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BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

Annual Report

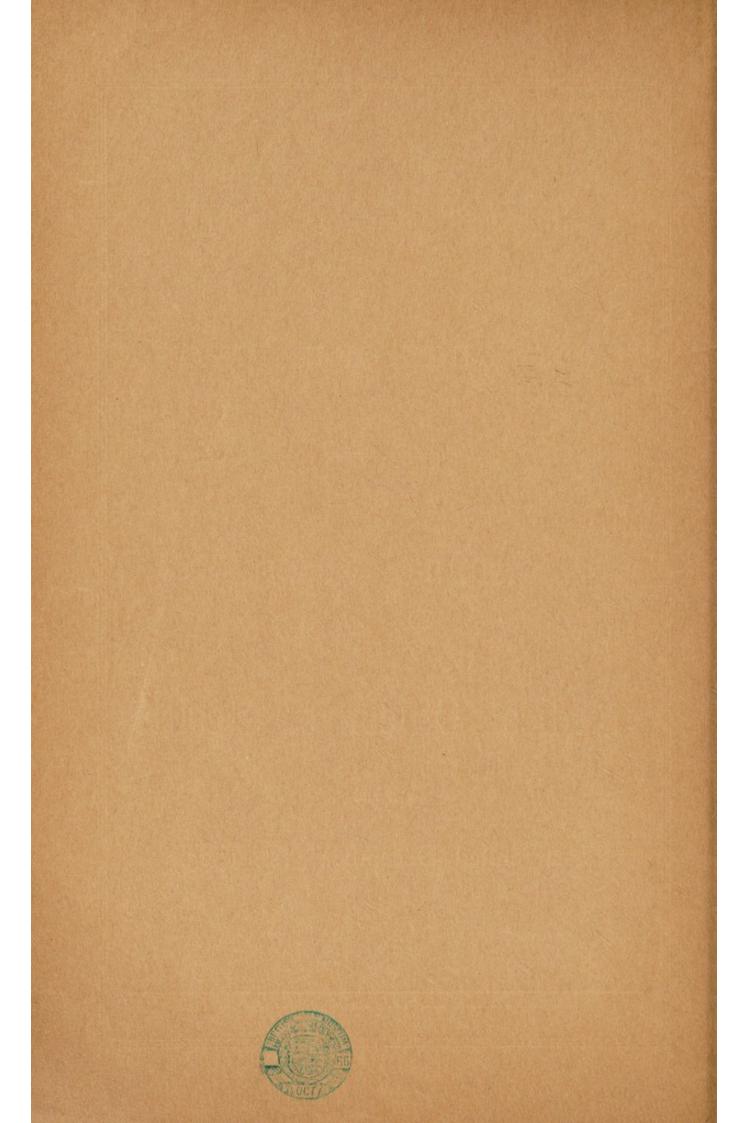
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ended December 31st, 1923.

Collins & Darwell Ltd., Printers, Hope Street, Leigh.





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Annual Report

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			CO	NTEN	VTS.					PA	GE
Acts, Private and Ac	loptive										21
Ambulance Facilities						***			43.4		20
Ashpits and Ashbins		***				111					23
Bacteriological Exa	minatio	ns	111	***				1.1			20
Births			***	***		***			***		9
Birth-rate, comparis Bye-laws .		***	***					***	***	494	11
Canal Boats Acts				**	***			***	**		
Centres for Treatme	ent										16
Clinics								444			16
Closet Accommodat								***			23
Cowsheds, Dairies a	and Mill	k Sh	iops Ac	ts							25
Day Nurseries								***			17
Death-rate, compari			***		***			***		***	11
Deaths, causes of Diarrhœa in Infants											10
Diphtheria Antitoxir											20
Disinfection			***								24
Drainage and Sewe	rage		***				***	***			23
Food Condemned								***	111		26
Food for Infants		***	***		111	***		1.64	***		16
Health Committee	414	***	***			***		**		***	3
Health Visitors	***	***	***		***		***	***	111		17
Hospitals Housing					**					***	19
Houses Unfit								444			29
Infant Mortality						***				7,	11
Infectious Diseases,										12, 13,	
Infectious Diseases	Hospita	al		444	***						19
Influenza Vaccine										***	21
Inquests Inspections, summa	rv of	***			***						26
Laboratory Work				***	***	***					20
	 1 337 - 16-						-44	***	***	***	7
Maternity and Child Midwives				***	***	***	***			***	16
Milk for Infants											16
Notices Served											27
Notifiable Diseases											12
Nuisances											27
Nursing				***							15
Ophthalmia Neonat	orum					***	***				15
Puerperal Fever									9,	10, 12,	13
Refuse Removal			***	***		-14					23
Regulations									4.0		22
Report—Ordinary			***			***	***				5
Survey		***	***	***	***	***		**	111	155	5
Sale of Food and D Sanitary Administra	rugs A			***	***	***		***	***	***	25
Scavenging			***		***	***		***	***		23
School Clinics					1						17
Sickness, cause of				***			11.5	111	211		15
Slaughter-houses		***	***	***	***				-	***	24
Smoke Observation Small Pox	S			***			***	***			19
Staff of Health Dep						111			444	4,	28
Statistics—General	***				***				4		9
Vital					***						9
Compara	ative	***	***	***	44.1			***		***	6
Tuberculosis	***	***		***	***			494	244	14, 17,	18
Venereal Diseases							***	***	**	***	18
Vital Statistics	***	177		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	9
Water Supply			***								23
Workshops	144		1	200	***		***	***	***	***	26

BOROUGH OF LEIGH, 1923.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman:

Alderman HENRY ISHERWOOD, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor T. R. GREENOUGH

Alderman	GRUNDY, J.P.	Councillor	GRUNDY
,,	W. HINDLEY	11	T. HINDLEY
Councillor	BETTON	,,	HIGENBOTTAM
11	ATHERTON	.,,	MACK
,,	COLLIER	,,	PARRY
,,	FAIRHURST	,,	YATES

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

The CHAIRMAN	Councillor	GRUNDY
The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	110	MACK
Alderman GRUNDY	,,	PARRY
Councillor FAIRHURST	11	YATES

CO-OPTED WOMEN.

THE MAYORESS (Mrs. E. Wright)	Mrs.	E.	ISI	HERWOOD
Mrs. B. COLLIER	Mrs.	E.	НС	DUGHTON
Mrs. M. HOLDEN	Mrs.	M.	A.	HARDY

Staff of Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. CLAY BECKITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

EDWIN JACKSON, A.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors:

WILLIAM T. FROST, Cert. R. San. I. ARTHUR N. NICKLIN, Cert. R. San. I.

Health Visitors:

Miss A. B. BELYEA. Miss DUNCAN.

Clerk:

S. CUNNINGHAM.



Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1923.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of the Borough of Leigh.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Health and Sanitation of your Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

This is the third of the present series of Ordinary Reports as distinguished from the periodic Survey Reports.

The shortage of houses is still causing extreme overcrowding with its accompanying interference with health and comfort. The inconvenience experienced is causing a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest very prejudicial to the well-being of those concerned.

I regret to have again to report a diminution in the number of births. The figure is now below that of the average of the last 10 years by 5 per 1,000. It is 853 compared with 897 last year.

The birth-rate is for the first time below that of England and Wales, but well above the rate of most Lancashire towns, as the following table of comparison shows:—

6

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

								DEATH	RATE	FROM			
District	Popula- tion	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Death Rate	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis	Non-Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	Other Respira- tory Discases	Measles	Whoopi'g Cough	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	Scarlet Fever	Diphth- eria	Enteric
Accrington	44,180	14-2	92	12.3	92-0	0.92	0.15	00-0	0.00	60-0	00.00	0.00	0-00
CHADDERTON	29,340	17.0	110	13.7	0.54	0-17	3.3	0.10	0.17	90-0	0.03	0.10	0.00
COLNE	25,260	15-2	1111	12.7	1.10	0-27	2.05	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.03	0.03
DARWEN	38,980	15.4	78	13.5	92.0	0-25	2.92	0.30	00.0	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.00
FARNWORTH	28,890	17.8	69	12.0	2.0	ō-0	5-6	0.1	0.1	0.17	00-0	0-03	00-0
LANCASTER	40,990	17-2	83	12.1	1.07	0-24	60-0	0.05	0.17	6-0	0.05	0.05	0.02
LEIGH	46,750	18.2	85	12.1	0.91	0.27	3.08	00.0	0.17	90.0	0.04	0.05	0.04
MIDDLETON	28,870	14.7	72	12.3	0.65	0-50	1-14	0-50	0.03	0.13	0.10	0.03	0.00
NELSON	40,380	14.5	92	111-1	0.47	0-27	1.7	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.00	00-0	0.05
SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY	32,000	17.0	104	12.3	06-0	0-31	1.65	90-0	0.37	0.12	0.12	00-0	90-0
WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH	30,090	19.8	83	12.0	98-0	0.33	2.19	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.07	00-0	00-0
Сноксеу	31,300	18.3	66	12.3	19-0	60-0	1.88	0.35	60-0	0.58	0.00	0.03	0.00
ENGLAND AND WALES		19.7	69	11-2						1			

The progressive fall in the infantile death rate is a very pleasing feature however; the deaths under one year were 73, making a rate per 1,000 births of 85. The following table shows the number of deaths and rate for each of the last 10 years:—

Year.	No. of deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 births.
1914	142	115
1915	185	165
1916	136	134
1917	106	116
1918	135	143
1919	100	101
1920	130	106
1921	131	119.2
1922	88	89
1923	73	85

The arrangements you have from time to time approved for the care of the mothers and babies must I think receive credit for such striking diminution in the loss of infantile life.

This contention is amply verified when the death rate of infants belonging to the Welfare Centre is compared with that of the infants who have not come under the influence of the service.

Of the 853 children born 387, or over 45 per cent., were brought to the Welfare and registered on the books.

Of this 45 per cent. only 4 died, while of the remaining 55 per cent. 69 died. If the 35 infants be excluded who died during the first month and therefore practically condemned before coming under the influence of post-natal environment, there still remains 34 who would have an equal chance of survival to the Welfare infants.

The disparagy in results cannot be attributed to any one factor, but I consider the most potent to be feeding.

If the child is not breast-fed the diet very irregularly administered usually consists of condensed milk, patent foods, unclean cow's milk improperly diluted, etc., whereas at the Centre breast feeding and dried milk only are prescribed and with precise directions as to quantity and regularity,

Of the superiority of dried milk over other foods for infants, except breast milk, I am convinced on the following grounds:—

- (a) Its comparative purity.
- (b) Economy and safety of storing in small houses.
- (c) Low susceptibility of contamination.
- (d) Less danger of older children purloining it at the expense of the infant.

On taking a survey of the work carried out during the year in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare and the results thereof, I am satisfied the right lines are being pursued and the money spent thoroughly justified.

I have to acknowledge indebtedness to various charitable agencies for assistance in circumstances of distress and difficulty outside the scope of the Municipal Organisation.

Particularly I would mention the Save the Children Fund, the Needlework Guild, the District Nursing Association, the Guild of Help, the Leigh Health Society and the Women's Guild of Service.

My thanks are due to the ladies who so generously give their services week by week to assist in carrying on the work at the Welfare Centre.

Without their help the paid staff would have to be enlarged or the work considerably diminished.

A very large amount of work has been done by the department during the year and I have to thank every member of the staff for their hearty co-operation.

At the same time I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the cordial support always afforded me by the Health Committee and the Council.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area acres (Census 1921)			6,359
Population (Census 1921)			45,545
Population (Registrar-General's Estima	ite)		46,750
Density of Population per acre			7.35
Number of Inhabited Houses (1923)			9,551
Number of New Houses Certified in 19	23		34
Total at end of 1923			9,585
Number of Families or Separate Occupie	ers (1	923)	10,230
Number of Persons per House			4.87
Rateable Value	£23	31,757	ios. od.
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate			£855
Poor Rate			7/-
General District Rate			5/6-

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1923.

		Total.		Male.		Female.
Births {Legitimate Illegitimate		827		423		404
Illegitimate		26		12		14
Deaths		568		319		249
Number of women dying conse	in, or quence	in e of, child	l-birth	{fror	n seps	is, 1 r causes, 5

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :-

Total, 73. Legitimate, 71; Illegitimate, 2

Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil.

- ,, Whooping Cough (all ages), 8.
- , Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 3.

Specify any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment:—

Cancer, with	a death-ra	te per 1000	of population	 	0.95
Bronchitis				959	1:40

		Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Phthisis Death- rate.	Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
1922		21'1	14.2	1.02	89
1923		18.2	12.1	0.01	85
Mean of 10 years					
1913-1922		23.21	15.7	1.10	127
Increase or Decreasin 1923 on—	se				
Ten Years' Averag	e	- 5.0	- 3.6	-0.28	- 42
Previous Year		- 2.9	- 2'4	-0.19	- 4

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1923.
GENERAL DISEASES, estimated on the figures given by the
Registrar General.

			No. of deaths.	Per cent. of total of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population.
1	Epidemic Diarrhœa		3	0.25	0.09
	Specific Fevers		5	0.88	0.10
	Influenza		17	2.99	0.36
	2. CONSTITUTIONAL DISE	EAS	ES.		
a	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	n	43	7.26	0.01
b	Other Tubercular Diseases		13	2.58	0.52
С	Cancer		45	7.92	0.92
	3. DEVELOPMENTAL DISE	EAS	E.		
a	Congenital Debility		27	4.75	0.24
L	OCAL DISEASES.				
1	Heart and Circulatory System		70	12.32	1'49
2	Respiratory System—				
	a Bronchitis		70	12.32	1'49
	b Pneumonia		70	12.32	1.49
3	Urinary System		13	2.58	0.22
4	Reproductive System—				
	Parturition		5	0.88	0.10
	Puerperal Fever		1	0.12	0.03
V	IOLENT CAUSES.				
I	Accidents		31	5'45	0.66
2	Suicides		6	1.05	0.13
	Other Diseases		139	24.46	2.97

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

	Birthrate			Annual D	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.	er 1,000 Pc	ypulation.			Rate per 1,000 Births.	per irths.
	Popula- tion.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox. Measles.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diph- theria.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under
Leigh	18.2	12.1	0.04	00.0	00.0	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.78	3.5	85
England and Wales	19-7	11-6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	2.0	0.44	7.7	69
105 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	20.4	11-6	0.01	00-0	0-15	0-03	0-12	60-0	0.40	6-6	72
155 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	19-8	10-6	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.05	0.10	90-0	0.38	6-4	69
London	20-2	11-2	0.01	:	80-0	0.05	60-0	0.13	0.45	10-2	09

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

The following diseases were compulsorily notifiable in the district:—

Smallpox

Cholera

Membranous Croup

Erysipelas

Scarlet Fever

Typhus Fever

Typhoid Fever

Enteric Fever

Continued Fever

Relapsing Fever

Puerperal Fever

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Tuberculosis

Malaria

Dysentery

Trench Fever

Acute Primary Pneumonia

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Case Rate per 1000 living, Leigh.
Small Pox	 0,00
Scarlet Fever	 3.40
Diphtheria	 0.83
Enteric Fever	 0.08
Puerperal Fever	 0.06
Erysipelas	 0'42

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, Number of Deaths from these Diseases, Number of Cases removed to Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1923:—

	1				1	CASES	NOTHER	0 03		1	,		1		-HOSPITA	TTAL
	1															-2
	u səs	awos					8.	SJI	SJI	SJI	SJI	sin	.61		01	togong
DISEASE		er 1	sies	srea/	sres.	ears.).cut	eo.C.	еэл (l year	eak s	Neu	ao pt	I De	pered	ni sdi Istiq d sno sib o
	atoT a lla	bnU	2-1	(8-2	F-8	(g-p	01-9	10-13	12-50	20-22	32-41	29-9F	re gg		Ros	Hosi
Smallpox		1	1	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	39	1	1	62	3	I	14	4	4	6	1	-	1	н	33	1
Erysipelas	20	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	6	2	I	1	1
Scarlet Fever	173	-	9	00	21	13	59	91	00	6	I	-	1	2 I	24	63
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	1	62	C\$	63
Puerperal Fever	3	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	63	1	1	1	1	62	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	I
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	ì	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1		1	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I		i	1	1	1
Trench Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	61	-	I	-	ì	1	1	3	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia			-	c	-		1.0	1						0		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia /	25	-	+	N .	4	1	7	0	4	3	0	4	1	0/	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Males	21	1	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	00	3	4	1	26	1	!
Females	28	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	20	1.2	9	1	1	1	1	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis-Males	17	1	1	1	I	1	10	0	3	4	1	1	I	00	1	1
Females	19	1	1	1	63	1	3	4	4	3	1		1	10	1	1
Measles and German Measles	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	-
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	10	1	1	I	1	33	10	Н	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Any other Diseases notified in the District	1-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	486	26	11	14	32	22	66	71	31 (63	2 61	4	4 13	12	99I	00

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 85 newly ascertained cases of all forms of Tuberculosis notified during the year, with 56 deaths, giving a death-rate of 1'19 per 1000, of which 0'91 was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Dispensary and Sanatorium treatment is carried out by the County Council; also institutional treatment of surgical Tuberculosis. The Chief Dispensary of one of the County Areas is situated in the Borough. Five deaths due to Tuberculosis occurred in cases which had not been previously notified as suffering from the disease.

	Dea	N	26	00	34
	65	124	:	:	1 :
	ove	M	:	:	1:
	12	124	-	-	1 01
	15	M	4	-	100
io	All Under 1-2 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 30-35 35-45 45-65 over 65 Dea	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	1 4 4 5 812 3 6 4 126	Non-Pulmonary 17 19 1 1 1 5 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 1 1	1 1 2 2 6 7 7 4 3 9 12 15 3 6 5 2 34
SI	100	M	3		100
2	12	(1)	61	(0	1 12
5	80	M	00	4	1 21
RC	8	í-	10	4	10
E	10-0	M	:	· cs	100
CE	10	14	:	4	4
H	10-1	M	4	(1)	1
1		ís.	4	(1)	1
PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.	5-1	M	н	ro.	19
	-	14	:	1	1:
0	1,5	-	:	:	1:
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N.	Age	M	21 28	17	Totals 38 47
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			Pulmonary	- In	To
			101	P.	
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			on on	7	

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Under 5 years		 10
Scholars (5 to 14 ye	ears)	 21
Domestic		 14
Cotton Operatives		 14
Coal Miners		 10
Labourers		 2
No occupation		 10
Tram Driver	***	 I
Clerk		 I
Iron Moulder		 I
Iron Worker		 1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

-	CA	SES.				
Number Notified.	Tre	ated.	Vision Un-	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
	At Home.	In Hospital.	impaired.			
23	22	I	23	Nil	Nil	Nil

4.—CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

From information received by circularising the general practitioners, consulting death returns, and cause of absence from School of elementary school children, I gather Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases have been the cause of an unusual amount of sickness in the district. Whooping Cough was very prevalent amongst children. School closure was not found necessary.

5.—NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AND HOSPITALS.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General.—A local District Nursing Association, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, carries on a very useful work. Two fully-trained Nurses are engaged and render very highly appreciated service in the homes. They are not allowed to visit infectious cases. There is no definite scheme of co-operation between the Association and the Health Department of the local authority, but constant reference from one to the other is carried out by the staffs. The Corporation does not subscribe to the funds of the Nursing Association. Occasionally a local private trained nurse is available for engagement, but such services are usually supplied through private nurses' homes in one of the neighbouring towns.
- (b) Infectious Diseases.—The Health Visitors meet the demand as far as possible in the case of children suffering from Measles, Diarrhœa, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, &c. A local voluntary organisation—Women's Guild of Service—supplies, free of charge to the patients, a non-practising midwife to attend cases suffering from Puerperal Fever. The

midwife engaged with the case is then able to continue her ordinary practice after disinfection, but is expected to contribute some portion of her fee to the funds of the Guild. The arrangement has worked admirably, and is thoroughly appreciated by midwives and medical practitioners. The Local Authority has no interest in the scheme, and has not contributed to the funds of the Guild.

MIDWIVES.

No midwives supplied or subsidised by the Public Health Authority. There are 16 midwives practising in the district. The service is sufficiently supplied, but the work is very unevenly distributed, a few midwives having nearly all the practice.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—There is one centre, situated at Stone House, St. Helens Road, and is provided by the Local Authority. Meetings are held weekly on Monday afternoons for weighing, consultations and distribution of food. Ante-natal consultations are carried out at Stone House at the same time. No medical treatment is carried out; cases requiring it are referred to their own doctor. An instructional Sewing Class is held weekly on Tuesday afternoons under the supervision of the Health Visitors. The following are a few of the details of the work for 1923:—

387 babies were entered on the books.

2217 attendances by infants.

1957 consultations.

96 ante-natal consultations.

4 deaths of babies on the books.

70 pints of fresh milk were given.

10630 lb. packets of dried milk were given.

8279 lb. packets of dried milk were sold.

30 4 oz. pots of virol were given.

1073 4 oz. pots of virol were sold.

22 maternity bags were lent.

473 articles of clothing distributed to necessitous cases. 88 oz. Emulsion (given).

17 bottles of Horlicks sold.

The Health Visitors' work is summarised thus :-

Primary Visits		 		794
Re-visits		 2616 under over 1	ı year, year,	1520 1096
Still-births		 		35
Ophthalmia Ne	onatorum	 		292
Attandances at	Centre	 		333
Visits to Works	shops	 		28
Interviews		 		268
Ante-Natal Visi	ts	 		30
Puerperal Fever	Visits	 		11

- (b) Day Nurseries .- There are none in the district.
- (c) School Clinics.

(1)	Clinic. Inspection	 Sessions per Week. One	Accommodation. 2 Waiting Rooms and 1 Consulting Room
(2)	Minor Ailment Treatment	 Six	 Waiting Room, Dressing Room
(3)	Ophthalmic	 One as required	 Waiting Room, Ophthalmic Room
(4)	Aural	 One	 Waiting Room, Consulting Room
	Dental	 Four	 Waiting Room, Surgery, Recovery Room
(6)	Operative (Tonsils and Adenoids)	 One as required	 Waiting Room, Anæsthetic Room, Operation Room, Recovery Room.

All the Clinics are held at Stone House, St. Helens Road, and are provided by the Leigh Education Committee.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**—This service is under the control of the Lancashire County Council. The central dispensary of one of the areas is situated in the town. The following statement showing treatment, etc., was supplied by the Consulting Tuberculosis Officer:—

	dults. d over.	Childr	en.	Total.
No. of cases admitted to Sanatoria	14	2		16
No. of cases admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	42			42
No. of cases admitted to General Hospitals	7	14		21
No. of cases granted Skin Hospital Treatment	7 .	6		13
No. of cases granted the provision of Special Surgical Appliance	2	3		5
No. of cases granted Dispensary Supervision, with provision of Special Nourishment	5	. –		5
No. of cases granted Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment 2	87	100		387
No. of cases under supervision on 31st December, 1923	238	91		329
Pulmonary	81 17	8 74 4	-91	$153 \\ 155 \\ 21$ 329

The County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 13 Church Street, is open each Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock and also on the second Thursday in each month at 6-30 p.m. for patients who are working. Close co-operation has thus been maintained between Medical Practitioners, including the School Medical Officer, who regularly sends children with suspicious symptoms, and the Tuberculosis Staff. Working in close association with the Dispensary, there is a voluntary Care Committee which meets monthly at the Dispensary for the purpose of providing clothing, nourishment, &c., for poor consumptives in order to enable them to persevere with their long course of treatment and prevent their becoming chargeable to the Guardians.

(e) Venereal Diseases.—The scheme for treatment is administered by the County Council.

There is no centre for treatment in the town, but a choice can be made from Bolton, Wigan, Manchester, Salford and Warrington, all very accessible, and fares are paid in necessitous cases.

The Health Department acts as an information bureau to patients and medical practitioners.

The County Council supplies outfits for the collection of specimens and examinations free of charge. Salvarsan substitutes are also supplied free to approved medical practitioners. The service provided is decidedly adequate, but patients fail to embrace the full benefit by stopping treatment prematurely. Some compulsory means to ensure full course is necessary before the expenditure entailed can be considered remunerative.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

- Tuberculosis.—Institutional accommodation is provided entirely by the Lancashire County Council. There is no County residential institution in the Borough.
 - 2. Maternity.—There is no provision in the district for normal or abnormal cases of maternity. Cases are obliged to go to St. Mary's Hospital Manchester, the Leigh Union Hospital (situated outside the Borough), or the Bolton Nursing Home. Provision is greatly needed; the overcrowded condition of many houses, with the lack of accommodation, leads to situations of positive indecency. The risk of infection is also enormously increased.
 - 3. Children.—No provision has been made for hospital treatment of children. The Local Authority subscribes £26 5s. od. per annum to the Manchester Children's Hospital. Most cases requiring hospital treatment find their way to this institution, and a few to the Leigh Infirmary.
 - 4. Fever.—The Infectious Disease Hospital for the Borough of Leigh is under the control of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, and is for the districts of Leigh Borough, Atherton, Tyldesley and Golborne Urban Districts, and Leigh Rural District. It is situated at Astley, outside the Borough. There are 128 beds for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Puerperal Fever, &c.
 - 5. Smallpox.—Provision is made through the Leigh Joint Hospital Board, which has a hospital containing 32 beds for a population of approximately 100,000, situated at Astley, near the isolation hospital for other infectious diseases. There was no case reported during the year.

6. Others.-Nil.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HOSPITALS, &c.

0311	TAIL	,,	acc	1
	£	s.	d.	
	8	8	0	
	5	5	0	
	50	8	0	
	3	3	0	
	26	5	0	
	10	10	0	
***	10	10	0	
£	5114	9	0	
		£ 8 5 50 3 26 10	£ s 8 8 5 5 50 8 26 5 10 10 10 10	5 5 0 50 8 0 3 3 0 26 5 0 10 10 0

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

None is provided.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases.—A motor ambulance for removal of infectious cases to the Sanatorium at Astley is provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and is housed at the Sanatorium.
- (b) For non-infectious cases.—Two motor ambulances are provided by the Local Authority and housed at the Fire Station. Cases of accident within the Borough are removed free. A moderate charge is made to others; this is modified or excused in necessitous cases.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

Arrangements exist with the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of swabs and sputum, the carrying out of Widal test, and examination of cerebro-spinal fluid. Telegraphic communication is made to the medical practitioner in cases of positive results, and a report by post is sent in every case to this department.

The following table shows the number submitted during the year, with the results:—

Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swab	 1	 19	 20
Sputum	 3	 7	 10
Faeces	 _	 _	 3

Diphtheria anti-toxin and swabs are supplied by the Local Authority, and special arrangements are made to facilitate the distribution to medical practitioners so that they may always have in their possession one swab and a preliminary dose of serum for immediate use. They are encouraged to administer an early application even to very doubtful cases of the disease. Thirty-doses were supplied during the year.

INFLUENZA VACCINE.

Influenza vaccine is stocked for the free use of local medical practitioners. They were circularised of the fact last year. None has been applied for this year.

PRIVATE AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Name of Act	Date of Adoption.
Leigh Corporation Act	September, 1903
Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1879	In or about 1879
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	27th November, 1889
Private Street Works Act, 1892	30th July, 1895
Libraries Act, 1892	27th September, 1892
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	manufaction for the control
Parts II. and III.	. 26th April, 1892
Parts IV. and V.	9th November, 1900
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	
Part III.	. 11th March, 1902
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	. 14th October, 1902
Museum and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	11th March, 1902

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907:
Part II., Sections 22, 30 and 33
Part III., Sections 34, 36, 37, 49 and 51
Part IV., Sections 55, 56, 63, 64 and 65
Part V. (whole)
Part X. (whole)

By Order of the Local Government Board, dated 1st May, 1913, which Order repealed the following Sections of the Leigh Corporation Act, 1903: Sections, 151, 167 (so far as relates to Sec. 34 of the Act of 1907), 210, 211 and 212.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

	Date when Approved by Government Council. Department.
Prohibition of Book-making, Betting	g
or Wagering in Public Places	16th Oct. 1900 —
Compulsory Lighting of Vehicles	13th Mar. 1900 3rd May 1900
Prevention of Danger from Telegrap	h
Wires, &c.	12th Mar. 1901 7th Oct. 1901
Markets	30th Aug. 190115th Oct. 1901
Omnibuses	10th Sept. 190126th Oct. 1901
Management, Use and Regulation of	of
the Public Baths	10th Sept. 190129th Oct. 1901
Drainage of Existing Buildings	8th April 190231st May 1902
New Streets and Buildings	10th June 1902 13th Aug. 1902
Slaughter-houses	14th Oct. 190229th Nov. 1902
Offensive Trades	14th Oct. 190229th Nov. 1902
Common Lodging-houses	14th Oct. 190229th Nov. 1902
Nuisances	9th Nov. 1903 2nd Jan. 1904
Tents, Vans, Sheds and simila Structures used for Human Habi	
Provision of Means of Escape in cas	
of Fire in certain Factories and	
Workshops in the Borough of	of
Leigh	8th June 1909 2nd July 1909
For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Leigh and fo	
the Prevention of Nuisances	
Rear Lights on Vehicles	8th Oct. 1912 28th Nov. 1912
For Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading b	of
Young Persons	10th Aug. 192022nd Jan. 1921
Regulations with respect to Dairies Cowsheds and Milkshops	
Regulations as to Internal Wate	
Fittings, Service Pipes, &c.	
Regulating the Travelling and Pre	-
vention of Nuisances in Moto	
Omnibuses	13th June 192223rd Aug. 1922
Pleasure Grounds	12th Dec. 19227th Feb. 1923

7.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) Water Supply.—Purchased in bulk from the Liverpool Corporation. It is frequently chemically examined and found satisfactory. The lead solvency action found to exist some years ago is effectively checked by systematic treatment. Service reservoir equals one day's supply. Average daily consumption per head, 19:86 gallons. The provision is far from satisfactory both on account of lack of permanency of the supply and the insignificant storage capacity.
- (b) Drainage and Sewerage.—The whole of the Urban portion of the district is sewered. There is no separate system for surface water. The sewage is treated by the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, situated in the Borough, by means of bacteria filter beds. The effluent is satisfactory.
 - (c) Closet Accommodation.

Numbe	r of Hous	ses		 9585
Fresh V	Water Clo	sets		 8089
Waste	Water Cl	osets		 853
Privies	1		***	 373
Pails				 5

Twenty-two conversions of privies to fresh water closets were carried out during the year. The remainder are being converted where a sewer is available.

- (d) Scavenging.—Street scavenging is in the hands of the Borough Surveyor. House refuse removal is carried out by the Health Department.
 - (1) Ashpits and Bins in the District :-

Dry Ashpits		 	 3884
Wet Ashpits		 	 186
Bins	***	 	 1800

(2) Number of Ashpits, Bins and Pails emptied :-

Ashbins emptied	 	94,360
Ashpits emptied	 	50,177
Loads removed	 	10,901
Weight of Refuse	 	16,024 tons
Total cost of removal	 	£3,708
Cost per ton	 	4s. 7.75d.
Dealt with at Destructor	 	11,210 tons
Delivered to Tips		4.814 tons

(e) Canal Boats Acts.

Inspected			 55
Registered and in use			 149
New Boats registered			 6
No infringements were	repor	ted	 _

(f) Slaughter-houses.

Registered	 	 	14
Licensed	 	 	6
Total	 	 	20

They are all private, mostly small, and scattered about the district. They are kept clean, well whitewashed, and the occupiers carry out the Bye-laws. One hundred and ninety-one inspections were made during the year. No complaint was reported to the Authority.

(g) Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.—The following table shews the number of infectious diseases notified in the Borough during the year, with the number of cases removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for isolation and treatment:—

	No. of Cases notified.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.
Diphtheria	39	 I	 33	 I
Erysipelas	20	 -	 I	 -
Scarlet Fever	173	 2	 124	 2
Enteric Fever	4	 2	 2	 2
Puerperal Fever	3	 1	 2	 I
Ophthalmia Neonatoru	m 23	 _	 _	 _
Chicken-pox (voluntary	y) 10	 _	 	 _
Pneumonia	53	 70	 -	 -
Cerebro Spinal Fever	. 1	 I	 I	 1
Encephalitis Lethurgica	a 4	 1	 3	 I

Disinfection of premises and materials is carried out by the staff of the Health Department. All dwelling-houses are dealt with on death, removal or convalescence of infectious patients. Other premises are frequently disinfected on request and where necessity is apparent. The Schools are also frequently disinfected—particularly during periods of epidemics or the known presence of an infectious child. Private Schools are treated on request. Formaline lamps are used for buildings and a steam disinfector is available for clothes, bedding, etc. Two horse vans are supplied, one for collecting, the other for returning the materials. Two hundred and ninety-seven premises were disinfected during the year, on account of the following diseases:—

Scarlet Fever		 	163
Enteric Fever		 	3
Diphtheria		 	40
Phthisis		 	84
Cancer		 	3
Encephalitis Leth	argica	 	1
Erysipelas		 	I
Cerebro Spinal Fe	 	I	
Puerperal Fever		 	1
Schools :- Scarlet	Fever	 	I

(h) The Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops are frequently inspected and suggestions for minor improvements carried out.

There are 45 Cowkeepers registered and 21 purveyors of milk not keeping cows. Ninety-one inspections were made during the year. The premises and methods of handling the milk are fairly satisfactory. No case was reported to the Authority.

(i) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—The Lancashire County Council carry out the duties under these Acts. Samples for Analysis are taken by the County Police.

The local Police Superintendent reports that during 1923 the following samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination:—

Milk			 	80
Butter			 	7
Margar	ine		 	7
Lard			 	8
Cheese		144	 	10
Pepper			 -	6
Cocoa			 	1
Coffee	***		 	7
Cream			 	2
Sauce			 ***	1
Jelly			 	- 1
Jam			 	1
	Total		 	131

There were no prosecutions during the year.

(j) In addition the following unsound food was condemned and destroyed:—

Beef	 		2412 lbs.
Pork	 		847 ,,
Fish	 	***	20431 ,,
Fruit	 		1127 ,,
Rabbits	 		84 ,,

(k) Summary of Inspections.-

In connection with Infectiou	s Disea	ses (a) P	rimary		226
		(b) R	evisits		383
Under Section 17 Housing a	nd Tow	n Plannir	ng Act, 19	909	Nil
Slaughter-houses					191
Piggeries				***	167
Dairies and Cowsheds					91
Milk Shops					68
Bakehouses					111
Common Lodging-houses					19
Houses let in lodgings		***			48
Vans and Tents					25
Offensive Trades					177
Factories					21
Workshops and Workplaces	· · ·				174
Schools					101

Smoke Observation	s					54
Ice Cream Makers						63
Canal boats						55
Ashpits emptied					501	77
Ashbins emptied					943	60
(1) Notices Served.						
(a) Informal.				674		
(b) Statutory				530		
				55		
(m) Nuisances.						
Number dealt v	with			2813		
	d to Hea	Ith Com		436		
ahatad	after not			403		
	without			2343		
,, ,,	Without			~343		
The nuisances arose in c	onnection	with th	e follow	ing cond	ditions :	
Defective House Drains					724	
Gulliag					382	
Sink Dines					107	
Water Classic					591	
Priving					42	
Spouting					271	
,, Roofs					101	
,, Pavements, Ch					61	
Dis-repair of Houses					283	
Filthy Houses					16	
Damp Houses					191	
Insufficient Ventilation					17	
Dis-repair of Ashpits					27	
- Part - Part				0.00	,	

8.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Office held. Name. Qualifications. Other offices held.

Medical Officer M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., School Medical of Health...J. Clay Beckitt... D.P.H. ... Officer Med.Off.M.&C.W.

Chief Sanitary Inspector...Edwin Jackson... A.R.S.I. Inspector under ... the Canal Boats Acts. Rat Officer

Sanitary
Inspector...Wm. T. Frost ... Cert. R.S.I ...

do. ...Arthur N. Nicklin do.

Health Visitor ...Miss Belyea ...General Training C.M.B., R.S.I., Certificate for Women Health Visitors and School Nurses ...

do. Miss Duncan ...General Training, Fever Training and C.M.B.

Clerk ...S. Cunningham

9.—HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :-	
(a) by private enterprise	18
(b) As part of Municipal Housing Scheme	16
No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building	
Scheme	Nil
Unfit Dwelling-houses.—	
Inspection—	
(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing	
Acts)	967
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regula-	
tions, 1910	32
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	5
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all repects reasonably fit for human	
habitation	967
Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.	
Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	
or their Officers	891
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	530
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by Owners	498
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
Owners	1411

(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by Owners (b) by Local Authority in default of	Nil
Owners	Nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 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	5
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having been rendered	
fit	Nil
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1923—Conversion of privies.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District—Houses and completion of Conversions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



J. CLAY BECKITT, Medical Officer of Health.





