic</b>	Every Friday morning from 10-45 a.m.
<b>Minor Ailments Clinic.</b>	Each school day from 9 to 10-30 a.m.
<b>County Ophthalmic Surgeon.</b>	By appointment. Usually about 40 sessions per annum.



**School Medical Officer.**

Second Tuesday morning of each calendar month from 9-30 a.m.

**Artificial Sunlight.**

Monday and Thursday mornings from 9 to 12 a.m.

**Massage.**

Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning.

**Scabies.**

During 1946 the Scabies Clinic continued to be held at "Moorlands," Broad Road, Sale, on every Monday and Thursday morning but was discontinued at the end of the year. Supplies of benzyl benzoate lotion are available at the Health Department and are given free of charge. Patients are examined by the Medical Officer of Health after treatment has been completed.

**Day Nursery.**

There is a Day Nursery in the Borough. It was opened in November 1942 as a war-time nursery by the Ministry of Health. From the 1st April, 1946, it has been administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Cheshire County Council. The nursery is capable of accommodating 50 children and is full to capacity with a long waiting list.

The housing development of Sale has taken place in areas quite a long distance from the administrative centre of the Borough at which the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is located. For the convenience of the mothers in these areas, two more Child Welfare Centres are needed, one at Woodheys and one at Sale Moor. There is urgent need also for the establishment of a Municipal Maternity Home in the Borough. For several years ahead there will still be inadequate housing accommodation in the Borough with young married couples living in rooms or apartments. Besides there is an ever-growing desire on the part of the women of this country to have their babies in Maternity Homes or Maternity Hospitals. This is desirable from another point of view. It is almost certainly the only way in which the neo-natal death-rate can be tackled and reduced to the absolute minimum.

## **Hospitals.**

### **(1) Isolation.**

There is no Isolation Hospital in Sale. Cases of infectious disease requiring isolation are sent to Monsall Fever Hospital belonging to the Manchester Corporation.

### **(2) Smallpox.**

Arrangements have been made through the North Cheshire Joint Hospital Board for the treatment and isolation of any smallpox cases in the Manchester Smallpox Hospital.

### **(3) Maternity.**

There is no special hospital provided in Sale for Maternity cases or for the treatment of children.

The Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital has Maternity Wards containing 16 beds and also at the Ashton-on-Mersey Hospital and Nursing Home beds are provided for maternity cases.

### **(4) Orthopaedic.**

An orthopaedic clinic serving a wide area including Sale is held at the Altrincham General Hospital every Tuesday morning and is conducted by a specialist in orthopaedics.

## SECTION C.

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

#### **Water Supply.**

The water supply is provided by the Corporation of Manchester. During 1946, no complaints were received as to the quality of the water. There are eight houses in the Borough not provided with a piped water supply. These are of the rural cottage type.

#### **Drainage and Sewage Disposal.**

Sale Corporation Sewage Works are situated in Ashton at the North Western boundary of the district. They are of modern construction having been completed in 1935. They deal with a Dry Weather Flow of 2,000,000 gallons.

#### **Smoke Abatement.**

There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance during the year. In a residential district such as this the only smoke nuisance is from the domestic chimney.

#### **Swimming Baths.**

There is one Public Swimming Bath in the area with a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination. In the same building there are six slipper baths.

#### **Cemeteries.**

There is one cemetery in the district and it occupies an area of 17 acres.

## Open Spaces and Pleasure Grounds.

In the Borough there is an area of approximately one hundred acres of private open spaces. In addition there is an area of approximately one hundred acres of public open spaces.

I append below a table of open spaces provided in the district.

		TABLE V.		Area in	Totals.
				Acres.	
<b>St. Anne's Ward.</b>					
Sale Park	...	...	...	16.14	
Clarendon Crescent	...	...	...	12.68	
Priory	...	...	...	4.04	
Northenden Road	Little Park	...	...	0.62	
				-----	33.48
<b>Sale Moor Ward.</b>					
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	0.26	
				-----	0.26
<b>Brooklands Ward.</b>					
Wilford Avenue	...	...	...	1.80	
Walton Road	...	...	...	11.02	
Boundary Brook	reservation	...	...	1.66	
				-----	14.48
<b>St. Paul's Ward</b>					
Symons Road	...	...	...	1.23	
Goodier Street	...	...	...	1.33	
				-----	2.56
<b>St. Mary's Ward.</b>					
Woodheys	...	...	...	2.70	
				-----	2.70
<b>St. Martin's Ward.</b>					
Ashton Park	...	...	...	12.68	
Carrington Lane	Rest Park	...	...	0.21	
				-----	12.89
<b>St. John's Ward.</b>					
North Parade	Rest Park	...	...	0.22	
Brooklands	Rest Park	...	...	1.12	
				-----	1.34
<b>Mersey Ward.</b>	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
				-----	-----
				Acres	67.71

In addition there are two further areas which have been acquired for Open Spaces. Both of these are in use as temporary allotments but will eventually revert to the use for which they were purchased.

### **Sale Moor Ward.**

Moor Nook ... .. 13.20 acres.

### **St. Mary's Ward.**

Cecil Avenue ... .. 13.29 acres.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the above table.

## Rivers and Streams.

The Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee deal with any pollutions of the River Mersey which is one of the natural boundaries. It has not been necessary to take any action during the year.

## Closet Accomodation.

The whole of the district except for a few outlying farms and cottages, is on the water carriage system.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection and disposal of household refuse is dealt with by the Health Department. As in 1945 the transport available has seriously handicapped this work but it is anticipated that there will now be a decided improvement as two new vehicles were delivered at the end of the year and another re-conditioned vehicle is expected at an early date.

All the vehicles are of the low-loading type with sliding metal covers.

Certain types of trade refuse are delivered to the Tip by the Traders. This is mainly from premises such as green-grocers, fishmongers, etc., and the Tip is kept open on Saturday afternoons in order to facilitate the removal of such refuse before the week-end.

There is still a shortage of the right type of labour for the work of the refuse collection and disposal.

TABLE VI.  
Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs.

	Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Gross Expenditure	£ 9673	£ 9673	£ 1771	£ 1557	£ 11444	£ 11230
Gross Income	97	97	92	92	189	189
Net Cost	9576	9576	1679	1465	11255	11041
UNIT COSTS						
Net Cost per 1,000 of pop.	£ 225	£ 225	£ 40	£ 34	£ 265	£ 259
Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	745	745	130	114	875	859

## SALVAGE.

During the year 1946 salvage of waste material was carried on and a total of £1,994.0.2d. was realised, as compared with the period ended 31st December, 1945, which amounted to £2,046-9-6d.

Additional sums of £47.4.10d. and £66.3.6d. have been paid as a Grant from the Government for the collection of paper and kitchen waste respectively. If these amounts are added to the £1,994.0.2d. the total income would show an increase over last year's figure.

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December 1946, is 3,332 tons and the income from the sale of these materials—£15,689 (plus £113.8.4. collection allowance).

### Salvage—January to December, 1946.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper... ..	215	10	1	0	1377	1	5
Ferrous Metals ... ..	15	9	0	0	28	11	7
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	2	4	3	27	65	4	1
Rags, etc. ... ..	13	10	3	10	142	16	0
Bottles and Jars ... ..	6	8	1	1	20	16	1
Batteries ... ..	—	15	1	0	3	16	3
Bones ... ..	3	12	1	14	19	11	3
Rubber ... ..	—	3	1	1		3	3
Boots and Shoes ... ..	—	1	0	0		4	0
String ... ..	—	16	2	0	5	15	6
Kitchen Waste ... ..	169	14	1	0	280	0	9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

It should be realised that the salvage of materials is still essential in the National Interest. It will be noted that the figures given are from January to December, 1946, and not the financial year end as given in the 1945 report.

The actual tonnage collected however, of the two comparable periods shows a slight increase over the 1945 figure. This is mainly due to the increase in paper, approximately 15 tons, and kitchen waste, approximately 18 tons. The paper collection should show a better figure having regard to the increased amount of paper now made available.

There has been a decrease in the tonnage collected of all other items such as, metals, rags, bones, bottles and jars.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Inspections made during the Year.

Drainage Inspections ... ..	228
House Inspections for Defects, etc. ... ..	477
House Inspections for Infectious Diseases (inc. Scabies) ... ..	324
Re-Inspections ... ..	1800
Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Diseases ... ..	113
Workshops and Factory Inspections ... ..	57
Shops Act Inspections ... ..	78
Bakehouse Inspections ... ..	11
Food and Drugs Acts Inspections ... ..	183
Slaughterhouse Inspections ... ..	14
Cowsheds and Dairies Inspections ... ..	163
Ice Cream Preparation Premises—Inspections ... ..	76
Vermin Inspections ... ..	151
Rats and Mice Inspections ... ..	110
Ashpits Inspections ... ..	22
Miscellaneous ... ..	423
Letters and Informal Notices ... ..	403
Statutory Notices served ... ..	62
Complied with by Owners ... ..	43
Work carried out by L.A. in default ... ..	31

### WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

#### UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Defective roofs ... ..	163
„ gutters ... ..	69
„ rainwater fallpipes ... ..	17
„ soilpipes ... ..	4
„ sinks ... ..	16
„ sinkwaste pipes ... ..	29
„ floors ... ..	74
„ fire ranges ... ..	86
„ yard surfaces ... ..	46
„ yard gates ... ..	21
„ washboilers ... ..	11
„ plaster ... ..	136
„ pointing to brickwork ... ..	74
„ windows and doors ... ..	214
„ window cords ... ..	109
„ window sills ... ..	36
„ drains ... ..	26
„ water closets ... ..	54
„ pedestals ... ..	6
„ closet cisterns ... ..	20
„ damp walls ... ..	95

defective closet seats ... ..	15
,, walls ... ..	112
,, chimneys ... ..	49
,, door steps ... ..	22
,, stairs ... ..	1
,, hot water systems ... ..	7
,, water pipes repaired ... ..	24
Dustbins renewed ... ..	1457
Coal Stores Provided ... ..	29
Food Stores Provided ... ..	30
Stair handrails provided ... ..	34
Artificial Light provided ... ..	1
Gas Leaks repaired ... ..	2
Dirty Premises Cleansed ... ..	1
Accumulations of Refuse Removed ... ..	1

### **Shops and Offices.**

Under the Shops Act, 1934 and Public Health Act, 1936, Shops and Offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

- (i) Number of Council Houses disinfested ... .. 3
- (ii) Number of other Houses disinfested ... .. 35

The introduction of the use of D.D.T. for eradication of vermin infestations was commented upon in the Report for 1945. Its use was continued during the year under review and in all cases where it was applied to destroy bed bugs it was completely successful.

In the treatment of cockroaches it has been found more efficient to mix the D.D.T. powder with an equal quantity of Malt Flour in order to induce ingestion by the insects.

### **Rats and Mice.**

The Council act as agents for the County Council in the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, etc. One of the Sanitary Inspectors holds the appointment of Rodent Officer, and one of the employees in the Health Department acts as Rodent Operative under his direction. Non-agricultural premises only are dealt with by this Council. Agricultural premises are the responsibility of the County Council.

During the year ended 31st March, 1947, 5 serious and 37 minor cases of rat infestation were dealt with; 24 of these by the Council on behalf of the occupiers and the remainder by the occupiers themselves.

The Council's Tip and Sewage Works are inspected regularly and treated from time to time, as necessity arises. The methods used in the extermination are those recommended by the Ministry of Food.

## SECTION D.

### Housing.

At the end of 1946 little or no effect has been felt with respect to the Building Programme for new houses but with the increase in labour and provided materials are available it is hoped that there will be a decided improvement in the future.

Difficulty is being experienced with regard to housing repairs and it would seem that as labour and materials are concentrated on new houses, the prospect is not too good.

Until many more new houses have been built, little or no action can be taken with a view to the demolition of existing houses and many factors are causing rapid deterioration of low rented cottages.

### Housing Statistics.

Total number of new houses built during the year...	34
(a) By private enterprise ... ..	34
(b) By the Local Authority ... ..	Nil
A. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	477
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	2277
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... ..	56
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	56
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	Nil
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 ... ..	343
B. Remedy of defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices.	
(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	259



C. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
  - (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... 6
  - (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
    - By Owners ... .. Nil
    - By Local Authority in default of Owners... 31
- (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—
  - (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 56
  - (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
    - By Owners ... .. 43
    - By Local Authority in default of Owners... Nil

## SECTION E.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

#### Milk Supply.

Only a very small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally and a large percentage of the milk brought from outside sources is either Pasteurised or Heat Treated.

There are now on the register 7 producers and 50 purveyors of Milk; of these 44 have premises within the district and the remaining 6 sell Milk in the district but their premises are registered in other areas.

13 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

10 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

2 are licensed to produce Accredited Milk.

#### Unsound Food.

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	lbs.
Bovine Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	cwts.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	lbs.
Broad Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	cwts.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Sultanas	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	lbs.
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	lbs.
Haddock	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	stones
Cod	...	...	...	...	...	...	5¼	stones
Kippers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	tins
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	tins
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	tins
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	tins
Tinned Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	tins
Tinned Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	tins
Tinned Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	tins
Tinned Table Desert	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	tins
Chocolate Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	packets
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	packet
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	jar
Beetroots	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	jar

#### Food Enforcement.

The Sanitary Inspectors are also the Food Enforcement Officers.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following samples were obtained in the Borough of Sale during the year ended 31st December, 1946. These particulars were obtained from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Chester, whose Officers are responsible for the administration of the Act.

Name of Sample	Number Obtained	Number adulterated or not up to standard.
Baking Powder ... ..	3	—
Black Puddings ... ..	2	—
Coffee ... ..	2	—
Epsom Salts ... ..	1	—
Fish Pastes ... ..	3	—
Grey Powders—2 grain... ..	1	—
Milk ... ..	52	—
Peroxide of Hydrogen ... ..	1	—
Pepper ... ..	1	—
Sausages ... ..	3	1
Vinegar ... ..	5	—
Zinc Ointment ... ..	1	—
	75	1

The only sample reported upon unfavourably concerned an informal sample of sausage which was found to contain 250 parts per million of undeclared sulphur-dioxide preservative. Such preservative is permitted up to 450 parts per million providing its presence is declared by a notice or by a label attached to the article, so that, in effect, the matter can be regarded as a labelling offence and not a question of an inferior article of food.

A special compliment should be paid to the milk producers and sellers because, out of 52 samples submitted for analysis, not one was found to be below the legal standard.

In view of the fact that all the other samples were of genuine quality the report can be considered as highly satisfactory.

## Factories and Workshops.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	37	2	—
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	20	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

### 2. Defects Found

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—
Other Offences ... .. (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921, and re enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937 ... ..				
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

SECTION F.

**Prevalance and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.**

The following Table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases notified during the Year, the number sent to hospital and the deaths from these diseases.

TABLE VII.

**Notifiable Diseases.**

(Other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1946.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Measles ... ..	36	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	69	2	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	33	7	—
Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)	22	*	15
Erysipelas ... ..	7	5	—
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	2	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	1	—
Small-Pox ... ..	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorium ...	1	—	—
Malaria ... ..	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>

\* Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown ; these cases are admitted by the general practitioners directly to hospital.

It will be noted that there were no deaths from any of the notifiable infectious diseases with the exception of Pneumonia and Puerperal Pyrexia.

TABLE VIII.

The following Table gives the age-incidence of the afore-mentioned Notifiable Diseases.

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough	Measles	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Malaria	Paratyphoid
0—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—	2	—	—	—	26	8	—	—	—	—	—
5—	5	—	—	—	20	9	—	—	—	—	—
5—	11	1	1	—	17	19	—	—	—	—	—
10—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
35—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	1	22	7	69	56	2	1	2	1	1

TABLE IX.

## Ward Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases.

Disease	St. Anne's	Brooklands	Sale Moor	St. Pauls	St. Johns	St. Martins	St. Marys	Mersey	Totals
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	9	5	3	5	7	5	1	33
Pneumonia ... ..	8	1	7	—	—	1	5	2	22
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ... ..	10	1	2	10	5	2	5	3	36
Whooping Cough ... ..	12	2	11	16	15	4	5	6	69
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>175</b>

### **Measles.**

There were 36 cases of Measles notified during the year as compared with 156 in 1945 and giving a case rate of 0.86 per thousand, as compared with 3.93 for 1945 and 3.92 for the country as a whole.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There were 69 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year compared with 44 in 1945 and giving a rate per thousand of 1.66 compared with 1.11 for 1945 and 2.28 for the country as a whole.

### **Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

Immunisation against Whooping Cough was commenced in this Borough in 1942.

During 1942, 335 children were treated, and 291 children during 1943. Most of these children were under one year of age.

The vaccine employed was given in four doses of 1c.c. There were a number of children who had some local reaction, but general reactions were never severe, and of approximately seven hundred children who commenced treatment, 626 completed it. In addition, about 100 children were immunised privately. The vaccine now employed is given in two doses of 0.5 c.c. and 1.0 c.c.

In 1944 and 1945 the treatment was discontinued, but has been resumed during 1946. In 1946, 174 children were immunised against Whooping Cough, 117 of these being under one year of age.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

This disease has been of a mild character for several years. The policy was continued of not admitting uncomplicated cases to the hospital unless it was rendered necessary by special circumstances such as overcrowding or lack of proper isolation facilities.

There were 33 cases notified and of these 7 were admitted to hospital. The case rate for 1946 of 0.79 as compared with 1.38 for the country as a whole and 0.83 for 1945.

### **Erysipelas.**

7 cases were notified during the year as compared with 6 in 1945. This gives a case rate of 0.16 per thousand as compared with 0.22 for the country as a whole and 0.15 for 1945.

### **Diphtheria.**

It will be noted that there was only one case of Diphtheria notified during the year. This gives a notification



rate of 0.02 per thousand of the population. This was the same as for 1945. The rate for the country as a whole was 0.28.

At this point it is interesting to recall the incidence of Diphtheria in this district since the commencement of Immunisation at the end of 1935, and a Table is submitted of the number of cases notified and the number of deaths from this disease during the eleven years, 1936 to 1946.

### **Diphtheria Incidence and Mortality.**

Year	Cases Notified.	Deaths
1936	109	12
1937	41	3
1938	36	2
1939	19	—
1940	17	—
1941	14	—
1942	11	1
1943	13	1
1944	2	—
1945	1	—
1946	1	—

It will be seen that the incidence of Diphtheria has been steadily reduced and has not been subject to the rises and falls of Scarlet Fever.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

The Sale Borough Council has always lent its full support to any scheme which makes for the better health of the community and this Authority was the first in Cheshire to commence Diphtheria immunisation.

Since 1939 special weekly immunisation clinics have been held, and children have been immunised from the age of six months. The schools were also visited for immunisation to be offered to the unprotected children while at school.

During 1943, 1944 and 1945, it was not found possible to visit the schools. By this time, however, a great many of the children attending schools had been immunised in the weekly clinics, and entered the schools already protected. Unfortunately the children of the less careful mothers often missed immunisation at the weekly clinics on account of overwork or the apathy of the mother. The mothers of these children are not unwilling that their children be protected although they are unable to bring them to the clinic. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to obtain a maximum number of protected children, that the schools should be visited regularly. The co-operation of the teachers is very greatly

valued, and they have all given their unstinted and whole-hearted co-operation.

A large number of children have been immunised privately, and the figures published below do not give a completely accurate picture of the position as it has not always been possible to obtain information of all the children who are immunised privately. All General Practitioners have been provided with cards, but these have not always been returned to the Town Hall.

It will be noted that according to the figures published below 70 per cent of pre-school children and 92 per cent of school children have been immunised. It has been found on visits to schools during 1946, that the actual immunised percentage of children attending Sale Schools is 99. Several schools show a 100 per cent immunisation figure.

However, it has not been possible to check the number of children, immunised privately, attending schools outside the district, and as many children go out of the district for Grammar School, High School and Technical School education, many of whom are immunised privately it is recognised that the figures will always be an under-estimate of the number immunised. It has also been impossible to check up completely on the number of pre-school children immunised privately, but in future the Health Visitors will probably be able to give more information as they now make specific enquiries on this subject.

### **Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1946.**

	Age	Number Immunised	Estimated Population	Estimated % of the child population who have been immunised.
Under	1	15	3,080	70%
	1	296		
	2	460		
	3	471		
	4	376	5,140	92.6%
5 to	9	2,702		
10 to	14	2,772		
Totals		<u>7,092</u>	<u>8,220</u>	

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

There were 4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year all of which were admitted to hospital.

## Tuberculosis.

There were 12 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year of which 7 were pulmonary cases (4 males and 3 females) as compared with 13 deaths in 1945.

There is a grave shortage of sanatorium beds and many people who are willing to receive treatment have to wait for admission.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (including cases coming to knowledge other than by formal notification), and a similar distribution of deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 .. ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 .. ...	4	5	—	2	—	1	—	—
25 to 35 .. ...	6	6	—	2	—	1	—	—
35 to 45 .. ...	6	—	1	—	2	1	1	1
45 to 55 .. ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
55 to 65 .. ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	21	11	5	7	4	3	4	1

Total deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..... 7

Notified after or within 3 months of death ..... 16.6%

It should be mentioned here that the chief cause of the delay of notification is the reluctance of the patient to seek early medical advice.

TABLE X.  
**Abstract of Annual Figures from Register of Tuberculosis Cases.**

	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Number on Register, 1st January, 1946 ... ..	108	48	73	58	287
New Notifications, 1946 ... ..	15	5	6	6	32
Restored to Register ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from Death Returns).... ..	5	—	5	1	11
Removed from Register, Deaths, Outward Transfers, Recovered ... ..	15	4	12	9	40
Number on Register, 31st December, 1946....	<b>114</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>291</b>

## Cancer and Malignant Disease.

Deaths from Cancer and other forms of Malignant Disease amounted to 79 or 16.2% of the total deaths.

There were 36 deaths amongst males and 43 amongst females.

Distribution of this disease according to age and sex and the organs affected is in the following table.

TABLE XI.  
Cancer Deaths during 1946.

Site of Lesion	Age and Sex Periods														Totals		Both Sexes
	Under 15		15-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65 & over		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	3
Larynx, Lungs and Bronchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	5	2	7
Breast...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	5	
Stomach ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	9	12	10	22
Liver and Gall Bladder ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	3	7	7	14	
Intestines and Rectum and Vagina ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	4	4	8	
Heart ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	
Cervix & Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	
Ovary ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	
Prostate and Bladder ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	4	
Other Sites ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	5	7	
Totals ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	7	11	7	22	27	36	43	79

Some of the deaths from this disease need not have occurred. With early diagnosis cancer can be treated with every prospect of cure. It is important to emphasise that early medical advice must be sought. It is hoped that the public will realise that cancer is essentially a disease in which early treatment can do a great deal and that increasing use will be made of the facilities available. In Manchester there is every opportunity for a patient with cancer to obtain the very best medical advice and treatment.

In concluding my report I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for the help received from the Sanitary Inspectors and the clerical staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Phillips and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. REID DUNCAN,

Medical Officer of Health.



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