

[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Leigh Borough.

Contributors

Leigh (Lancashire, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1951

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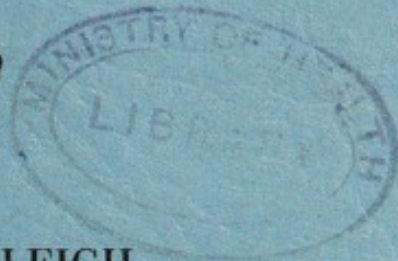
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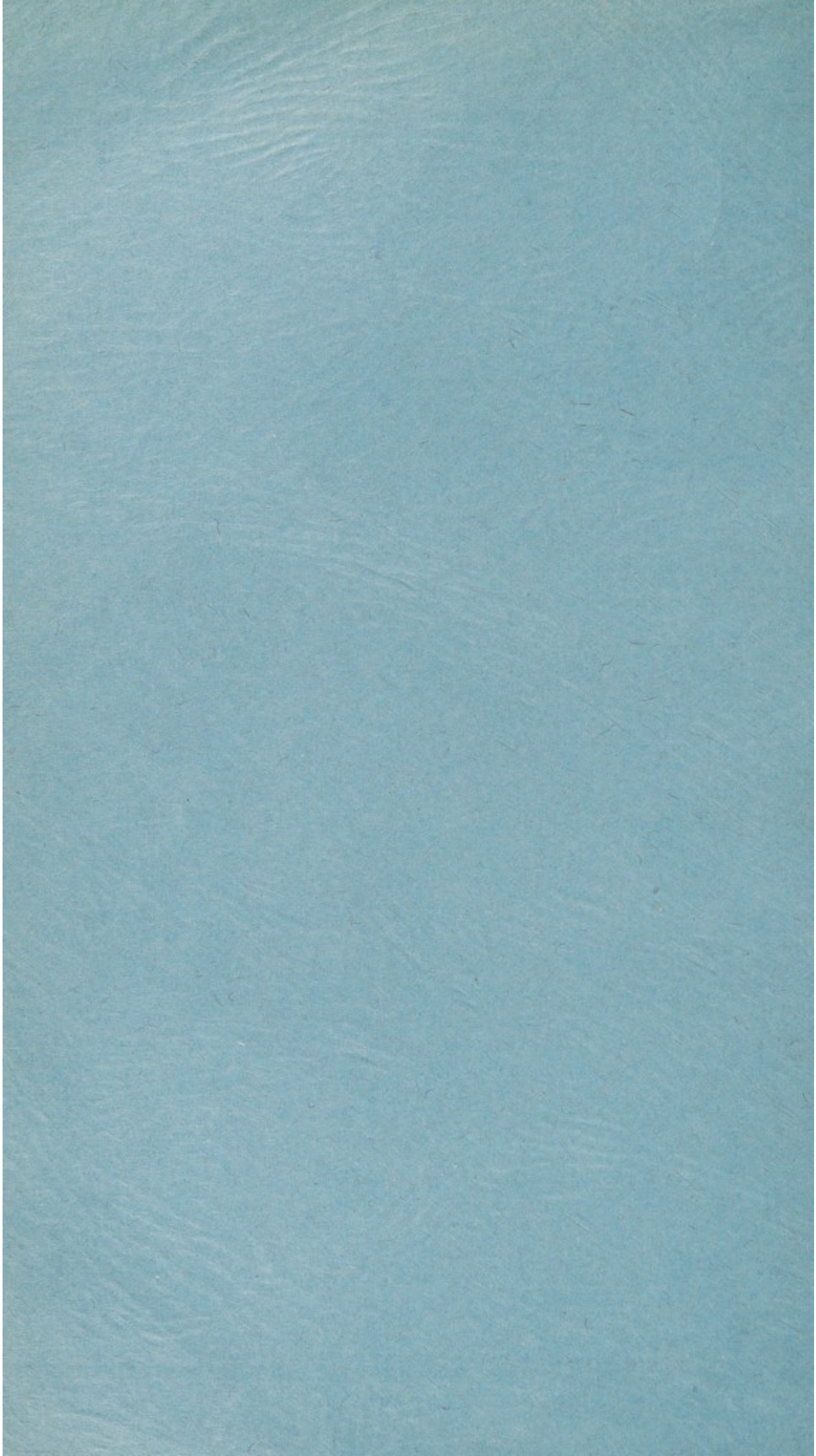
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BOROUGH OF LEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
YEAR 1951



BOROUGH



OF LEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year 1951

Health Committee :

Chairman :

Councillor T. HOURIGAN, J.P., C.C.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. JAMESON

His Worship The Mayor—WILLIAM WOLSTENCROFT, J.P.

Alderman W. Collier, J.P.	Councillor H. Gough
„ N. Fairhurst, J.P.	„ E. Green
„ H. Gough, J.P.	„ W. Hilton, J.P., C.C.
„ W. Hindley, J.P.	„ P. Hull
„ W. Kearney, J.P.	„ J. Jones
Councillor C. H. Bratt, J.P.	„ Rev. R. J. King
„ E. Ditcher	„ F. Taylor
„ F. Gibson	

Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of
Atherton, Horwich, Tyldesley and Westhoughton

also

Divisional and School Medical Officer of the No. 11 Health Division
of the Lancashire County Council

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

HARRY CLUSKY

also

Inspector of Canal Boats : Rodent Officer : Inspector under Shops Act

District Sanitary Inspectors :

John P. Dixon	Arthur L. Hope
Harold Plinston	John Wilcock

Clerical Staff :

<i>Chief Clerk :</i>	Eric H. Haslam
<i>Junior Clerks :</i>	Miss Mary Neary
„ „	Miss Alwyn Hurst (from 1/6/51)
„ „	Miss Brenda M. Parr (resigned 19/4/51)


SYNOPSIS

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Services in the Borough Page 18

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and other diseases Page 24

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Section A

**STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE
AREA**

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
LEIGH.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I again have the honour to present for your information and consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Leigh for the year ending 31st December, 1951, together with certain relevant statistical information.

Statistics

The population of the district has been estimated at 48,480.

During the year there were 738 births, 26 of which unfortunately were still-born. In the preceding year there were 806 births including 20 still-births. Thus the Birth Rate has fallen from 16.5 per 1,000 population in 1950 to 14.7 this year, whereas the Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births has risen from 24 to 35 over the same period.

As last year, there was one maternal death so that the reduced birth rate reflects itself in a slightly higher Maternal Mortality Rate for the year of 1.4.

Eighteen infants failed to survive to their first birthday giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 25.

Deaths from all causes totalled 618 as against 577 the previous year giving a Death Rate of 12.7 as against 11.8 in 1950. As previously diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for the majority of deaths.

Health Services

The Lancashire County Council, through its Divisional Health Administration Scheme, 1947, has continued to provide the personnel health services in the district, essential details of which will be found in Section B of this report.

Infectious Disease

There has been no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the Borough during the year though influenza was troublesome in the earlier months and measles was prevalent throughout. Observations on the individual diseases will be found in Section " C " and relevant statistics in Section " A."

Sanitary Circumstances

As previously the sanitary circumstances of the district have been kept under close review during the year. Special attention has been paid to food, water housing, other premises, smoke abatement and sanitary provision. Important steps towards safer food were taken during the year including the formation of the " Cleaner Food Guild " and the Senior Sanitary Inspector is to be congratulated for the success of his long and untiring efforts to this end.

Again I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my grateful thanks to you, to the loyal support and help of the members of the Public Health Department and to the Chief Officials and the staffs of their Departments for their interest, help and co-operation on many matters.

Yours sincerely,

T. PATTON SEWELL.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1950 and 1951 :—

	1950	1951
Population	48,900	48,480
Number of Deaths (corrected)	577	618
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.8	12.7
Deaths of Infants under one year	15	18
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 registered live births)... ..	19	25
Number of Live Births registered (corrected)	806	712
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.5	14.7
Number of Still births (corrected)	20	26
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	24	35
Number of Illegitimate Births	26	24
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	32.26	32.52
Maternal Deaths	1	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.24	1.40
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	1.21	1.36
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	9
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.29	0.18
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	14	14
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.29	0.28

Local Statistics.

The Borough covers an area of 6,359 acres.

Population (Census 1931)	45,317
No. of inhabited houses end of 1951 according to rate books	14,862
Rateable value	£257,386
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,017

Total Deaths for the Year 1951

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	5	4	9
do. Other	3	2	5
Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	10	9	19
do. Lung, Bronchus	7	2	9
do. Breast	—	5	5
do. Uterus	—	2	2
do. Other	30	31	61
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	2	3
Diabetes	2	2	4
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	32	43	75
Coronary Disease Angina	40	26	66
Hypertension with heart disease	9	8	17
Other heart diseases... ..	48	50	98
Other circulatory diseases	6	8	14
Influenza	7	8	15
Pneumonia	12	12	24
Bronchitis	30	24	54
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	5	10
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	5	2	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	38	41	79
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	3
All other accidents	8	10	18
Suicide	6	1	7
TOTAL	317	301	618

General Death Rates

	Leigh	148 Smaller Towns	England and Wales
1926... ..	13.3	10.6	11.6
1927... ..	12.7	11.3	12.3
1928... ..	12.7	10.6	11.7
1929... ..	15.5	12.3	13.4
1930... ..	10.5	10.5	11.4
1931... ..	11.9	11.3	12.3
1932... ..	13.0	10.8	12.0
1933... ..	13.8	11.0	12.3
1934... ..	13.8	11.3	11.8
1935... ..	15.3	11.2	11.7
1936... ..	15.8	11.5	12.1
1937... ..	14.4	11.9	12.4
1938... ..	11.9	11.0	11.6
1939... ..	15.4	11.2	12.1
1940... ..	16.6	12.8	14.3
1941... ..	11.7	13.0	12.9
1942... ..	12.1	12.1	11.6
1943... ..	12.5	12.7	12.1
1944... ..	12.7	12.4	11.6
1945... ..	12.5	12.3	11.5
1946... ..	11.5	11.7	11.4
1947... ..	12.7	11.9	12.0
1948... ..	11.3	10.7	10.8
1949... ..	12.4	11.6	11.7
1950... ..	11.8	11.6	11.6
1951... ..	12.7	12.5	12.5

Statistics for 1951, 1950 and the period 1946—1950

	Per 1000 Estimated Population				Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Maternal		Infants
				Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 live births	
BOROUGH OF LEIGH						
Mean of 5 years (1946 to 1950)	18.9	12.0	0.32	0.64	42	
Year 1950	16.5	11.8	0.29	1.21	19	
Year 1951	14.7	12.7	0.18	1.36	25	
Increase or decrease in 1951 on 5 years average (1946 to 1950)	-4.2	+0.7	-0.14	+0.72	-17	
Increase or decrease in 1951 on 1950	-1.8	+0.9	-0.11	+0.15	+ 6	

Birth Rate.

The total number of registered live births assignable to the Borough of Leigh for the year 1951 was 712 as compared with 806 in the previous year. The corresponding Birth Rate for the two years respectively are 14.7 and 16.5 per 1,000 of estimated population.

The following table gives the Birth Rate for Leigh, 148 smaller towns with a population of 25,000 to 50,000 and England and Wales during the last 25 years :—

	Leigh	148 Smaller Towns	England and Wales
1927... ..	15.3	16.4	16.7
1928... ..	16.3	16.6	16.7
1929... ..	13.7	16.0	16.3
1930... ..	14.5	16.2	16.3
1931... ..	15.7	15.6	15.8
1932... ..	14.8	15.4	15.3
1933... ..	14.5	14.5	14.4
1934... ..	14.0	15.0	14.8
1935... ..	13.6	14.8	14.7
1936... ..	12.8	15.0	14.8
1937... ..	13.5	15.3	14.9
1938... ..	15.3	15.4	15.1
1939... ..	14.5	15.6	15.0
1940... ..	15.5	15.7	14.6
1941... ..	18.1	16.4	14.2
1942... ..	18.3	18.4	15.8
1943... ..	19.8	19.4	16.5
1944... ..	19.3	20.9	17.6
1945... ..	18.8	19.2	16.1
1946... ..	20.4	21.3	19.1
1947... ..	22.2	22.2	20.5
1948... ..	17.9	19.2	17.9
1949... ..	17.4	18.0	16.7
1950... ..	16.5	16.7	15.8
1951... ..	14.7	16.7	15.5

Still Birth Rate.

The total number of registered still births assignable to the Borough during the year was 26 as compared with 20 in the previous year. Giving rates for the two years of 0.53 and 0.40 respectively per 1,000 estimated population. The still birth rate for England and Wales during the period was 0.36.

**Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases
in the Year 1951.**

	England & Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	14 8 Smaller Town Resid- ent Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County	Leigh
Rates per 1,000 Home Population					
Births—					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	14.7
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.53
Deaths—					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.28
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.30
Smallpox... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.49
Notifications (Correc- ted)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.14
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	3.65
Whooping Cough ...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	0.72
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.22
Smallpox... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	6.49
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.90
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	25.2
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.3
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
Notifications (Correc- ted)—					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	2.71

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
10 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
20 „	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 „	1	5	—	1	1	1	—	—
35 „	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
45 „	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
55 „	5	1	1	1	2	3	—	1
65 and upwards	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	—
Totals	17	18	8	6	5	4	3	2
	35		14		9		5	

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis, 1939-1951

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Notified cases :—													
(a) Respiratory ...	35	35	29	33	34	31	32	21	24	42	27	27	35
(b) Non-respiratory	16	16	14	9	13	14	9	9	6	12	6	14	14
Deaths :—													
(a) Respiratory ...	19	31	20	26	13	14	15	11	18	17	17	14	9
(b) Non-respiratory	4	4	2	6	5	4	4	5	1	3	1	—	5

Summary of the incidence of the principal notifiable diseases :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	444	167	105	177
Diphtheria	5	2	—	—
Measles	581	267	584	315
Whooping Cough	111	154	215	35
Pneumonia	39	41	33	44
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	1	2	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	—	—
Dysentery	2	1	2	25
Erysipelas	13	18	13	11
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	4	4
Food Poisoning	—	4	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	7
	1203	660	958	620

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—		10—		15—		20—		35—		45—		65 & over		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	2	—	3	2	7	9	23	14	37	42	16	14	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	84
Measles ...	16	7	17	23	25	26	41	30	30	47	22	28	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	161	
Whooping Cough ...	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	5	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	14	
Pneumonia ...	7	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	5	6	3	—	25	19	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	3	—	3	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	—	—	4	7	
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	
Total ...	26	13	24	27	37	30	54	45	58	67	70	78	18	16	7	6	7	3	3	5	6	10	6	4	316	304		

Section B

**GENERAL PROVISION
OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE
BOROUGH**

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Leigh Ambulance Station Tel. Leigh 939 (Lancs. C.C.).

CARE OF CHILDREN—CHILDREN'S ACT, 1948

Children's Committee, Lancs. C.C.—Area No. 9

Area Children's Officer :

Miss D. B. Roberts,
Hyde Lodge,
Clarendon Road,
Eccles.

Tel. : Eccles 1877

CLINICS

1. Ante-Natal

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh
Each Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

2. Artificial Sunlight

Stonehouse Clinic Leigh
By arrangement
(Lancs. C.C.)

3. Diphtheria Immunisation

- (i) At the four County Clinics in the Leigh area by arrangement as required.
- (ii) The general practitioner service.
(Lancs. C.C.)

4. Maternity and Child Welfare

- (i) Stonehouse Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (ii) Chapel Street Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iii) West Leigh Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

5. Ophthalmic

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh,
Each Thursday morning
(Lancs. C.C.)

6. Orthopaedic

Elliott Street Clinic, Tyldesley
2nd Wednesday afternoon each month
(Lancs. C.C.)

7. Orthoptic

5 Market Place, Leigh
By arrangement
(Lancs. C.C.)

8. Post-Natal

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh
Each Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Lancs. C.C.)

9. School Health and Minor Ailment

- (i) Stonehouse Clinic—each morning.
 - (ii) Chapel Street Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.
 - (iii) Westleigh Clinic—Monday and Friday morning
 - (iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic—Tuesday and Thursday morning
- (Lancs. C.C.)

10. Speech Therapy

5 Market Place, Leigh,
By appointment
(Lancs. C.C.)

11. Tuberculosis

Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh
(Hospital Board)

12. Venereal Diseases

- (i) Civic Centre, Bolton.
Males and Females—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
- (ii) Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.
Males — —Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females — Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
(Hospital Board)

CONVALESCENCE

Under arrangement made by the Lancs. C.C. through the Divisional Medical Officer.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Full-time Health Visitor School Nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Provided by the Lancashire County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

District Nurses employed full-time are provided in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOSPITALS

1. **General**—Leigh Infirmary.
Atherleigh Hospital, etc.
2. **Infectious Diseases**—Astley Hospital, Astley.
Hulton Lane, Fever Hospital, Bolton.
etc.
3. **Maternity**—Bolton District General Hospital, Farnworth, etc.
(Hospital Board)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Regional Hospital, laboratories at Leigh, Wigan and Bolton Infirmarys and at the Monsall laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

MATERNITY HOMES

Firs Maternity Home, Leigh.
Haslam, Havercroft and Heaton Grange Maternity Homes, Bolton.
(Hospital Board)

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary midwives employed whole-time in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

NURSING HOMES

None in the district.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provision for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with voluntary organisations.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation at Atherleigh Grange, Leigh and at Bolton District General Hospital Annexe, Farnworth.
No hostels in the district.

X-RAY FACILITIES

At Leigh, Bolton and Wigan Infirmaries. Facilities for special chest cases at the Chest Clinic Church Street, Leigh.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTION AND
OTHER DISEASES

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTION AND OTHER DISEASES

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

Infectious diseases tend to vary in prevalence and in degree from time to time due to a natural seasonal variation—e.g. measles—to changes in the virulence and infectivity of the causative organism, to varying resistance and susceptibility of the population at risk, to fluctuations in climatic conditions, to environmental alterations and to enlightened human intervention, but the general tendency has been for the commoner infectious diseases to become less severe and less widespread in this country.

Nevertheless, there is always the ever present risk of a return to epidemic proportions and a concurrent increase in the mortality, as well as the morbidity rate if vigilance and preventive measures are in anyway relaxed and/or if there is an introduction of fresh and perhaps virulent infection from abroad either by sea or by much quicker air routes.

We should and must, be forever looking for and making use of any means available for (a) destroying infection at its source, (b) preventing its transmission for, and at the same time, (c) protecting the susceptible individual for, such are the practical difficulties invariably associated with the application of preventive knowledge that, eradication of preventable diseases from our midst cannot with certainty be ensured by any single one of these three means alone.

An outbreak of influenza, common to the country as a whole, occurred during the earlier part of the year and measles and scarlet fever, as in previous years, have been fairly prevalent though not severe but, nevertheless, the health of the Borough on the whole has remained good and its citizens free from any infectious diseases of moment.

CHICKENPOX (Varicella)

This infectious disease is mainly of consequence on account of its tendency to resemble, and so be confused with, smallpox (variola). For this reason and in the presence of a smallpox outbreak it may (by order under the 1936 Public Health Act) be made notifiable locally. At the moment no specific preventive measure is available to us and isolation of cases is virtually ineffective in controlling the disease for infected persons are generally infectious to others for four days or so before the disease makes itself manifest.

DIPHTHERIA

During the past fifty years and particularly the past ten—a period when diphtheria immunisation has been actively practised on a large scale the number of cases of, and deaths from this dread disease have each shown a remarkable decline in England and Wales. From being one of the most serious and dangerous illnesses of child life in these two Countries, it has in this short space of time been reduced to a position of numerical insignificance.

In the year 1901 almost 10,000 persons died from diphtheria. In 1951 only 32 died from the same causes. In the year 1946 28 of the 83 County Boroughs in England and Wales reported no diphtheria deaths. Four years later 70 of these 83 authorities reported no diphtheria deaths and in 33 areas there were no cases even.

Think of the saving in human life, human suffering and—if you are an economist—of money.

No doubt factors other than mass immunisation with a specific immunising agent of proven potency and efficacy, may have played some part in this remarkable change, but such as that part may have been, it must be quite insignificant by comparison. There is no evidence that the virulence of the diphtheria germ has in any way decreased, rather is there evidence that a very virulent form still exists. Nor has there been any material environmental alteration nor climatic change, but there has been scientifically enlightened human interference of considerable degree.

Let us not, however, rest on our laurels nor delude ourselves into a false sense of security for the need to continue diphtheria immunisation unabated remains. If continued at a high level the disease can be eradicated and in the none too distant future. If discontinued, or even allowed to partially lapse, the disease may remain endemic indefinitely with the ever present risk of a return to epidemic proportions and a high mortality.

I have, perhaps, written at some length on this matter but I have noted with considerable concern a diminishing demand for immunisation—a serious matter.

DYSENTERY

This disease, at least in its milder forms, is undoubtedly commoner than notifications would at one time suggest. It is interesting therefore to see the growing attention being paid to this disease. You will note that in previous years only something like two notifications have been received during the whole year. This year 25 notifications were received.

The prevention of the disease and check of its spread lies in the understanding co-operation of the whole community at risk, and particularly those who handle food and drink. The "Cleaner Food Campaign" and the establishment of a "Cleaner Food Guild" have been important steps taken in this direction.

ENCEPHALITIS

This infectious disease of the brain has shown some prevalence in this Country since 1918 but has probably occurred in epidemic form from time to time in earlier years. Persons of any age may be attacked and the consequences frequently severe. Fortunately as in recent years no case was notified as having occurred in the Borough but in its insidious form it may go unrecognised for some time.

ERYSIPELAS

A streptococcal infection of the skin in the treatment of which modern therapy is very effective. Eleven cases were notified during the year.

FOOD POISONING

This disease is notifiable under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act. Like dysentery, I have reason to believe that the number of notifications received in no way represents the true incidence of this disease and that many sufferers from it do not summon medical aid.

The disease deserves our special attention for two reasons, firstly because it has sprung into prominence during the past few years, due in the main to our changed mode of living and the more extensive use of communal feeding, and secondly, because its prevention is generally simple but requires the understanding co-operation of house-wives and all engaged in the handling, preparation and sale of food.

An interesting outbreak, confined to four cases, occurred on the 16/17 October, 1951, amongst workers at a local Colliery following consumption of boiled ham sandwiches contaminated with staphylococci aureus and prepared in the works canteen. Incidentally it so happens that the canteen kitchen where the sandwiches were prepared is situated in the Leigh Borough whereas the canteen where the sandwiches were consumed is across the road in Abram U.D.

The first case occurred in the early afternoon of the 16th October, some two to three hours after partaking of the sandwiches in the morning. Onset was sudden and fairly severe, so much so, that the case was admitted to hospital as suspected paratyphoid B infection. The following day three further cases occurred.

The ham sandwiches were the only common article of diet. The ham was boiled in the kitchen, stored in the refrigerator when cold and removed for slicing as required. Normally the sandwiches were prepared about 10.30 a.m. and sent over to the canteen for immediate sale, but on investigation it was evident that unsold sandwiches were retained in the warm atmosphere of the canteen for upwards of two days.

Examination of the vomit of one case showed a heavy growth of staphylococci aureus. Of six strains isolated, five gave the following phage sensitivity pattern 6/7/47/53/54. The sixth gave slightly aberrant reactions but was probably of identical origin. No organisms of the typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups were grown.

Nose and hand swabs of all kitchen staff revealed staphylococci aureus in three of the four food handlers. The strain from the nose and hands of one—Mrs. S. and from the hand lesions of two others—Mrs. H. and Mrs. T. were apparently identical with each other and with those obtained from the patients vomit (No. 52516)—Phage-type 6/7/47/53/54. All these strains belong to the group of phage types which includes practically all of the enterotoxin-producing staphylococci. Two of the hand lesions which contained the infecting type had been inflicted since the outbreak and the third lesion (Mrs. T.) though chronic was only lightly infected. It is not possible to say which of these people infected the meat but it is quite clear that under the condition existing in the kitchen, any of them might have been responsible.

In consequence, arrangements were made for all members of the kitchen staff to disinfect their hands with a solution of Cetavalon (Cetrimide B.P.C.) prior to handling food.

The four cases completely recovered and no more were reported.

MALARIA

No new or relapsed case has been reported.

MEASLES

Epidemics of this well known disease usually occur every two years in towns and last, as a rule, from the end of October to the end of the following June reaching a height between January and February. Of latter years the disease has tended to be milder in character, and complications, once fairly common, are now exceptional. On the other hand the incidence remains high.

Notification is now required under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations. Prevention follows general lines with the use of a special serum in selected cases but has had little, if any, effect on the incidence of the disease.

315 cases occurred as against 584 the previous year. They were generally mild in character, there being no complications or deaths.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION (including "Cerebro spinal meningitis")

No case was notified.

MUMPS (Infective Parotitis)

This infection of the salivary glands at the angle of the jaw is not notifiable.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

This disease is a specific infection caused by swallowing infected food, drink or other material. Infected food handlers and flies are important transmitters. Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1927 carriers may be excluded from all trades concerned with the handling of food and drink.

Seven cases were reported this year.

PNEUMONIA

Forty-four cases occurred as against thirty-three the previous year and caused twenty-four deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS ("Infantile Paralysis")

Four cases were notified bringing the total number of cases reported during the past four years to eleven.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Due to the improved methods of treatment now available, one effect of which is to rapidly reduce the temperature, it has been necessary to amend the definition of this disease for the purpose of notification. Control of the disease requires close liaison with the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority and consequently there is much to be said for making the disease notifiable direct to that authority, as in the case of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Only two cases were notified.

SCARLET FEVER

Like measles, this disease has tended to be milder in character during the past few years and complications now rarely occur. Disinfection and exclusion of contacts are only of doubtful overall value, and then only in exceptional cases, whereas both methods are expensive of time and material.

177 cases occurred as against 105 in the year 1950.

SMALLPOX (Variola)

Fortunately this disease is now uncommon in this island but outbreaks of the major type still arise occasionally and quite suddenly, as do outbreaks of the minor type. Outbreaks of the latter type may be particularly serious because owing to their attenuated character, the early cases may be missed. Added to which there is always the possibility that the major type may supervene. The speed of modern air transport has further added to the risk of fresh infection entering this Country. Thus there still remains a need for a high protection rate among the community at risk. Unfortunately the demand for vaccination—never popular—has seriously declined since it ceased to be compulsory.

TUBERCULOSIS

35 new respiratory and 14 non-respiratory cases were notified during the year. At the same time there were nine deaths from respiratory infection and five from non-respiratory infection.

TYPHOID FEVER

No case reported.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

None of the venereal diseases are notifiable. Treatment is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Control is difficult but every effort is made to follow up cases failing to complete treatment.

WHOOPING COUGH

Only 35 cases occurred as against 215 in 1950. One death occurred.

Section D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE

AREA

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GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Summary of Visits of Sanitary Inspectors.

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total	Defaults found	Defaults remedied
Dwellinghouses—					
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	1139	2139	3278	1222	882
Housing Act, 1936 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Houses let-in-lodgings ...	3	—	3	—	—
do. Overcrowded ...	20	—	20	6	—
do. Verminous ...	14	11	25	11	6
do. Non-verminous	15	4	19	6	3
General Sanitation—					
Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	32	30	62	39	39
Canal Boats ...	10	—	10	1	3
Cinemas and Theatres ...	7	3	10	—	4
Streets and Passages ...	1	1	2	1	1
Infectious Diseases ...	230	30	260	—	—
Schools ...	10	19	29	4	10
Stables ...	12	1	13	—	—
Piggeries ...	36	46	82	11	—
Keeping of fowls ...	3	2	5	1	—
Rodent Control ...	130	37	167	33	25
Public Conveniences ...	36	5	41	3	3
Farms ...	90	22	112	1	1
Tips ...	14	15	29	6	6
Drain Testing ...	40	5	45	17	8
Water courses ...	5	8	13	1	—
Smoke Observations ...	123	—	123	1	—
Miscellaneous ...	576	22	598	4	3
Shops Act ...	162	48	210	2	3
Factories Mechanical					
do. Power ...	141	51	192	8	6
do. Non-Mechanical	24	8	32	25	22
do. Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced ...	2	—	2	—	—
do. Means of escape in case of fire	8	7	15	1	1
Workplaces ...	4	2	6	3	3
Food Premises—					
Markets ...	76	—	76	—	—
Bakehouses ...	108	71	179	11	3
Canteens ...	71	28	99	—	—
Dairies ...	82	9	91	—	—
Milkshops ...	12	1	13	1	—
Butchers ...	45	24	69	—	—
Fish Friers ...	34	23	57	—	—
Wet Fish Shops ...	12	1	13	1	1
Greengrocers ...	27	3	30	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	39	—	39	—	—
do. Shops ...	53	26	79	1	—
do. Vehicles ...	13	6	19	—	—
Sweet Shops ...	6	1	7	—	—
Hotels ...	24	3	27	1	—
Public Houses ...	80	4	84	1	—
Off Licence Premises ...	9	—	9	—	—
Clubs... ...	32	6	38	3	—
Provision Shops ...	95	50	145	11	2
Food Warehouses ...	92	—	92	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	652	—	652	—	—
Offensive Trades ...	3	—	3	—	—
TOTAL ...	4452	2772	7224	1427	1035

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors paid a total of 7,224 visits to all classes of premises as against 6,867 in 1950. This increase is accounted for in the main by visits to food premises, for on the 1st January, 1951, Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, became operative.

Complaints Received and Investigated.

The number of complaints received and investigated in the year by the staff was 1069.

These complaints are classified in the following table :—

Nature of Complaint	Number received
Defective drains	100
Defective W.C.... ..	136
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	1
Defective Eavesgutters	53
" house roof	39
" floor	16
" sink	8
" wall and ceiling plaster	30
" dustbins	27
" washing boiler	7
" fireplaces	23
Dampness due to various causes	44
Burst water service pipes	26
Insufficient and inadequate water supply	13
Overcrowding	31
Verminous Houses	30
Dirty Houses	17
Rats and Mice	298
Miscellaneous	170
TOTAL	1069

Infectious Diseases—Investigation and Disinfection.

230 visits of investigation and 30 re-visits were paid to premises where infectious diseases had occurred. In addition 227 visits were made by the Disinfecting Staff for the purpose of carrying out disinfection on account of the occurrence of notifiable diseases. 91 library books and nine beds were disinfected.

Disinfestation.

25 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of investigation of verminous premises.

A total of 53 premises were disinfested by the Disinfestation staff as follows :—

9 (22 rooms) Corporation houses ; 24 (72 rooms) Private houses ; 20 (31 rooms) miscellaneous premises.

Disinfectant sales by the Department amounted to £122 16s. 0d. for the year.

D.D.T. or Gammexane according to circumstances, have been used as sprays in solution of white spirit or as emulsions in water.

Testing of Drainage Systems.

45 tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. Where drains were defective the works of repair were supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Testing of new drainage is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of fresh water closets	...	15,506
Number of waste water closets	...	292 (approx.)
Number of trough closets	... ..	17 (schools)
Number of pail closets	... ..	24
Privy middens	... ..	20

During the year 8 waste water closets and one set of 21 trough closets were converted into pedestal water closets. A sum of £8 or one half the cost of conversion whichever is the less, is paid to the owner on completion of the work.

The pail closets and privy middens are situated in the semi-rural area of the Borough where it is impracticable to provide water closets.

Sewerage Disposal.

The disposal is effected at the works of the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, Mather Lane, Leigh. The method of disposal is by percolating filters and humus tanks, with additional chemical treatment by chlorine gas.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Regular visits have been made to those houses which appear in the register of Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Canal Boats.

There were no new registrations of Canal Boats during the year.

Ten inspections were made, the object being to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936. One infringement was found and remedied.

There were no cases of infectious disease on any Canal Boat and it was not necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

Piggeries.

There are 93 piggeries situated within the Borough. This total is greatly in excess of the number existing in pre-war days and would appear to be the result of the state of the national economy.

82 visits were made during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

Many complaints have again been received in respect of the Westleigh Brook and its tributaries, in particular a ditch running behind and under Nel Pan Lane. This ditch takes the effluent from the adjacent sewage works of the Hindley U.D.C. Plans have been approved by the County Council for the removal of this works to a more suitable site.

Again in the early part of the year several ponds in the Borough were treated with D.D.T. as a precautionary measure.

Offensive Trades.

There are two tripe dressers and one fat melter within the Borough. These premises are regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they comply with the Bye-Laws and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. A good standard has been maintained by the owners of the businesses.

Common-Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses situated within the Borough.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises where rag flock is manufactured. In all cases where rag and flock was used it was obtained under guarantee to comply with the standard laid down.

Marine Store Dealers.

There are five premises registered as Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers in the Borough.

Public Baths.

The Public Baths consists of two plunges and 13 slipper baths. Facilities are available for Turkish baths.

Samples of swimming bath water are submitted weekly to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Eighty-five samples in all were taken during the year.

Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary is supervised by the Department, the two disinfectors acting as attendants.

During the year 41 bodies were received for the following causes.

Accident	...	...	...	...	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	3
Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	33

Refuse Collection.

This service is under the control of the Director of Cleansing who has supplied the following information :—

Number of moveable ashbins	...	...	17,688
Number of ashbins emptied	...	...	849,024
Refuse dealt with at Destructor	...	...	184 tons
Refuse delivered to Tip	...	...	16,656 tons

Places of Public Entertainment.

There are seven cinemas and one theatre in the Borough.

Ten visits were paid in the year to this class of premises for the purpose of inspection of sanitary accommodation, ventilation and cleanliness.

When applications for renewal of entertainment licences are submitted to the Justices for the Borough, the Magistrates now make it a condition that such applications be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Sanitary Inspector, of suitability in regard to sanitary accommodation.

Shops Act, 1950.

A total of 210 visits for all purposes were made during the year.

Two informal notices were served under Section 38 of the Act requiring suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply is taken in bulk from the Rivington reservoirs of the Liverpool Corporation, being sand filtered and chlorinated before distribution in the Borough.

Arrangements are also made with Manchester Corporation for a supply to be made available from the Thirlmere aqueduct when necessary.

Weekly sampling of the Town's Mains Water is undertaken for bacteriological examination. In all a total of 93 samples were examined in the year—55 being submitted by this department and 48 by the Supplying Authority.

Five samples were taken for chemical analysis. The table on page 39 shows the results of these analysis.

Four samples of water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Four samples of well water were taken from farms.

Number of houses with direct supply	
from main	14,879
Number of houses supplied by standpipe	1
Number of houses with private supply	9

Table giving Results of Chemical Examination of Water Samples (Parts per 100,000)

Date	Sample	Colour	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hrs.	Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Nitrogen as Nitrites	Combined Chlorine	Lead grains per gall.	ph value	Total solids in solution	Free Chlorine
28- 2-51	1	Normal	0.36	0.69	0.08	0.035	0.40	Nil	14	Nil	6.4	96	Trace
16- 5-51	2	Normal	0.12	0.25	0.04	0.05	0.40	Nil	14	1/140	6.7	88	Trace
2- 7-51	3	Normal	0.14	0.24	0.05	0.04	0.40	Nil	13	1/140	7.2	84	Nil
26- 9-51	4	Normal	0.07	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.30	Nil	13	Nil	7.2	94	Trace
3-12-51	5	Normal	0.15	0.35	0.08	0.05	0.40	Nil	12	Nil	6.7	96	0.12

FACTORIES.

The following table gives particulars of the inspections during the year under Part One of the Factories Act, 1937, and an analysis of the defects which were found, with particulars of the action taken.

Factories, Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	No. of defects				Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—					
Want of cleanliness	3	4	—	1	—
Want of ventilation	4	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	4	2	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
Insufficient	2	3	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	10	9	—	3	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	25	22	—	4	—

Factories, Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health

Premises (1)	No. of Inspections (2)	No. of Written Notices (3)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	192	14	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	32	7	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	2	—	—
TOTALS	226	21	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The number of factory and works chimneys situated within the Borough is 74.

The local Bye-law relating to emission of black smoke permits a maximum of two minutes in one half hour.

The following table gives details of the work done in this connection during the year :—

Number of chimneys observed (half hour observations)	...	123
Number of observations showing emission of black smoke in excess of Bye-laws limits	... ..	42
No. of intimation notices served	... ..	10
Number of abatement notices served	... ..	—

An average emission of 2.54 minutes of black smoke per half hour was recorded.

Again much attention has been paid to Smoke Abatement problems and it is pleasing to be able to say that generally the managements of industrial undertakings have shown a desire to assist the department in its endeavours in this direction.

The installation of mechanical stoking equipment costing £26,000 was commenced at one of the collieries of the National Coal Board which has for some time been a constant offender against the bye-law.

During the year the Ministry of Fuel and Power arranged classes for stokers at Wigan and Bolton and invited local industrial undertakings to grant facilities for stokers to attend. The results were disappointing, very few stokers took advantage of the opportunity afforded.

This authority is a member of the National Smoke Abatement Society, the Regional Committee and also the Standing Joint Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

Colliery Spoil Banks.

During the year considerable nuisance has been caused from dust and fumes in the Plank Lane area. The dust was due to defects in the coal washing plant at the Bickershaw Colliery of the N.C.B., which although in the Abram U. D. Council area is sufficiently adjacent to the joint boundary to give rise to nuisance in Leigh. The fumes were from spoil bank fires in the Abram area although the nuisance is being endured mainly by Leigh residents.

In connection with these two gross nuisances a joint deputation from the Health Committees of Leigh and Abram Councils met officials of the N.C.B. at Bickershaw Collieries to discuss the problem. H.M. Inspector of Alkali and Other Works was also present by invitation.

The associated problems were fully discussed by all parties present. The deputation heard from the Officials of the N.C.B. an explanation of the difficulties and their proposals for dealing with the matter.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The recording of the extent of atmospheric pollution, commenced in November, 1949, has continued during the year.

The apparatus in use consists of three standard deposit gauges and three lead-peroxide instruments. The latter is used to provide a useful index of what may be called the activity of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

The tables which follow enable some comparison to be made in the results over the two years 1950 and 1951 although a word of caution must be given against any attempt to make a final assessment of the position. As was mentioned in the previous report for 1950 this experiment will have to be continued over several years before any conclusions can be formed.

Sulphur determination by the Lead Peroxide Method

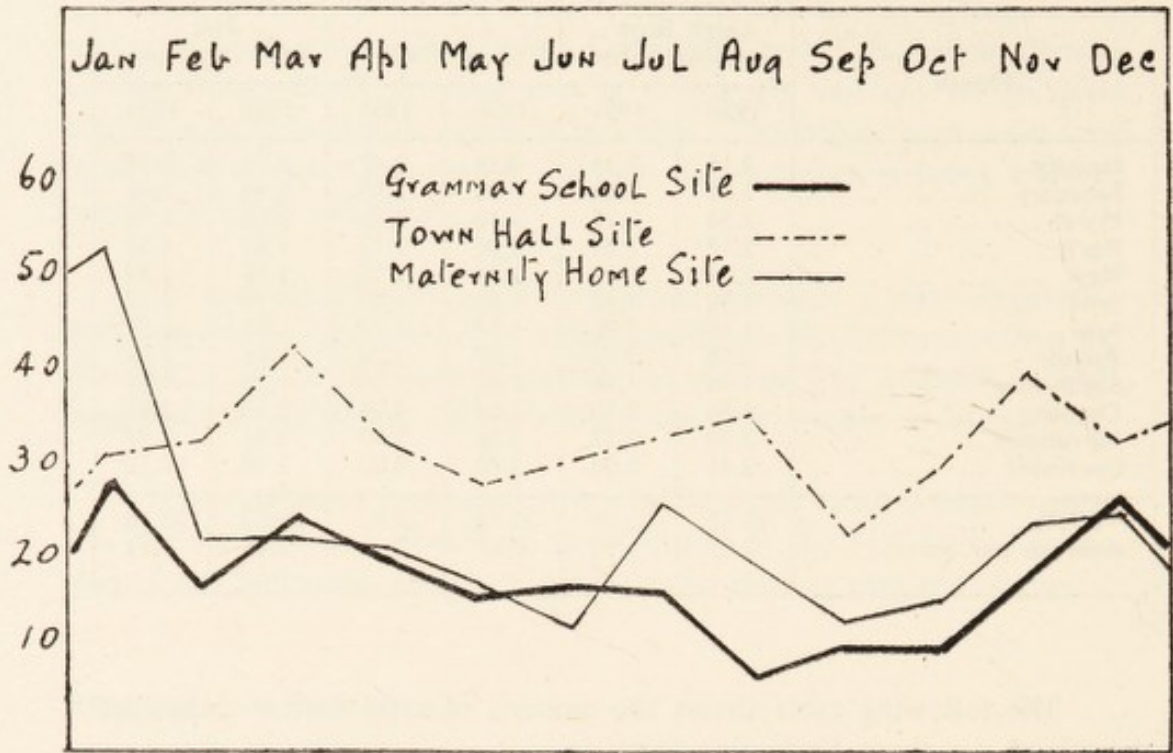
Month	Milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day					
	Leigh Boys' Grammar School		Town Hall		Firs Maternity Home	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
January	3.10	2.35	4.46	3.47	3.71	2.69
February	2.91	2.32	3.83	2.95	2.45	2.41
March	2.54	2.75	3.18	3.46	2.55	2.73
April	2.17	1.81	2.30	2.13	1.67	1.52
May	2.34	2.15	2.39	2.05	2.16	1.59
June	1.38	1.18	1.53	1.42	1.17	1.10
July	1.19	0.96	1.17	1.13	1.01	0.75
August	0.99	0.94	1.37	1.36	1.06	1.00
September	1.48	1.14	1.82	1.66	1.20	1.18
October	1.83	2.18	2.87	3.25	2.25	2.65
November	2.74	2.27	3.66	2.97	2.41	2.44
December	2.41	2.04	3.48	3.02	2.98	2.12
TOTAL	25.18	22.09	32.06	28.87	24.62	22.18
Average per month... ..	2.09	1.92	2.67	2.40	2.05	1.93

The following table shews the amount of solid matter deposited at each of the three Collecting Stations.

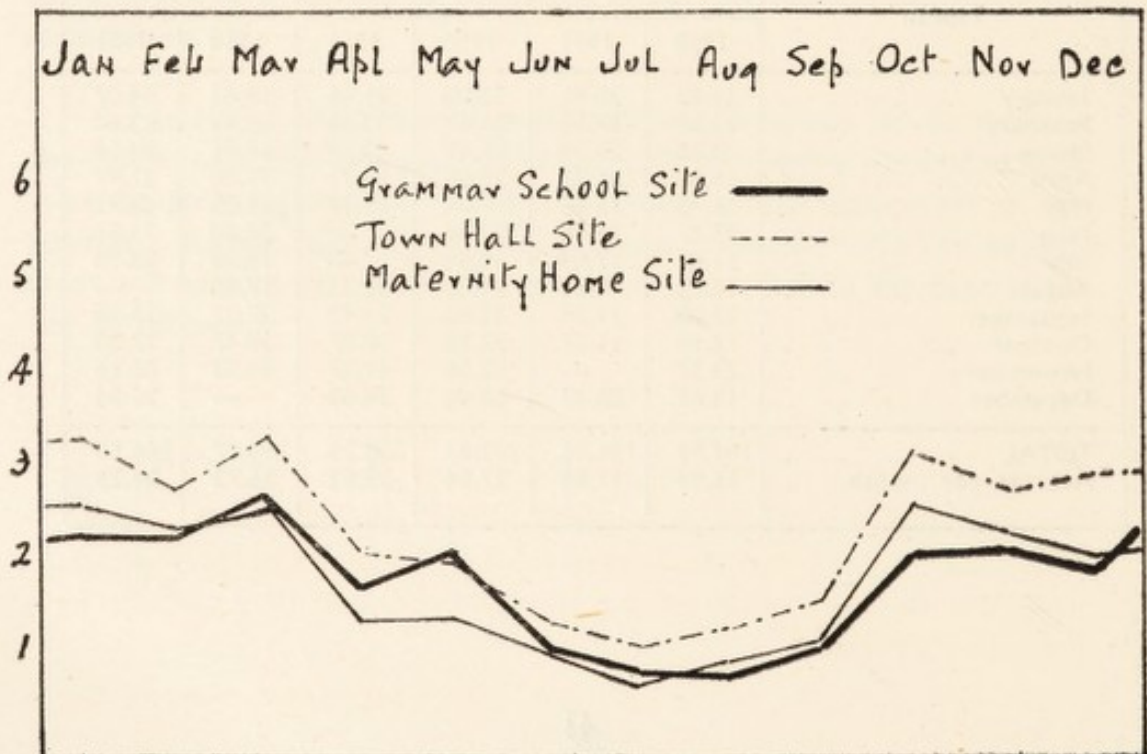
Solid Matter Deposited

Month	Tons of solid matter per square mile					
	Leigh Boys' Grammar School		Town Hall		Firs Maternity Home	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
January	12.93	20.91	33.00	31.66	19.43	54.07
February	12.69	17.90	31.17	33.36	23.41	23.04
March	9.38	25.39	21.49	43.59	15.41	24.14
April	19.04	21.35	35.69	33.71	32.90	21.97
May	15.43	16.53	—	29.17	25.82	18.71
June	25.47	16.94	22.54	—	52.80	13.61
July	11.47	17.04	19.32	—	15.95	26.90
August	12.26	8.82	21.05	36.33	17.88	—
September	23.03	11.74	32.80	24.49	27.37	15.20
October	13.10	11.67	32.95	30.07	18.47	17.20
November	23.57	—	32.56	41.27	44.53	25.15
December	13.62	28.47	20.46	34.60	—	26.54
TOTAL	191.99	196.76	303.03	338.25	293.97	266.53
Average per month... ..	15.99	17.88	27.54	33.82	26.72	24.23

Total solids in tons per square mile



Estimation of Active Sulphur by Lead Peroxide
Daily averages calculated as Mgs. SO_3 per 100 sq. c.m.s.



HOUSING.

General Observations.

Attention was drawn in the last report to the ever increasing time spent by the Inspectorial Staff on the examination of property where structural defects were found to be due to mining subsidence. During this year the rate of subsidence in some parts of the town has quickened, in some instances house drains only were affected whilst in others the structure was severely damaged. Where the work has been of a major nature requiring the re-building of walls, the tenants were temporarily rehoused by the Council until the work was completed.

Once again attention is directed to the table which gives details of the defects outstanding, this is evidence of the need for a re-commencement of a slum clearance programme.

A considerable amount of time is now being spent by the Staff on the examination of house property, which, by the nature of things, cannot be made into fit houses unless a disproportionate sum of money is spent on their reconditioning. In many cases the resulting house would not be worth even the money expended.

During the year repairs were carried out by the Department in default of owners, following service of Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, at a total cost of £201 . 14s. 2d.

Licensing of Building Work.

During the year difficulty was encountered with respect to getting work done when the cost was likely to exceed £100. This difficulty was explained by the Borough Surveyor, who is the Licensing Officer, to be due to the large number of licences which had to be issued for emergency work following mining subsidence.

Fitness of Houses.

No official representations were made under the Housing Act, 1936 during the year.

During the year two undertakings not to re-let were accepted by the Committee from owners of houses found to be unfit for habitation on condition the Corporation re-housed the tenants. Recommendations by the Health Committee for the re-housing of the tenants were accepted by the Housing Committee in each case.

During the year the tenants of five houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted in the years 1949 and 1950 have been re-housed.

Four families were re-housed when negotiated closures were arranged in the case of two dwellings.

Two further dwellings were demolished by the owners.

At the request of the Housing Director 219 inspections were made with respect to the letting of Corporation houses.

The following table shows the number and types of defects found and remedied in dwellinghouses during the current year.

Nature	Found	Remedied
Drains	147	136
Roofs	112	69
Eavesguttering	133	90
Rainwater Pipes	35	25
Walls External Defective Brickwork	30	28
„ „ Dampness Penetrating	23	16
Walls Internal Damp Wallplaster	73	43
„ „ Defective Wallplaster	91	75
„ „ Defective Ceiling Plaster	33	14
Sinks and Slopstones	20	8
Sink Waste Pipes... ..	31	20
Floors	51	36
Window Frames Defective Woodwork	40	24
„ „ Sashes and inadequate ventilation	60	39
„ „ Glazing	1	1
Doors	31	19
Fire-ranges Defective	34	33
„ Smoke emission	14	8
Insufficient Water Supply	23	11
Closets—Fresh Water	161	127
„ Waste Water	12	4
„ Privies	3	2
„ Pail	4	2
Yards and Passages	12	9
Miscellaneous... ..	68	43
TOTAL	1242	882

Public Health Act, 1936—Statutory Notices Served

Section of Act	Reason	No. of Notices
39	Defective sink	11
39	Drainage (Sub-soil drains)	33
39	Gutters downspouts	70
45	Defective water closets	95
56	Paving—yards	4
83	Dirty and unwholesome conditions	2
93	Conditions prejudicial to health	111
138	Water Supply	10
	TOTAL	336

Overcrowding.

During the year 29 reported cases of overcrowding were investigated. Letters confirming the existence of overcrowding in 20 cases were sent to the Housing Director, recommending early consideration for re-housing.

Twelve houses were de-crowded during the year, the number of occupants concerned being 43.

In general the extent of overcrowding could only be determined by survey, this at the present time cannot be done with existing staff. The Housing Committee allocates on a points scheme, all Corporation houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At the end of the year there were 1,801 applicants on the Corporation housing list of which 1,217 were living in lodgings.

Erection of Dwellinghouses.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information :—

	Number of Houses erected	1951
(a)	Local Authority and other bodies	134
(b)	Local Authority	106
(c)	Other Local Authorities	Nil
(d)	Other bodies or persons	28

TABLE OF HOUSING STATISTICS

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	1139
	No. of inspections made for the purpose... ..	3278
	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
	No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	557
2.	No. of dwellinghouses where defects were remedied during the year without service of formal notices	326
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year—	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
	(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936—	
	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	300
	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a) By owners	100
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	55

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Food Hygiene.

The Health Committee, anxious that the Clean Food Campaign should be supported by all sections of the food trade sponsored the formation of a Clean Food Guild during the year. To this end a Public Meeting was held in the Council Chamber on the 15th March when an address was given by Mr. Morley Parry of the Ministry of Food. Mr. Parry was extremely well received by a large representative gathering of traders and employees. The object of the meeting was achieved when the Leigh Food Traders' Clean Food Guild came into being. An Advisory Committee consisting of members of the various food trades, employees organisations and members of the Council was formed, and meetings held at intervals to consider membership rules and the adoption of codes of practice for all sections of the food trade and constitution of the Guild.

In September the Health Committee joined with the Lancashire County Council in a Health Services Exhibition, the emphasis so far as the section sponsored by the Leigh Health Committee was concerned being Clean Food. Opportunity being taken here to promote membership of the Clean Food Guild by a display of the objects and aims.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the official presentation of the first Certificates of Membership to Traders early in 1952.

The department was supported in its Health Education activities by the production of a colour film running about 15 minutes, which showed how the department exercises supervision over the production of bacon—from the arrival of the live animal at the factory to the grocers' counter. The costs of the production were borne entirely by a local amateur to whom thanks are due.

Market.

In connection with the application of the Clean Food Bye-laws to the Market Stalls, the Markets and Baths Committee agreed to carry out the following recommendations of the Health Committee :—

1. Resurfacing of the area together with proper surface drainage.
2. Provision of new stalls of durable substance with an impervious surface capable of thorough cleansing for use by food traders.
3. Provision of suitable stall fittings so as to ensure proper protection of food from dust, dirt, flies, etc.
4. Segregation of food stalls from others.
5. Provision of washing facilities for use of stallholders.

6. Provision of a properly constructed refuse receptacle with close fitting lid for each food stall.
7. Daily emptying and cleansing of the refuse receptacles.
8. Provision of adequate lighting where same does not exist.
9. Provision of adequate and readily accessible lavatory accommodation.
10. The provision of adequate technical supervision to ensure compliance with the Bye-laws.

Classification of Food Premises Visited

	No of visits paid
Markets	76
Bakehouses	179
Canteens and Restaurants	99
Dairies	91
Milkshops	13
Butchers	69
Fish Friers	57
Wet Fish Shops	13
Greengrocers	30
Ice Cream Manufacturers	39
do. Shops	79
do. Vehicles	19
Sweet Shops	7
Hotels	27
Public Houses	84
Off Licence Premises	9
Clubs	38
Provision Shops	145
Food Warehouses	92
Slaughterhouses	652
Offensive Trades	3
TOTAL	1821

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The work of supervision of food supplies takes up an increasing amount of time as will be seen in the analysis of visits paid to Food Premises on this page.

In the pre-1940 era fewer than 50 certificates for condemned foods were required by traders in the year, during 1951 681 certificates for condemnation of various classes of food were issued. This increase in the issue of condemnation certificates illustrates in a small way one of the factors responsible for the increase of inspectorial time spent on food inspection.

There are two slaughterhouses in the Borough, one under requisition to the Ministry of Food at Buck Street, and one in Bengal Street under private control, but where pigs only are killed and cured by arrangement with the Ministry of Food, Ham and Bacon Division.

The Leigh Slaughterhouse continues to be the principle depot for slaughter and distribution of carcase meat in the Leigh, Atherton, Tyldesley, Golborne and Newton-le-Willows districts, an approximate population of 126,000.

Cattle are stunned by means of a captive bolt pistol whilst in the cases of calves, sheep and pigs the electroletheler is used.

Again during the peak kill period, difficulty was experienced in adequately staffing both slaughterhouses. However, by the working of overtime, including 18 Sundays, all animals were inspected both ante and post-mortem.

The following table gives details regarding all animals which were slaughtered and inspected during 1951 :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	4433	2155*	2124	15,259	7195
No. inspected	4433	2155*	2124	15,259	7195
All diseases except tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned ...	3	11	29	32	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2080	1080	11	3026	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease or parasitic conditions other than Tuberculosis	46.98%	50.62%	1.88%	20.04%	1.32%
Tuberculosis only. *Whole carcases condemned ...	23	100	2	—	39
*Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	333	1113	—	—	279
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.03%	56.28%	0.09%	—	4.41%

*Nine cows were sent for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 by a Veterinary Surgeon, and are included in these figures.

**Comparative Table Showing Total Weight of Meat Inspected and Condemned
HOME KILLED**

	WEIGHT IN LBS.			
	Cattle including Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Total weight of carcass meat inspected	3,400,291	643,343	1,239,989	87,743
Total weight of carcass meat passed fit for human consumption	3,327,996 (97.87%)	642,006 (99.79%)	1,228,203 (99.05%)	86,661 (98.77%)
Total weight of carcass meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption	72,295 (2.13%)	1,337 (0.21%)	11,787 (0.95%)	1,082 (1.23%)

These totals do not include offals or imported meat.

The following weight of Imported Meat was received at the Ministry of Food Depot.

	Tons	Cwts. *	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	2255	16	1	4
Offals	86	2	1	13
TOTAL	2341	18	2	17

Of this 231 lbs. of Beef, and 391 lbs. Mutton were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Carcases Condemned as Totally Unfit for Human Consumption

Condition	Cows	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
Tuberculosis—Generalised	90	23	—	39	2	154
" with Emaciation	10	—	—	—	—	10
Emaciation Gen. Path.	3	1	17	1	—	22
Dropsy General	2	—	5	1	—	8
Bruising General with Injury ...	1	—	—	1	—	2
Fever Acute	—	—	3	4	—	7
Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	1	—	3	4
Moribund	—	—	2	—	1	3
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	12	12
Odour (Medicinal)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pericarditis Septic	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia (gangrenous)	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas (acute swine)	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mammitis (acute septic)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Uraemia	1	—	—	1	—	2
Pyaemia—including Joint Ill ...	2	—	3	—	12	17
Septicaemia	—	1	—	1	—	2
TOTAL	111	26	32	50	31	250

New Slaughterhouse.

Discussion took place during the year with the various Ministries concerned, on the possibility of using a site in the Borough for the erection of a factory abattoir, to cover the area now supplied by the Wigan, Bolton and Leigh slaughterhouses.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nine cows were sent for slaughter at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse by Veterinary Inspectors.

The animals were from the following districts :—

Atherton U.D.	2
Golborne U.D.	1
Leigh M.B.	1
Tyldesley U.D.	2
Westhoughton U.D.	1
Worsley U.D.	1
Warrington R.D.	1

Eight were affected with generalised Tuberculosis and condemned.

One was affected with localised Tuberculosis involving the condemnation of organs only.

Presence of *Cysticercus Bovis*.

Again attention has been given during post-mortem examination to the detection of *Cysticercus Bovis* or Beef Bladder Worm. In nineteen cases the presence of the worm was confirmed as compared with forty-six in the previous year. The treatment of such infected carcasses is carried out by the Ministry of Food.

The drop in incidence cannot be considered to be significant because during the year there was substantial change in the origin of the cattle received for slaughter.

The following table gives particulars of the origin of the animal and ultimate disposal of the carcase.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Collecting Centre	Site of Lesions	Number of Cysts	Disposal
Red & White	17/1/51	Warrington	Masseter Muscles	1	To Cold Storage
Roan Cow ...	21/2/51	St. Helens	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Heifer	29/3/51	Perth (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Black Heifer	29/3/51	Perth (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White	9/4/51	Montrose (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Heifer	20/4/51	Brechin (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock	10/5/51	Laurencekirk (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Bullock	18/5/51	Laurencekirk (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Black & White	2/7/51	Glasgow (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Heifer	24/7/51	Warrington	ditto	1	ditto
Red & White Cow	2/8/51	Warrington	ditto	1	ditto
White Bullock	6/8/51	Birkenhead (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Black Bullock	20/8/51	Perth (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock	20/8/51	Perth (Scotland)	ditto	2	ditto
Blue Heifer	22/8/51	Preston	ditto	1	ditto
Black & White Bullock	27/8/51	Warrington (Irish)	ditto	1	ditto
Red Bullock	9/9/51	Perth (Scotland)	ditto	1	ditto
Blue Heifer	19/11/51	Ulverston	Heart	1	ditto
Red Bullock	12/12/51	Rhuddlan (Wales)	Masseter Muscles	1	ditto

The following table gives a list of Foods examined by the Sanitary Inspectors and rejected as unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered.

	Containers	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Asparagus	1	—	—	—	—	11
Beans	155	—	1	1	1	5
Beans in Tomato	51	—	—	1	4	—
Beetroot	84	—	1	—	10	1
Bread—Diabetic	9	—	—	—	18	—
Cake Mixture	10	—	—	—	3	12
Carrots	73	—	—	3	3	—
Cheese Processed... ..	529	—	1	—	9	4
Chicken Canned	18	—	—	1	16	7
Chocolate Spread	12	—	—	—	4	8
Cocoa	2	—	—	—	—	12
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	10	—	—	—	10	—
Fish—Crab Meat	1	—	—	—	—	4
„ Crab Paste	1	—	—	—	—	4
„ Lobster	4	—	—	—	1	8
„ Mackerel	45	—	—	1	17	—
„ Paste	1	—	—	—	—	4
„ Salmon	13	—	—	—	13	—
„ Sardines	4	—	—	—	1	5
„ Various	3	—	—	—	3	—
Fruit Apples... ..	137	—	1	—	11	11
„ Apricots	30	—	—	1	14	1
„ Apricot Pulp	37	—	—	1	9	—
„ Bananas	40	—	—	1	11	1
„ Blackberries	1	—	—	—	1	—
„ Blackburrants	6	—	—	—	5	10
„ Cherries	324	—	2	2	27	9
„ Damsons	39	—	—	1	12	10
„ Dates	36	—	—	—	18	—
„ Gooseberries	3	—	—	—	6	—
„ Grapefruit	9	—	—	—	12	—
„ Grapefruit Juice	5	—	—	—	8	5
„ Grapes	1	—	—	—	—	8
„ Grape Juice	1	—	—	—	1	—
„ Greengage	2	—	—	—	5	—
„ Oranges	28	—	—	1	20	7
„ Orange Juice	1	—	—	—	1	4
„ Peaches	26	—	—	2	9	—
„ Pears	153	—	6	3	5	7
„ Pineapples	48	—	—	1	20	3
„ Plumbs	256	—	5	—	24	3
„ Prunes... ..	10	—	—	—	5	5
„ Pudding	41	—	—	1	13	—
„ Rhubarb	5	—	—	—	8	8
„ Salad	112	—	—	3	8	1
„ Strained	4	—	—	—	1	1
„ Strawberries	37	—	—	1	17	1
„ Tomatoes	203	—	2	3	15	5
Gravy Powder	48	—	—	—	6	12
Horseradish	9	—	—	—	1	2
Jam	75	—	—	2	19	—
Jellies	37	—	—	—	4	9
Lemon Spread	1	—	—	—	—	14
TOTAL (carried forward) ...	2791	1	10	1	22	14

This Table is continued on page 55

	Containers	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward	2791	1	10	1	22	14
Marmalade	6	—	—	—	16	—
Meat —Beef Paste	3	—	—	—	—	6
„ Corned Meat... ..	213	—	1	1	19	—
„ Cottage Pie	2	—	—	—	2	—
„ Ham	369	1	13	—	9	3
„ „ and Veal Loaf	41	—	—	1	2	12
„ Luncheon Meat	389	—	2	3	20	1
„ Meat and Gravy	62	—	—	2	22	—
„ Loaf	196	—	1	1	7	8
„ Pork Butts	1	—	—	—	3	3
„ „ Chaps	1	—	—	—	9	4
„ „ Chopped	121	—	1	—	—	14
„ „ Danish	1	—	—	—	—	12
„ „ Luncheon Meat	2	—	—	—	10	—
„ Sausage	2	—	—	—	1	11
„ Stewed Steak	104	—	1	—	22	—
„ Tongue	16	—	—	—	21	8
„ Veal	25	—	1	1	7	—
„ „ and Pork Loaf	1	—	—	—	—	12
Milk —Evaporated	264	—	2	1	12	—
„ Full Cream	178	—	1	2	10	—
„ Skimmed	133	—	1	—	21	—
„ Powder	1	—	—	—	—	4
„ Pudding	13	—	—	—	13	—
Mincemeat	7	—	—	—	6	5
Parsnips	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peas	172	—	1	3	7	5
Pepper	1	—	—	—	—	2
Piccallili	2	—	—	—	1	—
Pickles	21	—	—	—	20	—
Rabbit Canned	11	—	—	—	11	—
Red Cabbage	9	—	—	—	9	—
Salad Cream	9	—	—	—	3	15
Sandwich Spread	2	—	—	—	—	4
Soup—Canned	115	—	—	3	21	10
Spaghetti	5	—	—	—	3	2
„ and Sausage... ..	8	—	—	—	8	—
Syrup	4	—	—	—	5	—
Tomato Ketchup	2	—	—	—	1	—
Whalemeat	2	—	—	—	1	14
General—						
Almonds Ground	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bacon	—	—	1	—	12	10
Barley	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cod Fillets	—	—	1	—	24	—
Eggs	—	—	—	1	5	2
Fish Cakes	—	—	—	—	22	14
Geese	—	—	—	—	9	—
Hamburgers	—	—	—	1	2	12
Prunes... ..	—	—	—	1	2	—
Rice	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ Ground	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sweets	—	—	—	—	14	—
Sugar	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	4
Walnuts	—	—	—	—	—	8
TOTAL	5306	4	9	1	4	11

Laboratory Facilities.

Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester. Thanks are again due to the Medical Director and his staff for the assistance afforded during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Dr. G. H. Walker, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., County Offices, Preston.

157 samples of milk and other foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The following classified table shows the results of the analysis of the samples.

Article	Number Examined			Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total
Almonds Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brandy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese	—	3	3	—	—	—
Chocolate Drinking						
Sweetened	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocanut Canned in						
Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocanut Desiccated	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coriander Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Dressed	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Synthetic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Canned	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flour Confectionery						
(Cake)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour Self-Raising	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fruit Canned	—	1	1	—	—	—
" Dried	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glaze Cherries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbal Medicine	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbs Dried Culinary	—	2	2	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	13	13	—	1	1
Jam	—	3	3	—	—	—
Jelly, Table	—	1	1	—	1	1
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL (carried forward)	—	54	54	—	2	2

Article	Number Examined			Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total
Brought forward ...	—	54	54	—	2	2
Macaroni Spaghetti and similar products ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mace Ground ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Cooked (Ham) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ...	38	32	70	2	1	3
Milk Condensed Skimmed ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg Ground ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Olive Oil ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper Compound ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper White ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potato Crisps ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding Christmas ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sauce ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Beef ...	—	3	3	—	1	1
Sausage Pork ...	—	2	2	—	2	2
Sodium Bicarbonate ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks Non-Alcoholic Wine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets (Chocolate) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
Vegetables Canned ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetarian Sweetmeat ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	38	119	157	2	6	8

Average Composition of Milk Samples — 1940—1951

Year	No. of samples	Fat	Solids-not-fat	Total solids	Percentage Adulteration
1940	90	3.77	8.80	12.57	3.3
1941	88	3.70	8.68	12.38	1.1
1942	78	3.60	8.67	12.27	5.1
1943	61	3.79	8.60	12.39	3.3
1944	50	3.70	8.53	12.23	4.0
1945	38	3.61	8.55	12.16	7.9
1946	34	3.57	8.55	12.12	5.9
1947	60	3.81	8.52	12.23	16.6
1948	83	3.70	8.60	12.30	9.6
1949	80	3.67	8.56	12.23	8.7
1950	87	3.69	8.62	12.31	6.9
1951	70	3.65	8.66	12.31	4.2
Average of 12 years		3.68	8.61	12.27	6.3

Adulterated Samples 1951

No. of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration and irregularity	Observations
2	Milk (formal)	Deficient 2.3 per cent. Solids-not-fat ; freezing point indicated 0.6 per cent. extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned further samples advised.
24	Jelly Table (informal)	Total sugars (calculated in accordance with Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order) only 54 per cent.	Manufacturers agreed to amend formula.
29	Milk (formal)	Deficient 10.0 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
33	Ice Cream (informal)	Fat content only 4.7 per cent.	Vendor notified.
42	Pork Sausage (informal)	Total meat equivalent 53.5 per cent. Deficient 17.7 per cent. meat.	Vendor cautioned.
43	Port Sausage (informal)	Meat content 56.0 per cent. Deficient 13.8 per cent. meat and contained 200 parts per million sulphite preservative without declaration.	Vendor cautioned.
61	Milk (informal)	Deficient 15 per cent. fat	Advised vendor be notified and further samples obtained. Other samples taken at same time genuine.
67	Beef Sausage (informal)	Deficient 9 per cent. of the minimum percentage of meat.	Vendor cautioned. Further sample genuine.

Milk Supply.

During the past year still more milk producers have discontinued the retail sale of raw milk, preferring to send their milk to be heat-treated. As a consequence the distribution of milk in the Borough is becoming concentrated into the hands of a small number of distributors, which in practice means that about 90% of the milk sold is heat treated. This from the Health Department point of view makes the supervision of supplies easier, most retailers selling it in metal capped sealed bottles which of course bears the name of the bottling Dairy.

The inspection of cattle on Dairy Farms and all other matters appertaining to the production of milk, now being the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the concern of the Public Health Department is in the conveyance, distribution and storage together with measures for its protection against contamination and infection.

Inspections of Dairies and Milk Shops were carried out at regular intervals throughout the year and found to be generally satisfactory.

No. of Registered Milk Distributors in the Borough	109
No. of Registered Dairies in the Borough	3

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Article 20.

Action was taken under the above Regulation with respect to two samples of milk from two herds found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The supply from each farm was subjected to heat-treatment until a final certificate from the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries declaring the herd free from infection was received. In all 3,291 gallons of milk were subjected to heat-treatment.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk Samples

Designation	No. taken	NATURE OF TEST							
		Methylene Blue		Turbidity Test		Phosphatase Test		Tubercle Bacilli	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Positive	Negative
Raw	100	79	21	—	—	—	—	3	97
Accredited	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pasteurised... ..	35	34	1	—	—	35	—	—	3
Sterilised	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	25	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
TOTAL	180	146	22	12	—	60	—	3	108

The Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.

108 samples of raw milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in three or 2.77% of the samples. In each case where the presence of Tuberculosis was confirmed the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified.

With regard to the three positive samples mentioned in the previous paragraph, certificates were issued in two cases (see page 60) for compulsory pasteurization during the period of the veterinary investigation, in accordance with Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. In the third case the supply was already under contract to be forwarded daily to a heat treatment plant.

Three samples of heat-treated milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of Tuberculosis. These samples were negative.

Biological examinations for Tubercle Bacilli 1940—1951.

Year	No. of Samples raw milk and accredited milk	Biological Test		% of Samples found to contain Tuberculosis
		T.B. +	T.B. —	
1940	106	12	94	11.32
1941	223	12	211	5.38
1942	255	21	234	8.23
1943	210	11	199	5.24
1944	203	6	197	2.95
1945	95	10	85	10.53
1946	107	5	102	4.67
1947	47	2	45	4.26
1948	116	9	107	7.76
1949	111	7	104	6.30
1950	97	7	90	7.21
1951	108	3	105	2.77

Ice Cream.

In accordance with Section 116 (1) (a) of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, thirteen premises were registered for the sale of ice Cream during the year. At the end of the year 120 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

There are at present five manufacturers of ice cream licenced in the Borough.

All ice cream sold within the Borough is subject to frequent bacteriological examination. Samples are submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following table shows the grades achieved of 103 samples of ice cream submitted for examination :—

Identification	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Leigh Manufacturers					
No. 1	16	13	2	1	—
No. 2	16	14	1	1	—
No. 3	1	1	—	—	—
Manufacturers premises outside the Borough					
No. 1	6	6	—	—	—
No. 2	1	1	—	—	—
No. 3	6	2	1	1	2
No. 4	3	—	1	1	1
No. 5	1	1	—	—	—
No. 6	7	7	—	—	—
No. 7	7	7	—	—	—
No. 8	9	6	1	2	—
No. 9	1	1	—	—	—
No. 10	2	2	—	—	—
No. 11	8	3	4	1	—
No. 12	8	8	—	—	—
No. 13	6	6	—	—	—
No. 14	5	1	—	3	1
TOTAL	103	79	10	10	4

Where samples on examination are found to be below Grade II special visits are made to those premises situated within the Borough. In the case of samples from a source outside the Borough the appropriate local authority is informed and follow-up samples taken.

The following table gives the results of the examination of the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act.

Sample Number	Method of Manufacture	Report	
		Fat%	Total Solids%
1341	Hot	10.3	35.2
15	Hot	8.9	37.2
16	Hot	9.6	36.2
33	Hot	4.7	30.8
34	Hot	11.2	37.1
35	Hot	7.3	35.4
46	Hot	10.0	36.7
47	Hot	15.6	37.3
48	Hot	9.6	34.8
69	Cold	12.0	36.1
70	Hot	11.2	37.6
71	Hot	10.4	34.9
72	Hot	6.9	32.8
	Average	9.8	35.5

Registration of Food Premises.

Under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act, 1938, Registration of the following classes of food traders is made compulsory.

Hawkers.

Registration of any person, who shall by himself, or any person employed by him, sell or offer or expose for sale, any meat or meat food product, or fish, fruit or vegetables from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or from any basket, pail, tray or other receptacle.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 65.

Premises.

Registration of Premises used or proposed to be used for storage of meat, meat food products, or fish, fruit or vegetables.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 52.

Ice Cream.

Under the above Act no premises, unless registered for that purpose, by the Council, shall be used for the sale or the manufacture for purposes of sale of any commodity consisting of ice cream, or any substance similar thereto, or the storage of any such commodity intended for sale.

At the end of the year 120 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

Preserved Foods, etc.

Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 95.

RODENT CONTROL

All premises in regard to which there are complaints of infestation by rats or mice are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Operator.

During the year 298 complaints were received and investigated. 84 chemical tests were carried out to drainage systems. In 39 cases defective drainage systems were found and subsequently repaired with the result that no further infestations occurred.

£103 4s. 9d. was re-charged to owners of business premises for the services of the Rodent Operator during the year.

Summary of visits made for purpose of survey.

Premises	No. of Visits
Houses	980
Factories... ..	45
Food Premises	35
Farms	33
Other Premises	133
Total	1226

Summary of Visits for purposes of treatment.

Premises	No. of Visits	Non Poisonous Bait		Poison Baits		Bodies Found	Estimated Total Kill
		Laid	Taken	Laid	Taken		
Houses	1077	1546	406	242	159	54	275
Factories	105	1083	223	99	92	23	152
Food premises	76	351	81	63	28	5	25
Hen runs	13	168	57	23	23	10	55
Shops (Not Food) ...	25	52	4	91	4	1	2
Clubs	13	50	17	7	7	—	16
Tips	57	638	213	68	57	6	170
Brooks	78	592	137	55	55	2	75
Farms	36	400	100	35	35	6	75
Schools	34	200	54	44	33	5	14
Slaughterhouses ...	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Premises ...	245	1916	451	294	189	18	347
TOTALS	1764	7002	1743	1021	682	130	1206

Sewer Infestation.

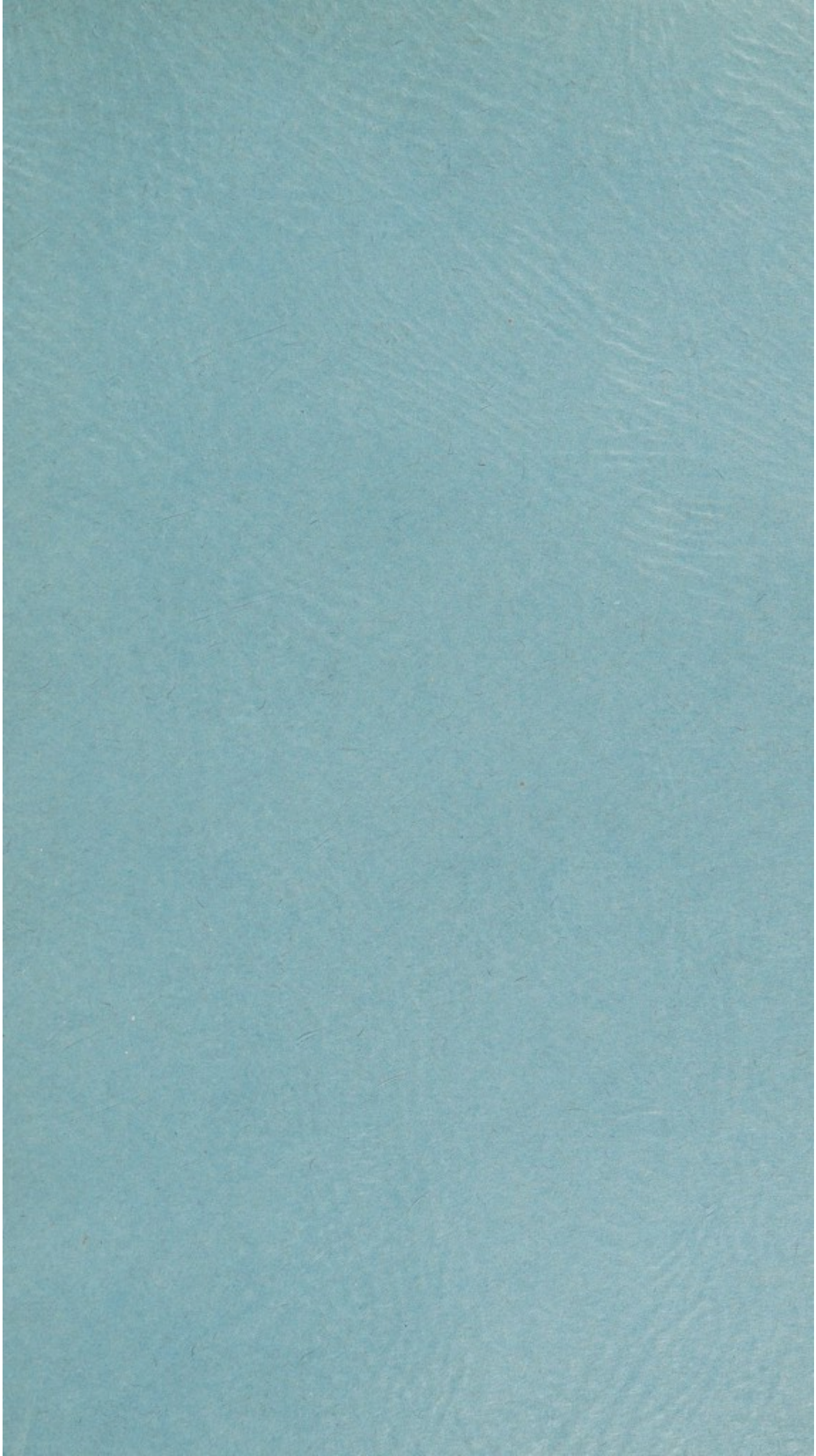
The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries procedure as to the methods of pre-baiting and poisoning is adhered to throughout this work. The disinfestation of sewers comprises what is known as an initial treatment followed by maintenance of a similar kind at six-monthly intervals.

The Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control has formed a useful link with adjacent Authorities for discussion on problems affecting the work.

Two further maintenance treatments of sewers were undertaken and a comparative table of all treatments undertaken since the inception of this scheme in 1945 to date is given below.

Sewer Treatment — Rats

Year	Treatment No.	No. of Man-holes treated	Pre-Baiting (2 days)		Poison Baiting			Estimated Kill
			Taken	Not taken	Taken		Not Taken	
					Good	Small		
1945	1	834	107	727	68	38	728	1160
	2	834	31	803	10	22	802	280
1946	3	224	137	311	36	37	151	660
	4	224	135	313	27	35	162	593
1947	5	87	119	55	42	20	25	693
1948	6	93	99	87	24	27	48	500
	7	102	75	129	24	16	62	427
1949	8	106	14	91	30	22	54	520
	9	117	25	82	35	16	66	510
1950	10	94	48	46	14	34	46	930
	11	104	63	41	3	56	45	620
1951	12	64	49	15	4	38	22	420
	13	108	46	62	4	42	62	460



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