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Borough of Chorley.

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Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT,

1923.

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CHORLEY :

ALFRED HILL, PRINTER, LIVESEY STREET.







Borough of Chorley.

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# BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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### STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE,  
L.M.S.S.A. (London), D.P.H. (Liverpool).

*Sanitary Inspector :*

WM. HEAPS, CERT. R.S.I., M.I.C.S.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector :*

JOHN HILLSLEY, CERT. R.S.I., CERT. R.S.I. MEAT AND FOODS.

*Health Visitors :*

A. A. WALSH, C.M.B., CERT. R.S.I.  
L. MONK, C.M.B. (Resigned, December, 1923).

G. WOODS, C.M.B.

*Sanitary Office Clerk :*

J. KING.

*Medical Officer of Health's Clerk :*

D. ELLISON.

# BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

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MAYOR - - J. SHARPLES, Esq.

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## MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

ALDERMAN FEARNHED	ALDERMAN GREGORY
„ HINDLE, J.P.	„ HITCHEN
„ HEALD	* „ STONE, J.P.
„ WHITTLE	„ WILSON, C.C.

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†COUNCILLOR ASHTON, E.	COUNCILLOR ASHTON, J. G.
„ BAXENDALE	„ BUCKLEY
„ BURGESS	„ DR. CRISP
§ „ FREWIN	„ GILLETT
„ MRS. GILLETT	„ HALL
„ HATTERSLEY	„ HODGKINSON
„ HODKINSON	„ KARFOOT, J.P.
„ DR. LEA	„ LEACH, J.P.
„ LUPTON	„ MARSDEN
„ MYRES	„ PHŒNIX
„ SMITH, R.	„ SMITH, W.
„ WILCOCK	

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### *Co-opted Members of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:*

MRS. T. BRINDLE	MISS HIBBERT
MISS SEDGWICK	MRS. THRELFALL.

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TOWN CLERK - JNO. MILLS.

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\*Chairman Sanitary Committee.

†Chairman Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

§Chairman Housing and Town Planning Committee.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
4, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE,  
CHORLEY,

APRIL, 1924.

## TO THE CORPORATION OF CHORLEY.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1923, upon the Sanitary Administration and Conditions of your Borough.

The chief outstanding features of the year are a slight reduction in your Death Rate, which has been reduced from 13'0 per 1,000 population to 12'3 per 1,000 population, and the very considerable reduction in the Infantile Death Rate; this being reduced to 92 per 1,000 Births, as against 120 per 1,000 Births for the previous year.

Your Birth Rate is practically stationary, showing 18'3 per 1,000 population, as against 18'2 for the previous year.

The Infantile Death Rate is still somewhat high comparing it with the whole of England and Wales, which had a rate of 69 per 1,000 Births, and no efforts on your part should be spared to reduce this rate as much as possible.

No serious or outstanding illnesses or epidemics occurred during the year, and your Council, as a precautionary measure, made Chicken Pox a compulsory notifiable disease for the six months ending December.

Your Sewage Works have been receiving your very special attention throughout the year. The present works, although efficient, are not large enough, and you have decided to considerably

augment them, and before another Annual Report of mine appears before you I hope to be able to report very considerable progress has been made in the construction of these new works.

### **Population.**

The population of your Borough has been estimated to the middle of the year by the Registrar General to be 31,300, a decrease of 50 upon the figures of last year.

### **Rainfall.**

The rainfall for the year, shown in Table I., was 47'02 inches. For the previous year 37'95 inches were registered, an increase this year of 9'07 inches. The year 1923 was an exceedingly wet one. The greatest rainfall being in the months of February, August, October and November, each of these months having over five inches of rain. The driest month was June with a total rainfall of 0'82 inches.

### **Temperature.**

The minimum and maximum temperatures are taken daily at "Oakdene," at 9-0 a.m., on Certified Instruments. This was inaugurated at the beginning of June.

The highest and lowest temperatures for each month are shown in Table I.

The highest temperature recorded was on July 13th, when 88 degrees Fah. was registered, and the lowest on November 23rd, when 23 degrees Fah. was registered.

These temperatures are taken daily at 9-0 a.m. in the shade in a Stephenson's Screen 3ft. 6in. from the ground, the front of the screen facing North.



## **Rateable Value.**

The Gross Rateable Value of your Borough is £217,307, and the Nett Rateable Value £157,988.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £575.

## **VITAL STATISTICS.**

### **Births and Birth Rate.**

Five hundred and seventy-four Births were registered in your Borough during the year 1923, as against 573 during the previous year. These births were made up of 307 males, as against 295 males in 1922, and 267 females, as against 278 in the previous year.

The total illegitimate children born in the Borough during the year was 27 (13 male and 14 female), as against 23 for the previous year. These illegitimate children are included in the above totals.

The Birth Rate worked out on these figures is 18·3 per 1,000 population, as against 18·2 for 1922. This rate shows a net gain of 0·1 per 1,000 population against the previous year, and a net loss of 1·5 per 1,000 population on the average of the last 10 years.

Comparing your Birth Rate with the whole of England and Wales, which had a rate per 1,000 total population of 19·7 it will be seen that your Birth Rate is 1·4 lower than the average. In the previous year it was 2·4 lower than the average. Again, comparing your Birth Rate with 157 smaller towns (adjusted population 20,000 to 50,000) whose Birth Rate this year is 19·8 per 1,000 population, your return was 1·5 lower than the average. For comparative purposes with 12 Lancashire non-County Boroughs see the Comparative Vital Statistics, Table IV. B.



I have estimated to the middle of 1923 the population in the various Wards in the Borough to be as follows :—

North	...	...	...	4,915
South	...	...	...	7,143
East	...	...	...	11,130
West	...	...	...	8,112
				<hr/>
				31,300
				<hr/>

Working on these figures I have estimated the Birth Rates in the various Wards.

Ward.		Number of Births.		Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.
North	...	98	...	19'9
South	...	154	...	21'5
East	...	186	...	16'7
West	...	136	...	16'7

### Deaths and Death Rate.

The total number of Deaths belonging to your District, at all ages, during 1923, was 386, made up of 186 males and 200 females, as against 408 for 1922, a net decrease of 22.

The Death Rate, I have worked out from these figures to be 12'3 per 1,000 of the population, as against 13'0 for the previous year, a net decrease of 0'7.

The mean of the previous 10 years (1913 to 1922) was 14'3 per 1,000 of the population.

The Death Rate for the whole of England and Wales from all causes for the year was 11'6. In 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, the Death Rate was 11'6 also. In 157 smaller towns (adjusted population 20,000 to 50,000)

the Death Rate was 10'6. For comparison with 12 Lancashire non-County Boroughs see Comparative Vital Statistics, Table IV. B.

The Table below shows the Death Rates for each quarter of the year :—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
Number of Deaths...	105	119	70	92
Death Rate ...	13'4	15'2	8'9	11'7

The following were the number of Deaths in each Ward and the Death Rate per 1,000 population :—

Ward.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.
North ...	4,915	48	9'7
South ...	7,143	71	9'9
East ...	11,130	153	13'7
West ...	8,112	114	14'0

It will thus be seen that the highest rate was in West Ward, and the next highest is East Ward, but from these facts must be deducted that all the deaths occurring in the Chorley Hospital are registered in West Ward, no matter from what part of the town they have come, and in East Ward the same applies to the Workhouse and Infirmary.

Table VII. shows the causes of death at all ages and in the various Wards. It will be seen from this Table that Influenza accounted for 32 deaths, Cancer 34 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 22 deaths, Heart Diseases 34 deaths, Bronchitis 30 deaths, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 10 deaths and Suicide 6 deaths.

There were 53 deaths under 1 year of age ; 1 to 5 years, 25 ; 5 to 15 years, 7 ; 15 to 25 years, 22 ; 25 to 45 years, 46 ; 45 to 65 years, 102 ; 65 and upwards, 131.

Of the 34 deaths from Cancer, 31 occurred in persons of 45 years and over, and in none of these cases was there a



preponderance of any particular trade or occupation to account for the cause. All the trades carried on in the Borough being fairly well distributed.

### Infantile Mortality.

This heading includes only the deaths of infants under 1 year of age. There was a total of 53 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1923, as against 69 in the previous year. Of these 4 were of illegitimate children.

I have calculated the Infantile Death Rate at 92 per 1,000 Births. In the previous year the Infantile Death Rate was 120 per 1,000 Births, and the mean of the previous 10 years (1913 to 1922) was 114 per 1,000 Births.

The Infantile Mortality for the whole of England and Wales for 1923 was 69 per 1,000 Births. In 105 County Boroughs and Great Towns it was 72 per 1,000 Births. In the 157 smaller towns (adjusted population 20,000 to 50,000) it was 69 per 1,000 Births. For comparison with the 12 Lancashire non-County Boroughs see the Comparative Vital Statistics, Table IV. B.

The last 10 years Infant Mortality Rates for your Borough are shown below:—

Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.		
1914	...	149 per 1,000 Births.	
1915	...	132	" "
1916	...	113	" "
1917	...	112	" "
1918	...	108	" "
1919	...	92	" "
1920	...	124	" "
1921	...	91	" "
1922	...	120	" "
<b>1923</b>	...	<b>92</b>	" "



The following Table shows the Infantile Death Rate split up into Wards :—

Ward.		Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
North	...	98	...	6	...	61'2
South	...	154	...	17	...	110'3
East	...	186	...	17	...	91'3
West	...	136	...	13	...	95'5

Of these Infantile Deaths 12 occurred under 1 week, 2 under 2 weeks, 1 under 3 weeks, and 2 under 4 weeks, making a total of 17 under 1 month. Of the remainder, 14 occurred under 3 months, 10 under 6 months, 8 under 9 months, and 4 under 12 months.

The causes of these Infantile Deaths are shown in Table VIII.

### Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Nine deaths were caused by Measles, 2 by Whooping Cough, 1 by Diphtheria, 32 by Influenza, 21 by Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, 25 by Pneumonia (all forms) and 10 by Diarrhœa.

### Notifiable Diseases during the year.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases and the ages and Wards in which they occurred is shown in Table III.

It was found necessary, as a precautionary measure, to make Chicken Pox a notifiable disease for the six months, June to December. During this period 32 cases were notified to me.

During the year 178 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, as against 137 in the previous year and 177 in 1921.

## **Diphtheria.**

Diphtheria was notified 14 times, as against 9 cases in 1922, and as against 26 in 1921. Twelve of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the remaining two were treated and nursed in their own homes. The Incidence Rate per 1,000 population for this disease is 0·44, as against 0·28 in 1922, and 1·04 for the whole of England and Wales.

Of these 14 cases, 5 occurred in one house, and were all notified within 3 days, and were all removed to Hospital. Two cases occurred in one house within 7 days, and were both removed to Hospital. The remainder were isolated cases.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied free by your Authority, and during the year 20 phials of 8,000 units and 4 phials of 500 units were supplied to the Medical Practitioners, as against 53 phials of 2,000 units and 3 phials of 8,000 units supplied during 1922.

Thirty-four throat swabs were examined during the year by the Clinical Research Association, as against 44 in 1922. Of these, 12 were positive and 22 negative.

One death occurred during the year from Diphtheria, in a male 19 years of age. The death occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

## **Scarlet Fever.**

Scarlet Fever was notified to me 10 times, as against 14 in 1922, and as against 17 times in 1921.

The Incidence Rate for this disease per 1,000 population is 0·31, as against 0·44 in 1922 and 0·54 in 1921. The Incidence Rate for the whole of England and Wales is 2·23 for the year 1923.



The whole of these cases were removed and treated in the Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever during the year.

This disease is becoming very much milder in character year by year.

### **Enteric Fever.**

No Typhoid Fever occurred in your Borough during the year, as compared with one case in 1922 and 3 in 1921.

The case rate per 1,000 population for the whole of England and Wales for 1923 was 0'08.

### **Chicken Pox.**

Owing to Small Pox being prevalent in neighbouring districts, your Authority made Chicken Pox a notifiable disease for the second half of the year, as a precautionary measure. During this period 32 cases were notified to me. All these cases were treated at home and there were no deaths.

### **Measles.**

Measles is not a scheduled notifiable disease, and therefore I am unable to give you any comparative figures or rates. It was not very prevalent during the year with the exception of the first quarter, when an outbreak occasioned the closing of five of the Infants' Departments in the Public Elementary Schools.

Nine deaths occurred from this disease during the year, as against 7 of the previous year. Four of these deaths occurred in children under 1 year of age, and 4 in children under 5 years of age. The remaining death was an inward transfer from Croston Urban District, and occurred in a female 38 years of age.



### **Puerperal Fever.**

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were notified to me during the year, as against 1 case in the previous year. The Incidence Rate for 1923 is 0·06 per 1,000 population, and the Incidence Rate for the whole of England and Wales was 0·06.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Two cases of this disease were notified to me during the year 1923, as against 6 cases of the previous year. Both of these cases were treated at home and recovered without having their vision impaired.

### **Pneumonia.**

Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified to me in 45 cases, as against 55 cases in the previous year. The Incidence Rate is 1·43 per 1,000 population, as against 1·76 per 1,000 population for 1922.

Pneumonia accounted for 25 deaths during 1923, as against 32 in the previous year.

### **Diarrhœa and Enteritis.**

There was no serious outbreak of Diarrhœa and Enteritis amongst infants during the year, the season being an exceptionally wet one, and this disease being more prevalent during prolonged drought and excessive heat.

There were 9 deaths from this disease in infants under 2 years of age, as against 14 deaths of infants under 2 years of age in the previous year. All these cases are regularly investigated by your Health Visitors.

## **Erysipelas.**

This disease occurred 14 times, as against 5 in 1922. With the exception of 1 case, which was removed to Hospital, they were all treated at home, and all recovered.

The Incidence Rate for this disease is 0·44. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 0·32.

## **Tuberculosis.**

This disease was notified to me in 59 cases during 1923, as against 46 cases in the previous year. Thirty-four of these cases were of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 25 of all other forms.

In the previous year 46 cases were notified, of which 33 were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 13 other forms.

Of the 34 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 21 occurred in males and 13 in females, and of the Non-Pulmonary type 10 occurred in males and 15 in females.

Tuberculosis (all forms) was responsible for 24 deaths in 1923, as against 23 in the previous year. Of this number Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 21 (12 males and 9 females) and Non-Pulmonary 3 (1 male and 2 females).

The Death Rate for this disease was 0·67 per 1,000 population (Pulmonary Tuberculosis), as against 0·60 in the previous year. The mean for 10 years (1913 to 1922) was 0·82 per 1,000 population.

Thirty-six persons received treatment in a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis during the year, as against 26 in the previous year. These numbers are made up of 20 males and 13 females Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 male and 2 females other forms.

All the cases of deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) were notified cases. In the previous year, of the 23 deaths, 4 were not notified.



The following list shows the occupations of the persons notified to me suffering from Tuberculosis :—

No Occupation	...	14	(6 Pul. 8 other)
School Children	...	16	(5 Pul. 11 other)
Weavers	...	7	(5 Pul. 2 other)
Winder	...	1	(Pul.)
Cotton Spinners	...	3	(2 Pul. 1 other)
Cotton Piecers	...	2	(Pul.)
Housewives	...	3	(2 Pul. 1 other)
Labourers	...	3	(Pul.)
Miners	...	2	(1 Pul. 1 other)
Clerks	...	2	(1 Pul. 1 other)
Rubber Worker	...	1	(Pul.)
Gardener	...	1	(Pul.)
Nurse	...	1	(Other)
Shop Assistant	...	1	(Pul.)
Farm Labourer	...	1	(Pul.)
Music Hall Artiste	...	1	(Pul.)

The movements of all these persons suffering from Tuberculosis are closely followed, and their homes are immediately disinfected upon their removal either to a fresh house or to a Sanatorium. There is complete co-ordination between your Health Department and the Tuberculosis Department of the Lancashire County Council, under whose care these cases come. The County Council immediately notify me of all proposed admissions, discharges and removals, thus making it very easy to keep in close touch with all the cases.

### **Smallpox.**

This disease has been throughout 1923 fairly common in several parts of the country, principally in the South West, Midlands, and North East areas.

No case, however, has occurred in your Borough, but a sharp look-out has been kept on the lodging houses and other iterinants, and their movements checked.

The remaining non-notifiable Infectious Diseases have not been very prevalent during the year under review. Influenza, Mumps and Whooping Cough have been present, but the outbreaks have been far from severe, and beyond the usual precautions I have not found it necessary to take any extra special precautions.

### **Control of Infectious Diseases.**

When a case of Infectious Disease is notified the case is at once thoroughly investigated by myself and your Inspectors, and precautions are issued to the occupiers of the premises. If the case is removed to the Isolation Hospital, fumigation and disinfection of the premises, bedding, clothing, etc., is proceeded with immediately after the removal of the patient, and disinfectants are freely supplied. Unless I am satisfied that complete Isolation can be secured, no case of Infectious Disease is allowed to remain at home for treatment, and at the conclusion of such a case, fumigation and disinfection is proceeded with.

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

Your Authority has not provided, up to the present time, any professional nurses for general, maternity, or for infectious cases to be nursed in their own homes.

The Chorley and District Nursing Association provide two nurses for general nursing in the homes. Your Authority subscribes £10 per annum to this Association.

### **Midwives.**

The number of Midwives in the Borough on the register and actually practising is the same as last year, i.e. seven. All these Midwives are under the control and supervision of the Lancashire County Council.



Your Authority does not employ or subsidise any of these Midwives. However, you have sanctioned the payment for the employment of any Midwife in any necessitous case.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### Child Welfare Centres.

Your Authority has provided two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, which are open one half-day per week each. At both Centres, mothers may bring their babies for weighing and professional advice. No treatment is given, however, at either of these Centres.

The subjoined Table shows the number of attendances at these Centres for the year, and the amount of infants' food sold :—

CENTRE.	Meetings held.	Total Attendances.	Number of babies who attended.	Glaxo sold lbs.	Viol sold $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins.	Material yards.
St. George's Street ...	43	994	167	315	157	16
(1922) ... ..	45	731	134	525	187	Nil.
Eaves Lane ...	46	726	124	166	210	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
(1922) ... ..	45	862	143	567	258	3

### Day Nurseries.

Your Authority has now no Day Nurseries available in your Borough, either supported voluntarily or by yourselves.

### School Clinic.

Your local Education Authority has provided and equipped at 2, St. Thomas's Square, a School Clinic, comprising a Treatment

Clinic, held daily ; Dental Clinic, held three times a week : and an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, held approximately once a month.

The staff consists of Medical Officer (whole time), part time Dental Officer, part time Ophthalmic Surgeon, two whole time School Nurses, and one part time Clerk.

The total number of children medically inspected at routine inspections during the year was 1,652, exclusive of any special clinics.

### **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**

The Lancashire County Council provide a Tuberculosis Dispensary in your Borough, in High Street, with Medical and Nursing Staff.

There is complete co-ordination between this Staff and your Health Department.

### **Venereal Diseases.**

The treatment of Venereal Diseases is under the control of the Lancashire County Council. There is no treatment centre in your Borough, but centres have been provided in the adjoining County Boroughs.

## **HOSPITALS.**

### **Tuberculosis Hospital.**

The Lancashire County Council are responsible for providing Sanatorium and Hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis cases occurring in your Borough.

Advanced and infectious cases requiring isolation are sent to Heath Charnock, there being no Hospital for the treatment of this disease in your Borough.



### **Maternity Hospital.**

A Maternity Hospital has not yet been provided for the Borough, but you have completed arrangements whereby complicated and other maternity cases which cannot be properly nursed in their own homes can, upon application, be nursed in the Blackburn Maternity Hospital, or at the Chorley Infirmary.

During 1923, one such complicated maternity case was sent to the Blackburn Maternity Hospital.

### **Children's Hospital.**

Your Authority has provided no Hospital for the special use of children, however, the Chorley Hospital (a voluntary Hospital) has beds set apart for the use of children.

### **Fever Hospitals.**

Jointly with the Chorley Rural, Adlington Urban and Leyland Urban District Councils, you have the use of the Joint Hospital Board Fever Hospital, situated at Heath Charnock, where accommodation is provided for your infectious cases.

The Hospital consists of 8 wards, 2 of 8 beds, 2 of 6 beds and 4 wards of 2 beds each, an administrative block, a disinfecting block, and block containing engine house, boiler house, laundry, etc.

Adjoining this Hospital, but quite separate, and with a separate staff, is the Sanatorium previously mentioned, administered by the Lancashire County Council, having accommodation for 30 patients.

The patients are all removed to the Isolation Hospital by motor ambulance.

The following number of infectious cases from your Borough were treated in the Hospital during the year :—

	1923.		1922.		1921.
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Diphtheria ...	12	...	6	...	13
Scarlet Fever..	10	...	13	...	12
Enteric Fever.	0	...	1	...	0
Erysipelas ...	1	...	0	...	0

### **Smallpox Hospital.**

There is no accommodation available at the Joint Hospital Board's Fever Hospital for cases of Smallpox, but your Authority have made arrangements with the County Borough of Blackburn to have at your disposal five beds in case of need at Finnington Smallpox Hospital.

### **Other Institutional Provision.**

Your Authority has not made any Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) For infectious cases a Motor Ambulance is kept at the Fever Hospital.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases you have provided a Motor Ambulance which is kept at the Fire Station.

### **Laboratory Work.**

No laboratory for pathological and bacteriological examinations being available within your Borough, this class of work is entrusted to the Clinical Research Association, London, and the City of Liverpool's Laboratories.

During the year 34 throat swabs were examined, 6 specimens of blood, 17 specimens of sputum, and one other sample examined.

During 1923, 20 phials of 8,000 units each of Diphtheria Anti-toxin, and 4 phials of 500 units each were supplied to Medical Practitioners practising in the Borough. The anti-toxin is kept at the Public Health Department and at the Sanitary Office.



Chemical Analysis of milk and foods are made by the County Analyst. The County Police Authorities deal with and administer the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following list of adoptive Acts and Bye-laws are in force in your Borough :—

- Chorley Improvement Act, 1853.
- Chorley Improvement Act, 1871.
- Several Provisional Orders amending the above Acts.
- Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1890.
- Public Health Act, 1907 (in part).
- Prevention of Nuisances arising from Snow, etc. (1916).
- Prevention of Nuisances arising from Keeping of Animals (1916.)
- Paving of yards and open spaces (1893).
- Regulations in respect to Dairies and Cowsheds (1907).
- Common Lodging Houses (1882).
- Slaughter Houses (1894).
- Markets (1882).
- Recreation Grounds (1915).
- Secondary Means of Access to Houses (1893).
- Fresh and Waste Water Closets (1899).
- Telegraph Wires (1898).
- Betting in Streets (1896).
- Music and Singing in Streets (1898).
- New Streets and Buildings (1891)\*

### **Sanitary Administration.**

The Staff of the Public Health Department consists of :—

- Medical Officer of Health.
  - One Sanitary Inspector.
  - One Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
  - Two Health Visitors.
  - One part time female Clerk.
  - One whole time Clerk at Sanitary Office,
- and a large staff of men employed in Scavenging and at the Destructor Works.

Both your Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspector hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, your Assistant Inspector, the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. Both Health Visitors hold the C.M.B. Certificate, and the Senior Health Visitor possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and special Certificates in Hygiene, and Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

### Work of Sanitary Inspectors.

The following Tables and paragraphs show the work done during the year by your Sanitary Inspectors :—

Stoppages of fresh water closets removed	...	597
Stoppages of waste water closets removed	...	488
Stoppages of yard drains removed	...	952
Defective fresh water closets repaired	...	481
Defective waste water closets repaired	...	57
Defective yard drains repaired	...	17
Defective yard paving repaired	...	10
Defective slop-pipes repaired	...	49
Defective eaves and downspouts repaired	...	15
Defective roofs repaired	...	11
Dirty houses cleansed	...	8
Dirty yards cleansed	...	3
Insufficient ash-bin accommodation improved		34
Improper keeping of fowls and pigs removed		2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	2
Other nuisances abated	...	5
		<hr/> 2,731
		<hr/>
1922	...	2,726
		<hr/>



## Disinfection.

During the year 59 houses were disinfected after infectious disease. Formalin and sulphur were used in each case. 712 articles were disinfected at the Town's Yard by the Goddard, Massey & Warner, Steam Disinfector.

Eight schools were disinfected.

## Scavenging.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by your Authority's own workmen, motor vehicles and horse vehicles, and has been quite satisfactory.

The Scavenging Department during 1923 examined and cleansed the following :—

	1923.	1922.
	—	—
Fresh water closets examined and cleansed...	19,736	22,476
Waste water closets examined and cleansed	2,521	3,002
Yard drains examined and cleansed ...	47,028	51,079
	—	—
	69,285	76,557
	==	==

## Stoppages.

	1923.	1922.
	—	—
Number of stoppages in fresh water closets removed ... ..	429	466
Number of stoppages in waste water closets removed ... ..	381	403
Number of stoppages in yard drains removed	811	701
	—	—
	1,621	1,570
	==	==

There are 58 privy middens in the Borough with 61 closets attached, and 40 pail closets and 15 dry ash-pits. There are 7,270 fresh water closets and 987 waste water closets. There were no conversions of privy closets to either fresh or waste water closets during the year. There were no conversions of pail closets to either fresh or waste water closets, and 2 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets.

All the new houses being erected in the Borough are being supplied with fresh water closets.

There are 7,081 portable receptacles with covers for refuse.

### Refuse Destructor.

The total amount of Refuse consumed at the Destructor Works during 1923 was as follows:—

	1923.				1922.		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse ...	8,166	6	2	...	8,231	13	0
Trade Refuse ...	139	13	0	...	95	2	0
Fish Refuse ...	147	7	0	...	155	8	0
Condemned Meat and Offal ...	15	14	1	...	11	14	0
	<u>8,469</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	...	<u>8,493</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

In addition to the above 385 cats and 301 dogs were cremated during the year.

### Sewage Disposal Works.

The Sewage of the Borough is treated at Common Bank Sewage Works by chemical precipitation and sand filtration. These are the main works, and are supplimented by smaller works at Cowling, Heapey and Botany. At these smaller works, chemical precipitation and land filtration is employed.



Your Council have, during the year, given much time and attention to your Main Sewage Works, and have decided that the works are not large enough for the needs of the town, and especially in view of future developments.

You have decided, in consultation with Mr. John D. Watson, of Birmingham, to considerably extend these works. Plans, specifications, etc., have been submitted to you, and an enquiry has been held by the Ministry of Health, and at the time of writing this Report, tenders are being advertised, and the work will be put in hand immediately.

In a future Report I hope to be able to give you more details of these new works.

The drainage system of the Borough is combined, surface water and sewage.

All the sewers were thoroughly flushed during the summer (June, July).

Drains are tested by the smoke test when necessary.

### **Water Supply.**

The Water Supply is from the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks at Rivington, Chorley's supply coming from the Anglezarke reservoir. It is a very good domestic supply, and there is no insufficiency.

The following extensions to the mains have been made during the year :—Devonshire Road, 144 yards 4" main ; Lawrence Road, 98 yards 4" main.

### **Canal Boats.**

No Canal Boats are registered in your Borough, and none have been inspected.

## Bakehouses.

Sixty-one Bakehouses are now on the register. All these have been regularly inspected during the year, and found to be in a very fair condition. Four Informal Notices have been served during the year.

There are two Underground Bakehouses in the Borough, as against three in the previous year, one having been closed voluntarily.

I should like to draw your attention to a very bad practice of small shop-keepers setting up in their private houses bakeovens, and baking small quantities of bread, cakes, pies, etc. These places are very like mushrooms, they spring up in a day, and close down just as rapidly, and make inspection and supervision very difficult.

## Slaughter Houses.

There are no Slaughter Houses in your Borough, the whole of the slaughtering being done at the Public Abattoir.

The following is a list of the animals dealt with at the Abattoir during 1923 :—

		Killed at Abattoir.		Killed at Birkenhead.		Killed in other districts.		Total.
Cattle	...	1,960	..	15½	...	20	...	1,995½
Calves	...	374	...	—	...	—	...	374
Sheep	...	7,570	...	—	...	14	...	7,584
Pigs	...	956	...	—	...	—	...	956
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	...	<hr/>
Total	...	10,860		15½		34		10,909½
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>



The above figures are a decrease of 303 animals killed at the Abattoir, and a decrease of 16 Birkenhead and other animals compared with the figures for 1922, or a total decrease of animals dealt with for the year of 319.

The total amount of tolls, etc., taken for the use of the Abattoir during the year amounted to £507 0s. 7d.

An outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in the lairs of the Abattoir in December. The outbreak was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, and was efficiently dealt with by your staff, and was kept under control.

Foot and Mouth Disease has been very prevalent all over the country throughout the year, and this outbreak has thrown a tremendous amount of extra work upon your staff.

### **Lodging Houses.**

There are two Registered Lodging Houses, both of which have been regularly inspected during the year. Their condition is good.

The one situated in King Street is the largest, and has accommodation for 284 persons of both sexes. The other, in Standish Street, has accommodation for 137, and is for men only.

### **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**

There are 32 Registered Cow-keepers in the Borough, and during the year 36 inspections have been made of their cowsheds.

The conditions of the cowsheds as a whole is fair, only minor defects and nuisances being found.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations were adopted by you in May, 1907, and are enforced. There are also 10 retail Purveyors of Milk on the Register other than cow-keepers. All their premises have been regularly inspected.

Under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the following have been registered and satisfactory certificates granted :

Retail Purveyors and Producers	...	...	24
Retail Purveyors	...	...	10
Wholesale Producers	...	...	8
Retail Purveyors from outside districts	...	...	25
			—
			67
			=

There have been no certificates granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

### Inspection of Food.

All places where food is prepared have been regularly inspected. No cases of food poisoning came under my direct notice during the year.

The following is the amount of food condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

	1923.	1922.
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Tuberculosis carcasses and parts	... 6,501 lbs.	5,392 lbs.
Diseased, unsound or unwholesome		
meat, other than above	... 8,099 lbs.	2,798 lbs.
Other food stuffs	... 930 lbs.	814 lbs.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

### Nuisances.

During the year 1,027 Informal Notices and 6 Statutory Notices were served, as against 857 Informal and 5 Statutory Notices in 1922. The total number of nuisances abated was 2,731, as against 2,726 in 1922.



## Smoke Regulations.

Twelve observations were made during the year. Five notices were served. No legal proceedings were taken. The time limit for the emission of black smoke per hour is 8 minutes.

## Schools.

There are 12 Public Elementary Schools in your Borough, all of which have been regularly inspected. Four of these schools are modern, and the sanitary arrangements quite up-to-date.

The attention of the Managers of several of the schools has, during the year, been called to dirty closets and various other sanitary defects, all of which have received the attention of the Managers concerned.

## Free Milk Supply.

Your Authority has supplied the following number of cases with free milk during the year :—

Month.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Number of cases supplied
January ...	346	1	0	59
February ...	308	2	1	61
March ...	320	3	0	52
April ...	299	1	0	61
May ...	300	0	1	44
June ...	218	3	0	45
July ...	196	0	0	37
August ...	258	0	1	46
September ...	218	3	0	46
October ...	235	1	0	46
November ...	212	3	0	51
December ...	236	1	0	49
Total ...	13,150	3	1	

Number of Individual Cases supplied with Free Milk during the year, **168.**

Total amount of Milk supplied, 3,150 $\frac{7}{8}$  Gallons.

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	13
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919 or 1923 :—					
(i.) By the Local Authority	...				Nil.
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...				Nil.

Number of houses in course of erection under

Council's Building Scheme	...	48
Under subsidy	...	15

## Unfit Dwelling-houses Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	98
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	

All the particulars of these inspections have been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
--	---



(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	94
---	----

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	52
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers.

**A.** Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	42
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	26
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	0

**B.** Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	0
---	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	0

**C.** Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders...  | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...   | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made  | 0 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...   | 0 |

- D.** Number of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, &c. ... 0

In October, a Health Week was held, and proved a very great success. An Exhibition of Child Welfare Work was held in the Town Hall, demonstrating all aspects of child life. The Exhibition was loaned and organized by the National Council for Infant and Child Welfare, and proved of great interest and educational value. Lectures were held daily, and films were shown



daily in the Picture Theatres illustrating various subjects in connection with health matters. On Health Week Sunday, appropriate sermons were preached by the various Clergy, and talks given in the Sunday Schools and classes.

All the activities were packed to overflowing, showing conclusively that the general public do take a great interest in all matters relating to Health if it is put before them in a palatable form.

An Official Handbook was issued and a copy delivered to every householder in the Borough.

In conclusion, I should once again like to thank the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees for their unfailing courtesy to me during the year, and to thank all members of the Public Health Staff for their very loyal co-operation.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*H. E. Huddalhooker*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

April, 1924.

**TABLE I.**

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES, 1923.

Month.	Rainfall inches.	Highest tempera- ture during month. degrees Fah.	Lowest tempera- ture during month. degrees Fah.
January ...	3'10		
February ...	5'43		
March ...	1'45		
April ...	2'63		
May ...	4'50		
June ...	0'82	67	39
July ...	4'69	88	50
August ...	5'24	77	45
September ...	4'12	70	40
October ...	5'73	60	38
November ...	5'09	59	23
December ...	4'90	49	25
Total...	<u>47'02</u>		

January to May, taken at Common Bank Sewage Works.

June to December, taken at "Oakdene," Windsor Road.

Rain guage 5ins. in diameter and 12ins. high at the rim.

All observations taken at 9-0 a.m. daily.



**TABLE II.**

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1923, for the Borough of Chorley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

**1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	8	1	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	62	9	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..	12	...	...
Total ... ..	82	10	Nil.

Table II. continued.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	...	...
unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	4	4	...	...
Other offences ...	1	1	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	10	10	Nil.	Nil.



Table II. Continued.—3. Home Work.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...

Table II. Continued.—4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses ...	61
Dressmakers ...	28
Cloggers and Shoemakers ...	27
Tailors ...	12
Miscellaneous Workshops ...	112
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	240

### 5. Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 133, 1901) ...	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. { Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	3
Inspector as remedial under the Pub- lic Health Acts, but not under the } Reports (of action taken) sent to Factory & Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901) } H.M. Inspector ...	3
Other ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ...	2

April 30th, 1924.

H. E. MIDDLEBROOKE, Medical Officer of Health.



TABLE III.

## Infectious Diseases. Ages and Wards.

	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.						
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Workhouse Chorley Residents	Workhouse not Chorley Residents	Cases removed to Hospital
Diphtheria	14	...	4	7	2	1	...	...	4	1	2	7	...	...	12
Scarlet Fever	10	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	10
Erysipelas	14	...	...	3	...	6	3	2	2	1	5	5	...	1	1
Pneumonia	45	1	10	1	...	15	13	5	21	3	9	7	3	2	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	32	2	13	16	...	1	...	...	7	2	16	3	4	...	...
Total	119	5	30	33	3	25	16	7	36	9	36	28	7	3	23

TABLE IV.

## Birth Rate, Death Rates (Comparative) for Year 1923.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	In- fluenza.	Violence.
England and Wales.	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns— Population exceed- ing 50,000, includ- ing London ...	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40
157 Smaller Towns— Population 20,000 to 50,000 ...	19.8	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38
Chorley ...	18.3	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.09	0.03	1.05	0.35



**TABLE IV. B.**  
**Comparative Vital Statistics, 1928.**

District.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate from									Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 Births) from Congenital Debility, Malformation, and Premature Birth
					Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Respiratory Diseases	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	
Accrington	44,180	14.2	58	12.3	0.76	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	36
Chadderton	29,340	17.0	110	13.7	0.54	0.17	3.30	0.10	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.00	40
Colne	25,260	15.2	111	12.7	1.10	0.27	2.05	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.03	0.03	49
Darwen	38,980	15.4	78	13.5	0.56	0.25	2.92	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.30	0.30	0.00	34
Farnworth	28,890	17.8	69	12.0	0.70	0.20	2.90	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.00	33
Heywood	27,030	16.8	103	16.5	1.25	0.22	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.22	0.03	65
Lancaster	40,990	17.2	83	12.1	1.07	0.24	0.09	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.07	24
Leigh	46,750	18.2	85	12.1	0.91	0.27	3.08	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	30
Middleton	28,870	14.7	72	12.3	0.65	0.20	1.14	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.00	21
Nelson	40,380	14.2	76	11.1	0.47	0.27	1.70	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	45
Swinton and Pendlebury...	32,000	17.0	104	12.3	0.90	0.31	1.65	0.06	0.37	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.06	38
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	30,090	19.1	83	12.0	0.86	0.33	2.19	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	43
Chorley	31,300	18.3	92	12.3	0.67	0.09	1.88	0.32	0.09	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.00	38

TABLE IV. C.

Disease.	CHORLEY.		ENGLAND AND WALES.
	Cases notified in the district.	Case rate per 1,000 living.	
Small Pox ...	0	0'00	0'06
Scarlet Fever ...	10	0'31	2'23
Diphtheria...	14	0'44	1'04
Enteric Fever ...	0	0'00	0'08
Puerperal Fever ...	2	0'06	0'06
Erysipelas ...	14	0'44	0'32



**TABLE V.**  
**Number of Cases of Tuberculosis—Ages and Wards.**

	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Removed to Sanatorium
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	34	...	3	6	10	11	2	2	11	8	12	3	33
Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary ...	25	...	3	11	8	1	1	1	3	5	9	8	3
Total ...	59	...	6	17	18	12	3	3	14	13	21	11	36

**TABLE VI.**  
**Vital Statistics, 1894 to 1923.**

Year.	Estimated Population to Middle of Year.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Deaths	Rate.
1894	24,700	847	34'33	504	20'40
1895	25,200	882	35'00	600	23'81
1896	25,700	829	32'26	582	22'64
1897	26,000	779	29'96	545	20'96
1898	26,300	799	30'38	486	18'48
1899	26,500	788	29'77	577	21'77
1900	26,740	719	26'88	577	21'57
1901	27,000	759	28'11	485	18'05
1902	27,500	790	28'72	462	16'80
1903	28,000	825	29'46	464	16'57
1904	28,500	782	27'44	455	15'96
1905	29,000	775	26'70	461	15'8
1906	28,650	791	27'61	482	16'82
1907	29,000	765	26'38	494	17'03
1908	29,300	829	28'30	468	15'97
1909	29,700	796	26'80	501	16'87
1910	30,030	781	26'01	427	14'22
1911	30,400	714	23'45	501	16'48
1912	30,700	696	22'64	501	16'32
1913	31,100	738	23'73	455	14'63
1914	31,500	756	24'00	477	15'14
1915	28,930	704	22'35	473	16'35
1916	30,672	565	18'4	445	15'8
1917	30,463	506	16'6	362	13'2
1918	34,404	452	13'1	568	18'5
1919	32,912	532	16'1	409	12'9
1920	32,853	794	24'1	403	12'2
1921	31,220	697	22'3	384	12'2
1922	31,350	573	18'2	408	13'0
<b>1923</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>18'3</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>12'3</b>



TABLE VII. Causes of Death in Age Groups and Wards.

CAUSES.	At all Ages	AGE GROUPS.								WARDS.			
		Under 1	1 and 2	2 and 5	5 and 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North	South	East	West
Measles	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	2
Whooping Cough	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	9	13	5	8	12	7
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	1	2	9	6	2	1	4	5	9	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	18	13	3	6	16	9
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	13	1	2	14	5
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	12	3	7	13	11
Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	3	4	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	19	1	5	15	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	6	4	...	...	5	5	1	4	3	10	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	4	1	...
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
Diarrhoea, &c., and Enteritis	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1

TABLE VII. Continued. Causes of Death in Age Groups and Wards.

CAUSES.	At all Ages	AGE GROUPS.								WARDS.			
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	North	South	East	West
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	2	2	5	3
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, ...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	8
Premature Birth ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	3	2
Suicide ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	3
Other Deaths from Violence ...	71	7	2	1	1	3	10	14	33	12	9	25	25
Other Defined Diseases ...	10	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	5	2
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	386	53	13	12	7	22	46	102	131	48	71	153	114



**TABLE VIII.**  
**Ages and Causes of Infantile Deaths, 1923.**

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 and under 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	9
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, Premature Birth ...	11	1	1	1	14	5	1	...	1	21
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Icterus Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Natural Causes (uncertified) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals ...	12	2	1	2	17	14	10	8	4	53

TABLE IX.

Summary of Visits Paid by the Health Visitors during the year ending December 31st, 1923.

Month.	Nurse Walsh.	Nurse Monk.	Combined Totals.
January ... ..	225	...	225
February ... ..	230	201	431
March ... ..	283	232	515
April ... ..	280	259	539
May ... ..	267	295	562
June ... ..	289	239	528
July ... ..	163	237	400
August ... ..	282	269	551
September ... ..	321	223	544
October ... ..	286	242	528
November ... ..	342	153	495
December ... ..	229	...	229
Totals ...	3197	2350	5547

Totals are made up as follows :—

	Nurse Walsh.	Nurse Monk.	Combined Totals.
1st Visits ... ..	383	243	626
Re-Visits (under 1 year)...	1087	931	2018
Re-Visits (1-5 years) ...	1549	1055	2604
Special Visits ... ..	52	14	66
No Access ... ..	126	107	233
Totals ...	3197	2350	5547
Homes Visited...	2462	1781	4243



**TABLE X.**  
**Record of Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the Year ending**  
**December 31st, 1923.**

MONTH.	1st Visits	Re-Visits		Special Visits	No Access	TOTAL	Homes Visited
		under 1 year	1-5 years				
January	75	29	99	9	13	225	173
February	50	190	144	7	40	431	347
March	65	229	189	2	30	515	404
April	44	181	277	8	29	539	420
May	46	189	282	7	38	562	430
June	64	209	227	11	17	528	409
July	37	130	212	4	17	400	310
August	59	193	270	7	22	551	412
September	46	192	295	3	8	544	415
October	60	225	227	5	11	528	387
November	29	181	278	2	5	495	368
December	51	70	104	1	3	229	168
Totals ...	626	2018	2604	66	233	5547	4243













