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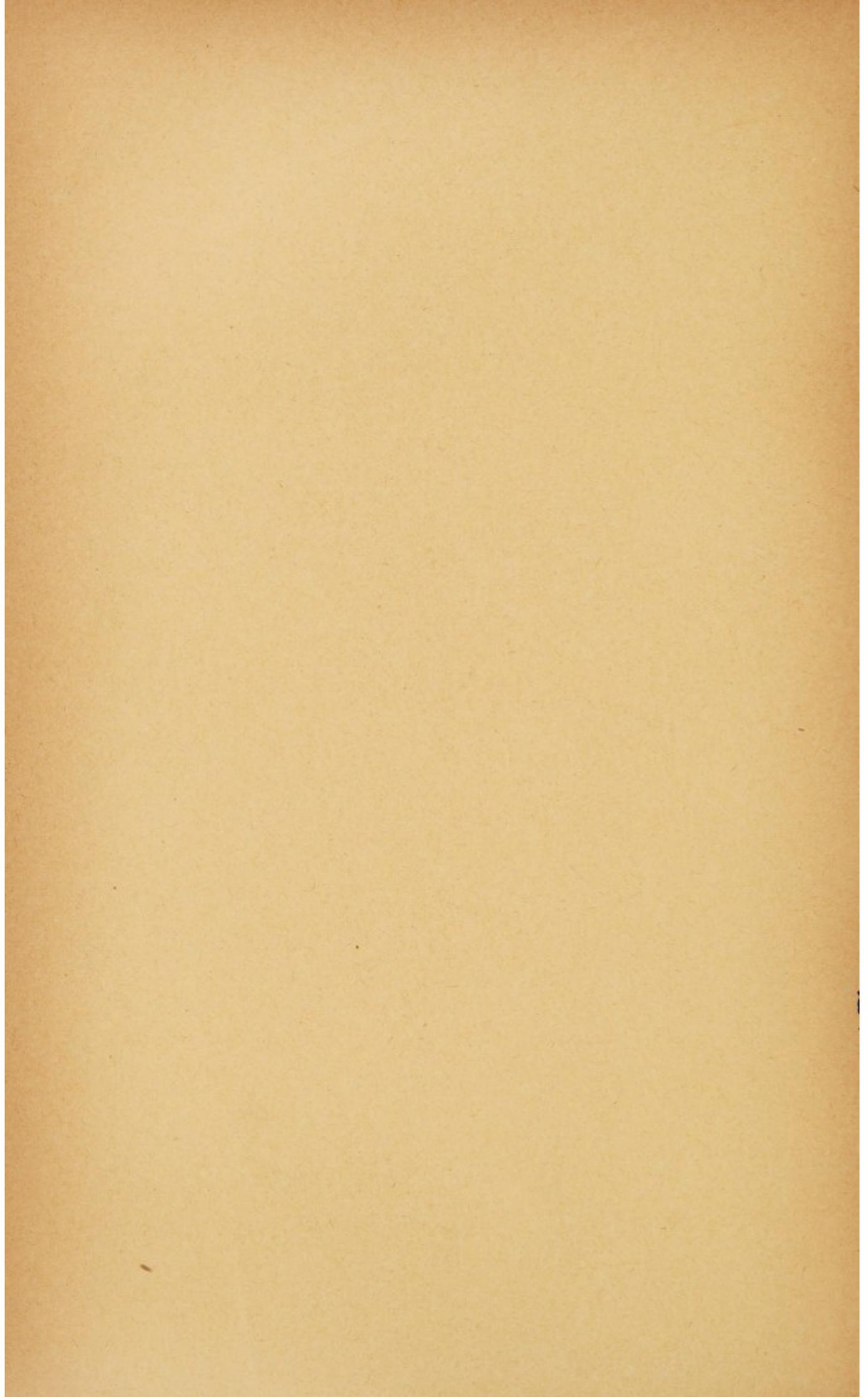
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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

HENRY WHITEHEAD, M.D., D.P.H. (VICT.), M.B. B.S. (LOND.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,
SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CORPORATION
HOSPITALS, &c.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

1897

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1934.

Medical Officer of Health.

Superintendent School Medical Officer,

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer :

HENRY WHITEHEAD, M.D., D.P.H., (Vict.,) M.B., B.S. (Lond.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

HENRY RICHMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer—Maternity and Child Welfare (part time) :

(Miss) ISOBEL M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dentist—Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis (part time) :

C. F. L. PURSLOW, L.D.S. (R.C.S.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

FREDERICK MARTLEW (a) (b).

Sanitary Inspectors :

J. ASHTON (a) (b), V. JONES (a) (b), T. MCKNIGHT (a) (b), J. ROUGHAN (a) (b),

W. HIGGINS (a) (b).

Factory, Workshops, and Shops Inspector : E. RICHARDSON (a).

Matron of Sanatoria : MISS L. ROTHWELL.

Lady Health Visitors :

B. CROMPTON (c)(d), M. L. GOLD (a)(c), L. COOK (c)(e)(f) M. E. WHEAT (c)(e)(f),

M. MAWDSLEY (c) (e) (f).

Tuberculosis Nurse : L. WEST (a).

Chief Clerk : A. N. BYERS.

Clerks :

R. C. WOODS, P. STRAFFORD, J. C. DAVENPORT.

Tuberculosis Dispensary : A. FAIRHURST.

Maternity and Child Welfare Department : M. MILLER.

Steam Disinfector Attendant : J. RISLEY.

Disinfectors : J. GRIFFITHS, E. SMITH.

Motor Drivers : N. ABBOTT, R. MACKENZIE.

PART-TIME OFFICERS.

Clinical V.D. Officer : HENRY BARDSLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Orthopædic Surgeon : HENRY POSTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., M.Ch.

C. P. BRENTNALL, M.B., Ch.B., Consultant Ante-Natal Clinic.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1934—Cont'd,

Employed as Consultants and for the Treatment of Puerperal Fever and
Pyrexia :

J. F. BERRY, M.B., Ch.B. &c. C. L. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

Masseuse : MISS L. HEALY.

Public Vaccinators and District Medical Officers :

A. F. NIMMO, M.B., Ch.B. T. S. ACHESON, L.R.C.P.&S., I.

Veterinary Surgeon : WILLIAM WOODS, F.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst : S. ERNEST MELLING, F.I.C.

Vaccination Officers : R. B. WHITE, S. TURNER, J. BATE.

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate
- (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Certificate, Central Midwives' Board.
- (d) Health Visitor and School Nurse's Certificate
- (e) Hospital Trained.
- (f) New Health Visitor's Certificate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Municipal Buildings,
Library Street,
Wigan.

June, 1935

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Wigan.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and on the work of the Health Department for the year 1934.

This is an "ordinary" and not a "survey" report according to instructions issued by the Ministry of Health, and so several matters discussed in previous reports have been omitted.

Both the general death-rate and infant mortality are the *lowest ever recorded in Wigan.*

The general death-rate was 12·4.

The infant mortality was 67 per 1,000 births, and the lowest previously recorded was 92 in 1928 and 1932.

The zymotic death-rate is again very low, namely, ·11, a marked decrease in the figure for 1933, namely, ·38.

Maternal mortality too shows a reduction, being 4·08 against 7·08 in 1933.

The death-rates from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are slightly more than in 1933; and the number of deaths from cancer show a slight increase.

The birth-rate is higher than in 1933, being 17·31 against 16·61.

The figure for the whole country is 14·8.

The proposed extensions to the Health Department accommodation have not been commenced, but it is very probable that a start will be made in 1935.

I wish to thank all the members of the staff of the Health Department, including the Hospitals, for their excellent work and continued loyalty during the year.

I am glad of the opportunity of thanking the Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman T. Ramsden) and the Chairman of the Hospitals Sub-Committee (Councillor Mrs. Ashurst) and also the Chairman of the Housing and Insanitary Houses Committee (Councillor Shaw) for their confidence and support.

I thank also the members of the Health Committee and of the various committees under whom I serve for their continued courtesy and consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY WHITEHEAD.

1.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The County Borough of Wigan covers an area of 5,082 acres, and had a population at the 1931 census of 85,357. The Registrar General's estimated population on 1st July, 1934, of 84,750, on which figure statistics in this report are based. A considerable portion of the Borough is used for agricultural purposes. These areas are sparsely populated. The average number of persons per acre varies in the fourteen wards within the Borough from 5 to 105, the average being 16·8. The Borough of Wigan forms a considerable part of the valley of the River Douglas. The river is the boundary on the North side, continues its course to the centre and finally becomes the boundary on the West side. The levels on which the river enters and leaves are respectively 150 and 69 feet. Water is taken from the river for feeding the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which traverses the town. The maximum elevations are at the extreme North 254 feet and at the South-West 260 feet. The lowest level is at the North-western boundary, which is 69 feet.

Geologically, the whole of the Borough rests on the lower coal measures, or Gannister beds, which are here very superficial, and, in fact, outcrop in several parts of the district. The sub-soil is mainly clay which in places has a depth of nearly twenty feet; but there is an important layer of sand covering a large part of the centre of the town, and extending northwards in the direction of Standish. In other parts sand is found in "pockets." Much of the western portion, beyond the Park, lies on a fairly extensive gravel bed.

The population is essentially an industrial one, the principal industries being coal, iron, cotton, and the manufacture of clothing.

Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	18,573
Number of inhabited houses end of 1934, according to rate books	19,660
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 Census) ..	20,190
Rateable value (1934)	£374,428
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,433

It is pleasing to state that during recent years there has been a remarkable decrease in drunkenness occurring within the Borough.

Alcoholism, during the six years ending 31st December, 1914, accounted for no less than 23 deaths. During the year 1934 one death occurred which was certified as being caused by alcoholism. The yearly average number of prosecutions taken against persons charged with drunkenness during the six years ending 31st December, 1914, was 337, whilst in the six years ending 31st December, 1934, the yearly average number of prosecutions for the same charge had declined to 79.

The local authority possess only one Public Bathing establishment, which is situated in Millgate, Wigan. The accommodation is insufficient for a town with a population of approximately 86,000, especially when it is realised that the great majority of dwelling houses are not provided with a private bath, and when it is remembered that a very large number of the population is engaged in the coal mining industry.

The following list shows the number of Bathers during the past five years:—

	<i>Total No. of Bathers.</i>					
1930	141,629
1931	135,378
1932	167,995
1933	168,303
1934	153,286

The Baths Superintendent, Mr. J. H. Cockrell, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

SUMMARY OF BATHERS AND PARTICULARS OF THE BOROUGH
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT FOR YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31st, 1935.

Number of Plunge Baths	..	..	..	..	2
„ Private Baths	..	..	..	..	18

BATHERS.

Male Plunge Baths	..	..	..	..	84,669*
„ Private Baths	..	..	..	..	5,715
Female Plunge Baths	..	..	..	..	32,391†
„ Private Baths	..	..	..	..	1,557
Mixed Bathing: Adults	..	..	..	..	6,683
„ Juniors	..	..	..	..	1,388
Contracts, Free Passes, Season Tickets, etc.	..	..	..	..	20,883
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>153,286</u>

* This number includes 29,262 boys who are charged 1d., and are admitted after 4 p.m. on each week day except Thursday and Saturday.

† This number includes 9,609 girls who are charged 1d., and are admitted after 4 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, during the summer season.

The above figures show a decrease as compared with the previous year, due to the closing down of the Bath for installation of the New Filtration Plant.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee has kindly supplied me with the following information :—

Borough of Wigan.

<i>Year ending.</i>			<i>Average No. of families receiving relief.</i>			<i>Amount paid in relief.</i>
						£
31st March, 1931	..	..	1219	..		33,714
31st March, 1932	..	..	1167	..		32,291
31st March, 1933	..	..	1379	..		40,287
31st March, 1934	..	..	1501	..		43,497
31st March, 1935	..	..	1688	..		51,621

The Institutions provided are the Frog Lane Institution, for able bodied persons, also a number of old and infirm persons and children under three, which has 309 beds; the Billinge Hospital, Billinge, 369 beds. These institutions receive inmates from the whole of the old Wigan Union, which includes part of the County Area.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Mr. W. Leyland, the Clerk to the National Health Insurance Committee for the Borough, has kindly supplied me with the following information, with respect to treatment under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

	1930. 1st Jan.	1931. 1st Jan.	1932. 1st Jan.	1933. 1st Jan.	1934. 1st Jan.
Number of insured persons in Wigan, according to counts of Insurance Committee's Register..	37963	37925	38448	38389	37150
Number of prescriptions issued by doctors ..	152057	156332	158290	176589	157059
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total cost of prescriptions issued	4913 1 8	4930 13 11	5002 2 11	5576 11 0	4932 15 11
Average cost per prescription issued.. ..	7.75d.	7.572d.	7.58d.	7.58d.	7.54d.

2.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1933—1934.

	1933.	1934.
Population estimated July 1st	86,150	84,750
<i>Births</i> —Males 760 } Total	1,415	1,477
Females 717 }		
Annual rate of births per 1,000 on Registrar General's estimated population.	16·61	17·42
Ditto for England and Wales.. .. .	14·4	14·8
Ditto, 121 County Boroughs and great towns	14·4	14·7
Illegitimate births number 36 or ·42 per 1,000 of population, a percentage of	1·97	2·43
<i>Deaths</i> —Males 560 } Total	1,221	1,051
Females 491 }		
Corrected Death-rate, on Registrar General's estimated population	14·34	12·40
Ditto in England and Wales	12·3	11·8
Death-rate in 121 County Boroughs and great towns	12·2	11·8
Excess of registered births over deaths	190	426
Maternal Death-rate	7·08	4·06
Total deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases	32	10
Annual rate of mortality from seven principal Zymotic Diseases	·38	·11
Total deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years	15	5
Death-rate (per 1,000 births) from Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10·63	3·38
Infantile-rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	109	67
Ditto for England and Wales	64	59
Ditto for 121 County Boroughs and great towns	67	63
Deaths of infants under 1 day old (number)	24	18
Ditto 1 year (legitimate)	150	96
Ditto 1 year (illegitimate)	5	3

Births.—The number of births registered during 1934 is 1477, (males 760, females 717), the rate per 1,000 of the population being 17·42. The birth-rate compared with 1933 is ·81 higher. The illegitimate births number 36 or 2·43 per cent.

Stillbirths.—The following stillbirths were registered during the year 1934 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	52	29	81
Illegitimate.. .. .	1	2	3
Total	53	31	84

The Mortality-rate.—The deaths for 1934 number 1,051 (males 560 females 491), being an excess of 69 males over females. The recorded rate per 1,000 of the population per annum is 12·40; in 1933 14·34. The increase in the number of deaths as compared with 1933 was 170—and the rate 1·94 per 1,000

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
<i>Births</i> —(Legitimate) ..	1441	738	703	}
(Illegitimate) ..	36	22	14		Birth rate per 1,000 population, 17·42.
	1,477	760	717	
	Total.	M.	F.	
<i>Deaths</i> —	1,051	560	491	}
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth				}
Mortality of women in, or associated with child-birth, per 1,000 children born alive :—				
Puerperal Sepsis				·67
Other Puerperal causes				3·38
				4·06
Total Puerperal mortality				4·06
Non Puerperal causes				—
Total Maternal Mortality				4·06
Infant-Mortality rate under one year of age per 1,000 births :—				
Legitimate 66				
Illegitimate 83				
Total 67				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				1
" " Whooping Cough (all ages)				3
" " Diarrhoea (under two years of age)				5

INQUESTS AND UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of Inquests held in Wigan during 1934 was 83, against 88 for 1933, and 81 for 1932, and the following verdicts have been recorded :—

1.	Natural Causes	6
2.	Accidents—burnt	1
	" scalded	2
	" colliery	7
	" drowned	2
	" falls	12
	" railway	—
	" falls downstairs	2
	" run over	—
	" knocked down	17
	" others	18
	" quarry	1
3.	Suicides—hanging	1
	" drowned	2
	" gas	2
	" poison	—
	" others	2
4.	Others	9
5.	Murder	—
		83

There were 4 uncertified deaths in 1934, against 1 in 1933, and 3 in 1932.

TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1934 IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF

Causes of Deaths.	Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.												
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	69	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	8	31	12	13	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	4	1	1
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	53	46
Diabetes	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	57
Heart Disease	198	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	6	11	74	99
Aneurysm	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other Circulatory Diseases..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	29
Bronchitis	92	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	36	42
Pneumonia (all forms)	79	10	11	2	3	1	3	2	..	6	6	19	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
Diarrhœa &c.	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Appendicitis.. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Other Digestive Diseases	16	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	18	23
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Puerperal causes	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc... .. .	62	61	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senility	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Suicide	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1
Other Violence	46	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	9	7	12	8
Other defined causes	53	5	2	..	1	1	3	3	1	2	6	15	14
Causes ill-defined or unknown	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
TOTALS	1051	99	19	7	8	3	11	12	19	73	74	311	415

WIGAN, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

Deaths at all Ages.

St. George Ward. 1	Lindsay Ward. 2	St. Catharine Ward. 3	St. Patrick Ward. 4	St. Thomas Ward. 5	Poolstock Ward. 6	Victoria Ward. 7	St. Andrew Ward. 8	Swinley War I. 9	All Saints Ward. 10	West Pemberton Ward. 11	North Pemberton Ward. 12	Central Pemberton Ward. 13	South Pemberton Ward. 14	Total Deaths.
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5	7	7	9	3	2	3	11	4	3	2	7	3	3	69
1	..	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	17
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	5	10	10	5	3	7	22	19	1	..	12	9	2	110
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	2	11
1	3	5	9	4	2	6	16	10	2	2	11	6	4	81
8	13	16	30	6	12	14	23	21	10	5	10	18	12	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	1	3	5	2	3	1	5	3	..	2	5	5	4	40
1	9	12	18	3	3	29	15	9	..	5	1	4	3	92
3	6	4	6	7	6	7	11	8	3	3	6	3	6	79
1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	12
..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
2	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	1	2	1	16
..	2	5	9	2	4	4	8	2	1	..	3	1	4	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	5
3	6	8	8	9	3	2	9	3	2	3	4	2	..	62
5	..	5	3	6	4	7	10	5	..	2	9	2	..	58
1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7
..	2	..	7	2	3	4	9	5	1	2	8	1	2	46
5	5	2	8	5	..	8	8	3	1	..	5	1	2	53
..	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
43	66	87	129	58	52	81	167	107	25	28	94	64	50	1051

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1934 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Pop'tion estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			3	4					5	Number.		Rate per 1,000 nett births.
1	2				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1930..	87,600	1,583	1,579	18.03	1,134	12.95	160	186	170	107	1,160	13.24
1931..	86,150	1,598	1,598	18.54	1,108	12.86	130	230	165	103	1,208	14.02
1932..	85,520	1,519	1,522	17.80	1,073	12.54	138	206	141	92	1,141	13.34
1933..	85,150	1,411	1,415	16.61	1,136	13.46	142	227	155	109	1,221	14.34
1934..	84,750	1,467	1,477	17.42	1,002	11.69	143	192	99	67	1,051	12.40

The death-rate for each quarter is as follows :—

1934	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
All Causes ..	16·07	12·08	9·46	11·19
Zymotics ..	·07	·02	·01	·01

The Zymotic-rate, ·11 is **17** lower than in 1933.

DEATH RATES, 1934.

Disease.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..
Measles	1	·01
Scarlet Fever	1	·01
Whooping Cough	3	·03
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..
Influenza	8	·09
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	·01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	·01
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	69	·81
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	·20
Syphilis	—	—
General paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	·01
Cancer, Malignant Disease	110	1·29
Diabetes	11	·12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	81	·95
Heart Disease	198	2·33
Aneurysm	1	·01
Other Circulatory Diseases	40	·47
Bronchitis	92	1·08
Pneumonia (all forms)	79	·93
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	·14
Peptic Ulcer	6	·07
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	5	·05
Appendicitis	3	·03
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	·02
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	5	·05
Other Digestive Diseases	16	·18
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	45	·53
Puerperal Sepsis	1	·01
Other Puerperal causes	5	·05
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc... .. .	62	·73
Senility	58	·68
Suicide	7	·08
Other Violence	46	·54
Other defined causes	56	·66
Causes ill-defined or unknown	8	·09
Total	1,051	12·40

DEATH-RATES FOR WIGAN DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
14·47	13·13	14·31	12·62	15·01	13·24	14·02	13·34	14·34	12·40

AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS, 13·68.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN DIFFERENT WARDS IN WIGAN, 1934.

Ward.	Ward No.	Census Population.	Death Totals.	Death Rate.
St. George	1	4,281	43	10·04
Lindsay	2	5,222	66	12·63
St. Catharine	3	6,929	87	12·55
St. Patrick	4	8,571	129	15·05
St. Thomas	5	4,183	58	13·86
Poolstock	6	4,775	52	10·88
Victoria	7	4,745	81	17·07
St. Andrew	8	14,085	167	11·85
Swinley	9	7,880	107	13·58
All Saints	10	2,750	25	9·09
West Pemberton	11	3,740	28	7·48
North Pemberton	12	6,605	94	14·23
Central Pemberton	13	6,129	64	10·44
South Pemberton	14	5,462	50	9·15
Totals .. .. .	..	85,357	1,051	*12·40

*Death Rate is based on the Registrar General's estimated Population of 84,750.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Mortality from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely: Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhoea, gives us a rate of ·11 per 1,000 of the population, against ·38 in 1933.

The deaths numbered 10 as against 32 in 1933.

The Zymotic-rate, .11, is made up as follows:—

DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 :—

	1933	1934
Small-pox	Nil.	Nil.
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	.03	.01
Measles .. .. .	.12	.01
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.01	.03
Diarrhoea .. .. .	.18	.06
Enteric Fever .. .. .	.01	Nil
Diphtheria .. .. .	.02	Nil

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES FOR THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1930	67	.74
1931	23	.26
1932	33	.38
1933	32	.38
1934	10	.11

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS SINCE YEAR 1876.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death. Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1876	48.9	28.5	4.92	186
1886	38.7	22.1	3.1	174
1896	35.9	23.09	4.09	186
1906	32.6	17.61	2.61	160
1916	23.28	15.42	1.04	113
1926	20.03	13.13	.30	103
1934	17.42	12.40	.11	67

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1934.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate.		
						Puerp'rl Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES	14.8	11.8	59	0.63	0.13	1.95	2.46	4.41
121 GREAT TOWNS	14.7	11.8	63	..	..	..	..	..
Birkenhead	17.6	12.0	60	0.72	0.18	0.75	4.15	4.90
Blackburn	12.0	13.1	56.9	0.55	0.08	1.98	3.97	5.95
Bolton	12.5	12.0	53	0.53	0.10	0.85	2.57	3.42
Burnley	11.77	13.51	70.3	0.57	0.19	3.43	11.14	14.57
Bury	12.28	14.22	84	0.63	0.20	7.69	2.56	10.25
Halifax	11.7	13.9	77	0.52	0.09	3.5	4.3	7.8
Huddersfield	12.58	13.49	59	0.67	0.13	4.60	5.26	9.86
Manchester	14.81	12.24	69	0.97	0.17	1.08	3.17	4.25
Oldham	12.6	14.5	70	0.72	0.08	2.89	4.09	6.98
Rochdale	12.4	14.6	78	0.64	0.07	1.61	4.04	5.65
St. Helens	19.1	10.6	65.4	0.67	0.21	1.83	3.21	5.04
Salford	14.7	13.6	93	0.90	0.14	2.4	4.2	6.6
Stockport	13.58	11.85	54.63	0.50	0.09	2.73	1.09	3.82
Wallasey	13.3	11.7	50.9	0.49	0.14	1.54	2.32	3.86
Warrington	17.3	11.6	74	0.69	0.14	0.69	2.76	3.45
WIGAN	17.42	12.40	67	0.81	0.20	0.67	3.38	4.06

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES
OF DEATH, 1934.**

CAUSES.	Sex.	All Ages.	Ages.										
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES.	M.	560	60	11	9	16	20	22	32	66	105	139	80
	F.	493	39	8	9	7	24	23	44	60	80	125	74
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Measles	M.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	M.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Influenza	M.	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F.	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M.	30	-	-	-	1	8	4	6	5	4	2	-
	F.	39	-	-	1	1	14	13	6	3	1	-	-
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
	F.	9	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-
11. Syphilis	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. General Paralysis of the Insane. Tabes Dorsalis	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	56	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	13	16	20	4
	F.	56	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	12	14	17	4
14. Diabetes	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
	F.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Etc.	M.	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	21	11
	F.	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	19	6
16. Heart Disease	M.	100	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	14	27	35	18
	F.	90	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	16	16	34	12
17. Aneurysm	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	M.	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	8
	F.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	2

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES
OF DEATH, 1934—Continued.**

CAUSES.	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES.	M.	560	60	11	9	16	20	22	32	66	105	139	80
	F.	493	39	8	9	7	24	23	44	60	80	125	74
19. Bronchitis	M.	54	2	1	-	1	-	2	4	7	12	16	9
	F.	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	11	8
20. Pneumonia (All Forms)	M.	41	5	7	4	4	2	-	3	1	9	5	1
	F.	36	6	4	3	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	2
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M.	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F.	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-
	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
23. Diarrhoea, etc... ..	M.	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
	F.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Appendicitis	M.	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M.	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	8	2
	F.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis ..	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
30. Other Puerperal Causes	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ..	M.	37	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	22	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Senility	M.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
	F.	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29
33. Suicide	M.	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
34. Other Violence	M.	39	3	1	-	2	2	6	5	9	3	6	2
	F.	16	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	5	1
35. Other Defined Causes..	M.	40	4	-	1	2	3	1	5	3	7	9	5
	F.	43	4	3	2	3	1	1	4	7	7	8	3
36. Causes ill defined or Unknown	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

3.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—The Wigan Branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses commenced activities in February, 1929. To commence with, the Staff consisted of two Nurses, from December, 1930, the number of Staff has been five.

Midwives.—No midwives are employed by the Corporation. Midwives' fees are paid by the Corporation in necessitous cases only, and where Maternity Benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts is not payable. Strict enquiries are made into each case.

There were 41 midwives practising in the district on 1st January, 1934.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Corporation:—

1. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.** Mainly consultative; treatment to a very limited extent. Open Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, 2 to 4-30. Special Ante-Natal Clinic held second Friday in the month at 2 o'clock. Schools for mothers Wednesday afternoons. The Dentist attends on Tuesday afternoons for examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and infants.
Ante-Natal Clinic, 2 to 4-30 p.m. each Tuesday and Special Clinic second Friday in each month at 2 o'clock.
2. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Billinge Road, Pemberton.** Mainly consultative; treatment to a very limited extent. Open Monday afternoons from 2 to 4-30 p.m. School for mothers on Thursday afternoons.
3. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Platt Lane Mission Room.** Mainly consultative; treatment to a very limited extent. Open Friday afternoons from 2 to 4-30 p.m. School for mothers held on Tuesday afternoons.
4. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wesleyan Chapel, Worsley Mesnes.** Mainly consultative; treatment to a very limited extent. Open Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 4-30 p.m. School for mothers also held on Monday afternoons.
5. **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, St. Andrew's Mission Room, Woodhouse Lane.** Mainly consultative; treatment to a very limited extent. Open Tuesday afternoons from 2 to 4-30 p.m. School for mothers held on Wednesday afternoons.
6. **School Clinic, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan (See No. 1).** For minor ailments. A dentist is in attendance three mornings each week for inspection and treatment of school children.

7. Orthopædic Clinic, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan. For treatment of crippling defects. Open each Monday morning. Surgeon attends twice monthly. Cases from Ince and Hindley also attend.
8. Tuberculosis Clinic, 14, Rodney Street, Wigan. Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings and Friday evenings, as required. A dentist is in attendance on Wednesday mornings for the inspection and treatment of tuberculous persons. Orthopædic clinic held each Wednesday afternoon when there is a masseuse in attendance. Surgeon attends on Saturday morning once every two months.
9. Radium treatment of Cancer. The Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, is a sub-clinic of the Manchester Centre. A Special Clinic is held at the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary for inspection and advise only. Treatment is carried out at Manchester.
10. Artificial Light Clinic, Royal Albert Edward Infirmary. For treatment of suitable cases, by arrangement.
11. Venereal Disease Clinic, Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan. Open Tuesdays and Fridays, 4 to 7 for males only, and from 4 to 7 p.m. on Wednesdays for females and children. "Irrigations" by arrangement. "Inpatient" treatment is also available.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.—The following hospitals are provided by the Local Authority:—

Pemberton Hospital.

For treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, 28 beds, four of which are reserved for the Lancashire County Council.

Whelley Sanatorium.

For Infectious Diseases (other than smallpox and venereal diseases), 76 beds.

Billinge Infirmary, Billinge.

For medical, maternity and mental cases. 369 beds. There is no resident medical officer. Under the control of the Public Assistance Committee.

Frog Lane Institution.

309 beds are available chiefly for able bodied people. There is also a ward for infectious diseases. There is no resident medical officer. Under the control of the Public Assistance Committee.

The following hospitals and institutions are subsidised by the Local Authority, either by way of (a) an annual grant, or (b) payment for beds reserved for cases sent by this Authority.

Sankey Small Pox Hospital Near Warrington.	For treatment of smallpox. Payment of £230 per annum.
Leasowe Hospital.	Four beds reserved for treatment of surgical tuberculosis.— 41/- per bed, per week.

Other Hospitals Available for the District:—

Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.	General Hospital. 180 beds. Replete with massage, electrical, orthopaedic, artificial sunlight, and X ray Departments and pathological laboratory. A certain number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are treated there, for which payment is made by this Authority. Cases requiring treatment under the Corporation's scheme for dealing with Puerperal Fever are also treated there.
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Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers:—

St. Margaret's Home, Goose Green, Wigan.	Supported by charities and donations Grant made by the Local Authority. Accommodation for fourteen babies and 14 girls.
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Ambulance Facilities:—

(a). For Infectious Cases.	One motor ambulance is owned by the Health Department. In addition the motor vehicle used for disinfection purposes can also be used as an ambulance.
(b). For Non-infectious Cases and Accidents.	Two motor ambulances used for accidents, etc., and one motor vehicle used either as an ambulance or prison van, owned by Local Authority. One ambulance owned by the Public Assistance Department, and one saloon car used for transporting mental cases.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

On 1st January, 1934, there were two nursing homes and three maternity homes registered. One Maternity Home was transferred to another part of the town during the year.

No action with respect to registration of maternity and nursing homes has been necessary during the year.

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The gross cost of services controlled by the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the year ending 31st March, 1934, was £27,010 This is a decrease compared with £27,311 for previous year,

HOSPITAL ACCOM-

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Management.</i>	<i>Type of Case.</i>
Billinge Infirmary.	Billinge.	Public Assistance Committee, County Borough of Wigan.	Mental. Medical Tuberculosis Maternity
Royal Albert Edward Infirmary.	Wigan Lane, Wigan.	Infirmary Board.	Surgical Medical Venereal Diseases Miscellaneous Eye Cases Side Wards Casualty.
Whelley Hospital.	Bradshaw Street, Wigan.	Hospitals Subcommittee, County Borough of Wigan.	Infectious Diseases.
Pemberton Hospital. •	Billinge Road, Pemberton, Wigan.	Hospitals Subcommittee, County Borough of Wigan.	Tuberculosis.
Institutions outside Wigan.	Various.		Tuberculosis.
Biddulph Hospital.	Biddulph.	Lancashire County Council.	Orthopædic

* 4 beds (2 for male and 2 for female cases) reserved

MODATION PROVIDED.

Allocation of Beds.				Occupied during 1934.				Staff.
M.	F.	C.	Total.	M.	F.	C.	Total.	
61	44	7	112	47	35	—	82	1 Medical Officer, Part-time ; Matron. Assistant Matron and Home Sister. 6 Sisters. 27 Assistant Nurses. 8 Male Nurses.
97	124	13	234	88	99	21	208	
11	5	—	16	3	—	5	8	
—	7	—	7	—	3	—	3	
			369				301	
69	37	—	106	—	—	—	—	
16	16	3	35	—	—	—	—	
3 M. or F.	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	
—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	
—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	
—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
			180					
—	—	—	76	—	—	—	41	Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent. Matron. 3 Sisters. 9 Probationer Nurses.
Ministry's standard	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	
13	15	—	28	12	14	2	28	The Chief Tuberculosis Officer is Medical Superintendent. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is Medical Officer. Matron of Infectious Diseases Hospital also Matron of Pem- berton Hospital. Sister-in-charge. 2 Probationer Nurses. 2 Night Nurses.
—	—	—	35	19	6	9	34	
—	—	7	7	—	—	5	5	

for patients from the Lancashire County Council Area.

4.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough is supplied with water for domestic and trade purposes from the Arley, Worthington and Pemberton Reservoirs, which have a total capacity of 278,000,000 gallons. In addition, approximately 80,000,000 gallons of water is pumped each year from Nicholson's Pit, Winstanley. Other supplies are obtained from Nicholson's Well and Bispham Shaft, Billinge. The Corporation also own reservoirs at Adlington, Pemberton, and Whitley, which are used only for compensation and trade purposes. The gathering grounds from which the greater part of the water is obtained is agricultural land. A complete survey of these gathering grounds was made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector during the year 1922, and later the Medical Officer of Health visited all places where pollutions were discovered, and reported on these to the Water Committee. The sources of the most serious pollutions have in the main been dealt with. Privy middens in rural districts have been converted to pail closets; many cesspools have been constructed, and are emptied at the expense of the Wigan Corporation. Drains which discharged into the tributaries of the main stream have been diverted into cesspools or septic tanks, and fences have been erected to protect the water from casual personal pollution. The gathering grounds from which the water is obtained are not owned by the Borough of Wigan, and from time to time difficulties will certainly arise with respect to keeping the water reasonably pure. In consequence, the Medical Officer of Health recommended that chlorination plants should be erected at each waterworks, and to-day three chlorination plants are in operation; one each at Worthington, Edgewood and Bispham. Samples of water are frequently taken for bacteriological and chemical examinations from the various supplies, and from service taps in different parts of the town, and since these chlorination plants have been put in operation every sample examined has proved to be of satisfactory quality. One part of chlorine per $2\frac{1}{2}$ million is added to the water.

In consequence of the continuous drought during the years 1933 and 1934, the Corporation obtained a supply of 850,000 gallons per day of Thirlmere water from the Manchester Corporation. It is usual to take 500,000 gallons per day of Thirlmere water, and, if deemed necessary, a further supply of 300,000 gallons per day may be obtained during the months of July, August and September, by agreement with the Manchester Corporation. During the year a new nine inch trunk main was laid across the Douglas Valley from Pottery Road to Billinge Road. This connects the supplies on the Wigan side of the County Borough with the supplies on the Pemberton side. As a result a large portion of the Borough can now obtain water from two distinct sources of supply which is of great advantage from many points of view. In consequence of the continued drought it was found necessary to curtail the supply of water to a large portion of the Borough from 4th September, 1933, until the 9th November, 1934. The water being turned off in this district from times varying from 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., until times varying from 5 a.m. until 6 a.m. There are approximately 19,660 dwellings within the Borough, and with one or two exceptions each one has its own supply of Town's Water. The total quantity of water supplied for domestic

purposes is approximately 1,586,000 gallons per day, and no difficulty has been experienced in recent years in keeping the supply constant with the exception of the drought years of 1929-1930 and 1933-1934 when restrictions in certain parts of the Borough had to be put into operation.

A few dwellings situated near the boundary of the Borough on the south side are supplied with water obtained from the Billinge Urban District Council.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Douglas and the streams running into it are the natural means of draining the Borough.

The river is badly polluted before entering the borough, and a certain amount of pollution occurs within, but with the completion of a scheme for reconstructing the sewers in the Goose Green district, now in progress, the pollution will be restricted to trade wastes.

Sewers are repaired frequently, and sludge, etc., is removed from the beds of the river and streams.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Practically the whole of the Borough is sewered and drained. Sewage is conducted by two main outfall sewers, of 27 inches and 36 inches diameters to the sewage works at Hoscar Moss, seven miles distant from the town.

A scheme has recently been submitted to the Ministry of Health for the re-sewering of a district which for many years have been seriously affected by mining subsidence. Approval has been received and it is anticipated that the work will be commenced in the near future. When these new sewers are made, this will prevent the pollution of certain streams, and measures will be taken to convert a large number of privy closets which exist in this area.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer, Mr. W. Albert Walker, for the following figures :—

During the year 1934 the following amounts of sewage have been treated at the Hoscar Moss and Pemberton Sewage Works :—

Pemberton Storm Water Works ..	174.46	million gallons.
Hoscar Bacteria Beds	888.89	” ”
Hoscar Drainage areas	251.00	” ”
Total sewage treated	1314.35	” ”
Total solids, Detritus Tanks and Screen Chambers, Pemberton	4204	tons.
Total Dried Sludge recovered	2224	”
Daily average Dried Sludge recovered...	6.1	”
Weight of Dry Sludge per Million Gallons of Sewage	1.7	tons
Rainfall for year	29.13	inches.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Mr. Smith, the Cleansing Superintendent, has supplied the following particulars:—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—The collection of Dry House Refuse and Trade Refuse is carried out by both Horse and Mechanical Transport working as separate units, and by the Pagefield Container System, and the percentage of refuse collected by each system is as follows:—

Horse	..	..	..	..	..	54 per cent.
Pagefield Container	..	..	..	..	..	29 „
Mechanical Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	17 „

82 per cent. of the refuse collected is disposed of by tipping.

NIGHTSOIL AND PAIL REFUSE.—This refuse (2192 tons) is disposed of direct to farmers as manure. All pails are washed and disinfected after each collection.

TRADE REFUSE.—No fixed charges are made for the removal of this refuse, the shops and business premises in the town centre have a daily collection.

GULLY CLEANSING.—During the year a Dennis Vacuum Gully Emptier was purchased, and the whole of the gullies are now emptied and sealed with clean water by this machine.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—The following conveniences and urinals are maintained and cleansed by the department:—

- 6 Public Conveniences for Ladies and Gents., with attendants.
- 29 Public Urinals.

All urinals are cleansed and inspected twice per day, including Sundays.

GENERAL.—During the year 85 per cent. of the vehicles used on Refuse Collection have been converted to pneumatic tyres in our own workshops, and the work of converting the remainder is now in hand, so that in the near future the whole of the old type iron tyred wheels will be dispensed with.

No progress has yet been made with the building of the new depot.

The quantity of refuse dealt with by destructors during the year 1934 was 3,710 tons, and the quantity of refuse tipped was 28,193 tons. The Corporation have certain powers which require the owners or occupiers of property to provide, under certain conditions, receptacles of an approved pattern for refuse and already 20,475 ashbins have been provided.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A general scheme for the conversion of pail closets and privy middens has been in progress in the Borough since March, 1923, with a view to placing all closet accommodation on the water carriage system.

On March 31st, 1923, the number of water closets in the Borough was 8,234, waste water closets 914, pail closets 7,081, privy *middens 1,563. On December 31st, 1934 the estimated number of water closets in the Borough was 22,968, waste water closets 389, pail closets 210, privy middens, 202. The actual number of pail and privy closets which were converted to the water carriage system during the period April 1st, 1923, to December 31st, 1934, was 9,072, and during the same period 178 pail and privy closets were abolished, the total number dealt with being 9,250. 1,154 additional water closets were provided for premises at which the closet accommodation was deemed to be insufficient.

The majority of the pail closets and privy middens are at unfit houses or premises which are not connected to sewers or in districts where the sewers have been seriously affected by mining subsidence.

The Local Authority commenced a scheme for the conversion of the waste water closets to water closets with proper flushing apparatus. This was inaugurated by the Local Authority on April 1st, 1926, and since that date 525 closets have been converted. 65 of these were converted during the year 1934.

*NOTE.—The number of privy closets connected to one privy midden varies from one to six, the average being approximately two.

CONVERSION OF PAIL CLOSETS AND PRIVY MIDDENS.

The scheme for the conversion of pail closets and privy middens is now almost completed. The majority of the closets which have not been converted are in districts in which sewers are not available, or where the sewers are unsuitable on account of being affected by mining subsidence. A number also exist at premises which are deemed to be insanitary or are within an insanitary area.

During the year 1934, 238 visits have been made by Inspectors; 4 pail closets and 4 privy closets have been converted. In addition, 4 additional water closets have been provided. The estimated total number of water closets erected in connection with the scheme since January 1st, 1923, is 10,224.

Year.	Notices Served for Conversion of		Total.	Conversions carried out.		Abolished.		Total dealt with.	Notices Served under Section 36, Public Health Act.	
	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.		Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.		Closets to be provided.	No. of Closets provided.
1923	1002	1205	2207	565	450	1	-	1016	106	76
1924	2689	649	3338	1908	1138	59	21	3126	230	152
1925	2707	640	3347	2640	573	44	2	3259	675	473
1926	228	99	327	1001	320	26	5	1352	53	293
1927.. ..	5	15	20	203	29	12	-	244	9	90
1928.. ..	11	12	23	63	40	2	3	108	19	26
1929.. ..	-	2	2	2	21	3	-	26	9	13
1930.. ..	6	1	7	20	1	-	-	21	2	15
1931.. ..	31	2	33	33	2	-	-	35	4	5
1932.. ..	23	1	24	23	1	-	-	24	1	1
1933.. ..	25	6	31	25	6	-	-	31	6	6
1934.. ..	5	4	9	4	4	-	-	8	4	4
Total	6732	2636	9368	6487	2585	147	31	9250	1118	1154

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. Martlew, Chief Sanitary Inspector, submits the following remarks, with a summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

The town is divided into five districts. A District Sanitary Inspector is responsible to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the constant supervision of each District. In addition, an Inspector specialises in the control of factories, workshops (including bakehouses), and shops.

NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1934.

	1934.
Houses and premises inspected and visited <i>re</i> nuisances and complaints	2567
Re-visits to nuisances	5968
Other visits made	984
Visits to premises (testing of drainage)	51
Nuisances discovered	5047
Nuisances abated	4890
Notices issued (preliminary)	898
" (formal)	560
Letters issued <i>re</i> nuisances	899

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Houses with defective roofs	529
" with damp and defective walls	1230
" with defective gutters and down-spouts	425
" requiring gutters or down-spouts	4
" with defective windows	659
" with defective ceilings	192
" with defective floors	198
" with unclean walls and ceilings	71
" with defective slopstones or waste-pipes	120
" in a filthy condition	5
" in a verminous condition	3
Defective surface of yards and passages	92
" drains	38
Blocked drains	178
Defective and foul gullies	24
" or blocked water-closets	80
" water-closet flushing apparatus	98
Want of water supply to water-closet	—
Insanitary condition of water-closets	3
Defective or blocked waste-water-closets	9
" closets (structure)	113
" ash-houses	—
" middensteads	6
Accumulation of manure and refuse	11
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	3
Defective chimney stacks and want of pots	218
Insufficient closet accommodation	2
Miscellaneous	736

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 31 smoke observations have been taken. Visits have been made to premises, and instructions have been given to stokers as to the best methods of stoking and only causing a minimum amount of smoke. Following suggestions from officers of the Health Department many manufacturers are now using smokeless fuel.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS

The common lodging houses and houses let-in-lodgings have been regularly visited, and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. of common lodging-houses in the Borough	10
„ lodgers allowed nightly	470
„ visits	627
„ lodgers reported as being received (per returns)	78,783
„ letters sent out <i>re</i> contravention of Public Health Acts or Byelaws	1

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of houses on register	6
„ visits	158

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive trade premises is eight. They consist of:—

- 1 fellmonger.
- 1 fat boiler.
- 3 gutscrapers.
- 1 gutscraper and fat boiler.
- 2 tripe boilers.

9 visits were made to these premises during the year 1934.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

All premises where bedding or furniture is manufactured are visited with a view to finding the kind of flock which is used. Four samples of Rag Flock were submitted to the Public Analyst, and all proved to be up to the standard required.

CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877, AND 1884.

No of Boats that have been registered at Wigan	351
„ still in use or available	39
„ broken up, not in use or cannot be traced ..	312
„ Inspections	19
„ Notices issued	-
„ Notices complied with	-
„ Contravention of regulations	-
„ Letters sent out	-

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

No. of Workshops on register	179
„ Bakehouses on register	137
„ Domestic workshops on register	95
„ visits to outworkers premises	8
„ visits to factories	157
„ visits to workshops and workplaces	361

The following defects were dealt with :—

Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	1
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation..	12
Requiring limewashing and cleansing	20
Other nuisances	9
Total	45

No. of defects remedied	41
„ notices received from H.M. Inspector	9
„ letters sent out	4
„ underground bakehouses being used	5

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928. SHOPS ACT, 1912.

No. of shops on register	2544
„ visits <i>re</i> Shops Act (Day)	2437
„ „ „ „ „ (Night)	287

REPORT OF OFFENCES, 1934.

Not exhibiting closing notice	27
Visits <i>re</i> assistants' half-holiday	3
Letters sent out <i>re</i> contraventions	8

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

There are 26 places of entertainment within the Borough, each one is inspected periodically and reports are made on their sanitary condition before the renewal of licences.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Mr. E. Richardson who devotes a portion of his time as Administrative Officer under the above Act, reports as follows :—

No. of premises under observation on 1st January, 1934	27
No. of premises found to be infested during 1934	96
No. of premises reported to be free from rats or mice during 1934	95
No. of premises under observation on 31st December, 1934	28
Total number of visits made during 1934 ..	352

The occupiers of premises still infested are carrying out the requirements of the Act. During Rat Week, held in November, 1934, a special effort was made to exterminate rats and mice. 1,446 baits were prepared and distributed free of charge to persons in occupation of premises infested. Satisfactory results were reported.

SCHOOLS.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1934 :—

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

School Premises.

Remarks under this heading were included in the 1933 report, and conditions have not changed to any extent.

5.—HOUSING.

The number of dwellings at the 1931 census was 18,573. The number of families was 20,190, or 1,617 more than dwellings.

The population at the 1931 census was 85,357 and the estimated population on July 1st, 1934, was 84,750.

				<i>No. of Houses Built Since 1920.</i>			
<i>The number of houses built in :—</i>				<i>By Private Enterprise.</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
1921	..	..	..	2	..	28	.. 30
1922	..	..	..	18	..	107	.. 125
1923	..	..	..	23	..	—	.. 23
1924	..	..	..	24	..	50	.. 74
1925	..	..	..	130	..	10	.. 140
1926	..	..	..	73	..	106	.. 179
1927	..	..	..	115	..	196	.. 311
1928	..	..	..	89	..	182	.. 271
1929	..	..	..	82	..	162	.. 244
1930	..	..	..	34	..	135	.. 169
1931	..	..	..	107	..	41	.. 148
1932	..	..	..	102	..	—	.. 102
1933	..	..	..	221	..	78	.. 299
1934	..	..	..	284	..	304	.. 589
Total				1304	..	1399	.. 2703

1304 built by private enterprise.

1399 built by local authority.

The number of houses in course of erection by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1934, was 122.

During the period 1921–1934 about 298 dwellings have been demolished or ceased to be used as dwelling houses.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

During the year 1934: 193 Individual Unfit Houses, occupied by 813 persons, were reported as being unfit for human habitation, making a total of 212 houses occupied by 900 persons dealt with since the Housing Programme was submitted on September 25th, 1933.

On December 31st, 1934: 142 houses occupied by 670 persons had been vacated, most of the occupiers having been accommodated in 134 Corporation Dwellings. A few displaced families voluntarily found other accommodation. 68 of these houses had been demolished and 31 were in process of demolition. Undertakings have been accepted from the owners of 8 houses that they will cease to be used for human habitation and in three instances Closing Orders have been made on three dwellings which formed parts of buildings.

In addition 96 dwellings in Clearance Areas occupied by 411 persons have been officially represented. The total number of dwellings reported up to December 31st, 1934, is 308 occupied by 1,311 persons.

During the year 18 houses have been re-conditioned and rendered fit for human habitation, and four back-to-back houses have been made into two through houses.

Although no less than 588 dwellings were erected within the County Borough during the year 1934 ; of these 304 were erected by the local authority authority. 170 were erected under the Housing Act, 1934, and 134 were erected to provide accommodation for persons displaced from 142 houses dealt with in the slum clearance schemes. Actually the net increase in dwellings was 446. There is still a great deficiency of suitable houses to accommodate families of the artisan class. It has not been uncommon to find 2, 3 and in cases up to five families residing in one dwelling. In certain instances three families have been found to occupy a dwelling consisting of only four rooms.

Prior to the time of writing several hundred applications have been received for tenancy of Corporation dwellings from families who reside in lodgings.

When the 1931 census was taken it was found that the average number of persons per room in Wigan was the highest in the County Boroughs in Lancashire, with one exception, and there were 1,617 more families than dwellings.

There is still a great demand for a large number of suitable houses, and these should be erected in the near future if the people of this Borough are to be properly housed.

INFORMAL PROCEDURE ADOPTED IN THIS BOROUGH WITH RESPECT TO IMPROVING INSANITARY HOUSES WHICH CAN BE MADE FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Insanitary properties are reported to the Insanitary Houses Committee who authorise the Medical Officer of Health to forward to the responsible party a specification of the work required to be carried out to put the house in a reasonable state for human habitation, and later the Medical Officer of Health interviews the party concerned, with a view to ascertaining what he is prepared to do. Little difficulty has been experienced in getting the necessary repairs carried out. The specification usually covers all interior and exterior repairs to the houses ; and the provision of suitable accommodation for the storage of food, improved lighting and ventilation the conversion of the closet accommodation to the water carriage system ; the rendering impervious of the surface of the yard, or a portion thereof, according to the size of the yard, and, if necessary, the relaying of the drains. By this informal action 1,175 houses, which were in an insanitary condition, have been rendered fit for human habitation since January 1st, 1921.

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF INSANTARY HOUSES; THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ACRE, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER DWELLING, THE NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS, AND THE NUMBER OF SEPARATE FAMILIES AT THE 1931 CENSUS IN EACH WARD.

Ward.	Population.	Percentage of Insanitary Houses.	No. of Persons per Acre.	No. of Occupants per Dwelling.	No. of Separate Dwellings.	No. of Separate Families.
No. 1.—St. George ..	4281	6.3	87	4.8	880	1049
No. 2.—Lindsay ..	5222	0.9	30	4.4	1172	1241
No. 3.—St. Catharine ..	6929	1.6	30	4.7	1462	1643
No. 4.—St. Patrick ..	8571	0.6	98	4.8	1766	1927
No. 5.—St. Thomas ..	4182	10.6	60	4.8	859	1006
No. 6.—Poolstock ..	4774	3.5	23	4.1	1138	1158
No. 7.—Victoria ..	4747	6.8	101	4.7	991	1045
No. 8.—St. Andrew ..	14083	0.1	20	4.1	3374	3458
No. 9.—Swinley ..	7880	3.6	16	3.9	1986	2034
No. 10.—All Saints ..	2756	3.3	17	4.1	661	709
No. 11.—West Pemberton ..	3740	12.6	5	4.3	852	899
No. 12.—North Pemberton ..	6605	2.7	14	4.3	1512	1568
No. 13.—Central Pemberton ..	6129	1.2	12	4.3	1420	1497
No. 14.—South Pemberton ..	5458	2.1	4	4.6	1171	1358

1.—*Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected (for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2787
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	11716
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.. .. .	2637
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	5861
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	93
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2081

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1383
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*A.—*Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	542
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	600
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	167
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	67

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

In addition three dwellings were demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19. Undertakings were given that eight houses would not be used as dwellings in future.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Scattered about the Borough there are approximately 180 van dwellings and difficulty has been experienced since 1919 with respect to the tenants complying with the requirements of the local bye-laws. There is no doubt that this is due solely to the shortage in the number of houses.

6.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885.

The numbers of persons registered under the above enactments are as follows:—

Dairymen	176
Premises within Borough	127
Premises outside Borough	49

Purveyors of bottled milk only	328
Wholesale Dealers (10 of whom are producers. in the Borough.)	61
Producers	23

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.

Number of persons licensed for the sale of pasteurised milk	46
Number of persons licensed for the sale and production of pasteurised milk	2
Number of persons licensed for the sale of Grade A Milk	1

Approximately 280 milch cows are kept in the Borough. With a few exceptions the cowsheds are in a satisfactory condition.

Number of visits to Cowsheds	93
Number of visits to Dairies	120
Number of visits to Milkshops	1128

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Since the above order came into force much time has been spent with a view to improving the milk supply.

Visits are made to dairies etc. for the purpose of examining milk on arrival.

During the year 104 samples were taken for the purpose of testing the amount of foreign matter contained in milk intended for sale in the Borough. These samples were obtained at dairies.

Two letters were written to farmers respecting samples of milk considered to be below a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

Mr. Woods, the Veterinary Inspector, makes the following report:—

Quarterly visits amounting to 112 have been paid to the 28 Cowsheds within the County Borough. Visits have also been paid to the "Ship" Sales especially, in relation to Foot and Mouth Disease, Tuberculosis and Sheep Scab.

One cow was seized at the sale and was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order and the owner afterwards fined. Several cows have been placed "under observation" not sufficiently definite to come under the Act and have been satisfactorily disposed of by the owners. Cleanly methods of milk production have been continually impressed upon producers and with good effect.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

Type of Milk	Total No. of Samples	No. of Bacteria found per c.c.				Presence of B. Coli.				
		Under 10,000	10,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 500,000	Over 500,000	Absent in		Present in		
						1-0 c.c.	0-01c.c.	01c.c.	1c.c.	1-0c.c.
Fresh Milk	69	11	21	19	18	20	-	36	8	5
Pasteurised Milk ..	4	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	-

PRESENCE OF T.B.: INOCULATION TEST.

	No. of Samples submitted.	T.B. not found.	T.B. found.
Milk	75	67	8
Pasteurised Milk	2	2	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF ICE CREAM.

8 samples were submitted for examination, with the following results :—

NUMBER OF BACTERIA PER C.C.		
<i>Under</i> 50,000.	50,000 <i>to</i> 250,000.	<i>Over</i> 250,000.
3	3	2

NUMBER OF AEROBIC BACTERIA PER C.C.	
<i>Under</i> 50,000.	50,000 <i>to</i> 1,000,000.
2	6

PRESENCE OF B. COLL.			
<i>Present in :</i>			
1 <i>c.c.</i>	1/10 <i>c.c.</i>	1/100 <i>c.c.</i>	1/1,000 <i>c.c.</i>
3	2	2	1

PRESENCE OF STREPTOCOCCUS FAECALIS (ENTEROCOCCUS).			
<i>Present in :</i>			
10 <i>c.c.</i>	1 <i>c.c.</i>	1/10 <i>c.c.</i>	1/100 <i>c.c.</i>
1	2	3	2

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and five District Inspectors are all qualified Meat Inspectors. There are within the Borough 17 slaughter-houses, 14 are registered and three licensed. District Inspectors examine carcasses slaughtered within their own districts. Meat which has been slaughtered in rural districts, and which, there is reason to believe, has not been submitted for examination, is examined as far as possible immediately after its arrival in the town. Premises which come within the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are frequently visited. Meat and offal condemned is destroyed at the Miry Lane Depot. In certain instances condemned carcasses have been allowed to be sent to a fat melters for manufacturing purposes.

In these instances the firm receiving this condemned meat have signed an undertaking that it will only be used for manufacturing purposes and regularly forward special schedules of the quantities received.

Shops, stores and vehicles are constantly inspected.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN USE IN THE AREA.

	On 31st December,			On 31st December,		
	1920.			1934.		
Registered	24	..	..	14	..	..
Licensed	1	..	..	3	..	..
Total	25	..	..	17	..	..
No. of visits to Slaughterhouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5459
„ „ Markets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	350
„ „ Butchers' and other food shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1161
„ letters sent out .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ Certificates issued (condemned food).. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	616

CARCASSES EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total
Carcasses examined	9,494	2,533	14,415	19,661	46,103
Carcasses totally condemned	192	36	66	10	304
Percentage totally condemned	2.02	1.42	.45	.05	.65

The following meat and offal from private slaughter-houses was surrendered and destroyed, or sold for manufacturing purposes, during the year 1934 :—

	Whole Carcass and all Offal Condemned	Part of Carcass Condemned	OFFAL CONDEMNED.										
			Heads.	Lungs.	Livers.	Hearts.	Stomachs.	Spleens.	Kidneys.	Udders.	Mesenteries.	Skirts.	
Affected with Tuberculosis :													
Beasts	171	188	1178	3454	739	52	455	78	207	23	847	716	
Calves	12	—	1	13	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	48	3	1401	536	506	506	62	18	11	—	165	6	—
Sheep	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affected with other Diseases, etc. :													
Beasts	21	—	6	344	2025	4	—	—	229	114	—	1	—
Calves	24	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	18	—	5	110	298	76	1	—	10	—	1	—	—
Sheep	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	304	192	2591	4457	3585	650	518	96	457	137	1013	723	

REGISTRATION OF PURVEYORS OF MEAT AND PREMISES.

The Wigan Corporation Act, 1933, Section 36, contained powers for the compulsory registration of purveyors of meat and premises which are used or proposed to be used for the sale of meat. The number of premises registered during the year 1934 was 143.

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND PREMISES.

The Wigan Corporation Act, 1933, Section 34, contained powers for the compulsory registration of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Vendors and Premises.

During the year 1934 27 premises were registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and in addition 8 vendors were registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

106 premises in the Borough used for the purpose of fish frying, all of which were kept under observation.

SUMMARY OF OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED 1934.

Other meat and offal	915 lbs.
No. of packages of wet fish condemned	534
No. of packages of dried fish condemned	562
No. of rabbits, fowl and game condemned	2430
No. of packages of fruit and vegetables condemned	103
No. of packages of honey condemned	29
No. of packages of tinned fish condemned	18

OTHER FOOD.

A large wholesale business in fish and other foodstuffs is carried on in and around the markets, and these premises are visited daily.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

A sample of bottled vinegar was found not to be up to standard, and a further sample taken from the same source was found to be up to standard.

One informal sample of milk was found to be deficient in fat.

Two samples of milk were below the standard, and warning letters were sent.

A fourth sample of milk was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 8%. Appeal to cow samples were taken at the farm of the producer of this milk. These samples were just up to standard, but it was deemed advisable to take no action in this case.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Articles.	Number.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Not formal.
Milk	133	129	4	5
Cream	7	7	-	7
Condensed Milk	4	4	-	4
Butter	16	16	-	4
Lard	4	4	-	4
Margarine	8	8	-	5
Dripping	2	2	-	2
Jam	12	12	-	12
Tea	9	9	-	5

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Not formal.</i>
Coffee	9	9	-	2
Whiskey	4	4	-	4
Rum	4	4	-	4
Brandy	2	2	-	2
Gin	2	2	-	2
Sausages	5	5	-	5
Mixed Fish or Meat Paste..	3	3	-	3
Tinned Peas ..	3	3	-	3
Pepper	4	4	-	4
Vinegar.. ..	5	4	1	4
Cheese	5	5	-	2
Beans	2	2	-	2
Total	243	236	5	85

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a.) <i>Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.</i>	(b) <i>Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.</i>
Milk	133	Nil.
Cream	7	Nil.
Condensed Milk..	4	Nil.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

All premises where imported articles of food is sold are kept under observation, and 202 visits were paid to wholesalers and retailers premises during the year 1934.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Ten samples of Feeding Stuffs and ten samples of Fertilisers were taken and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst, who reported that in one sample Feeding Stuffs there was an excess of certain chemical substances, and in another sample there was an excess and also a deficiency. The facts were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The Borough Analyst, Mr. S. E. Melling, F.I.C., submits the following report of the work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1934.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

The Cliff,

Higher Broughton,

Manchester.

The Public Analyst has the honour to report as follows upon the duties of his office during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1934.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

A total of 243 samples of food, etc., was submitted of which five were reported against as either falling short of the required standard composition or, in the alternative, as definitely adulterated. Thus the "percentage of adulteration" is just about two per cent.

The samples comprised 133 milks, 16 butters, 11 jams, nine each of tea and coffee, eight margarines, seven creams, five each of cheese and sausage, four each of lard, condensed milk, pepper, whisky and rum, three each of malt vinegar, tinned peas and meat paste, two each of vinegar, tinned beans, gin, brandy, dripping and tinned raspberries.

The five adulterated or non-standard samples consisted of four milks and one malt vinegar. The former were deficient in fat to the extent of 26, 25 ("test" sample), 22 and 8 per cent., respectively. Subsequent "appeal to the cow" samples in connection with the first three contained 4.3 and 4.0 per cent. milk-fat, respectively, thus being well above the minimum content associated with genuine milk. (Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901). In connection with the 8 per cent. deficiency, a similar "appeal" showed fat-content just above the minimum mentioned. (3 per cent.) The malt-vinegar was shown to contain at least 20 per cent. of added water, indeed when related to a "formal" (follow-up) sample from the same source (which was taken as the "standard") it became evident that about 32 per cent. of added water was present in the original ("test") sample.

The various spirit samples were up to the required statutory alcoholic strength, whilst the fatty foods, sausage, condensed milk, cream, etc., all conformed to the appropriate Public Health Regulations which control the sale (declaratory statements and so forth) of these comestibles. Other miscellaneous groceries were of sound commercial quality. On balance, and especially when compared with statistics from similar-sized towns, the year's record of the "food and drug" control in Wigan is very satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Ten samples each of Fertiliser (manures of various types) and Feeding Stuff have been examined and found to conform to the Statutory Statement, with the exception that, in the case of two Feeding Stuffs there was, respectively, a slight excess of Oil and a corresponding deficiency of Albuminoids ("Cakettes") and an appreciable excess of Oil. ("maize flakes.")

WATER SUPPLY.

In addition to the usual monthly analysis, 32 samples of water drawn from the several Supplies have been specially examined. Reports upon these have been submitted, and, subject to a satisfactory bacteriological result, the opinion has been consistently expressed as the potable nature of each supply. Variations in vegetable organic content have been noted, and are in keeping with the conditions under which the water is impounded.

(Signed) S. ERNEST MELLING,

Public Analyst.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER.

During the year 27 samples of water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, University of Manchester, for Bacteriological examination.

The results of these examinations are set out below :—

Source of Supply.	RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.						
	Total No. of Samples.	No. of Bacteria found per c.c.		Presence of B Coli.			
		Under 100.	Over 100.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in		
					1 c.c.	10 c.c.	100 c.c.
Edgewood and Nicholson's Pit..	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Edgewood	3	2	1	2	—	—	1
Nicholson's Pit ..	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nicholson's Pit and Bispham mixed	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Worthington and Thirlmere, mixed	4	3	1	2	—	—	2
Thirlmere, Worth- ington, Ed ge- wood and Nichol- son's Pit, mixed	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Thirlmere only ..	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Worthington only ..	4	2	2	2	—	1	1
Bispham	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Streams (supplying reservoir)	3*	—	3	—	3	—	—
Stream supplying compensation re- servoir	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

* Note the bacteria counts for these samples were 380, 1,550 and 2,500 per c.c. respectively.

7.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1934.
Name of District—Wigan County Borough.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.													Total Cases notified in each locality (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the district.															
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.												St. George	Lindsay	St. Cath	St. Patrick	St. Thomas	Poolstock	Victoria	St. Andrew	Swinley	All Saints	West Perm.	North Perm.	Central Perm.	South Perm.		
		under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over																
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Scarlet Fever ..	376	3	19	33	37	160	78	17	25	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric Fever ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	21	2	1	1	1	6	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia ..	142	4	9	5	9	24	20	8	17	10	21	9	2	11	21	12	9	7	33	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	21	-	-	1	-	6	2	1	7	1	3	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken-pox ..	164	2	10	19	21	84	19	2	12	5	19	9	-	1	2	4	3	10	26	11	13	9	6	33	22	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	51	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	19	9	-	2	4	4	3	14	9	4	-	1	7	4	6	3	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neon.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pul. Tuberculosis	80	-	-	-	-	5	5	15	31	15	9	-	-	11	12	3	6	5	12	4	3	6	7	4	1	-	-	-	-
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	45	1	3	2	4	12	5	3	6	1	2	1	-	3	3	7	5	3	8	3	2	6	7	4	1	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	429	17	23	28	43	245	40	10	2	3	4	-	-	4	11	18	18	40	73	24	11	69	12	97	41	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	1349	31	45	91	115	544	175	59	110	43	54	20	29	44	75	96	60	87	52	290	84	42	102	69	213	106	-	-	-

Number of Notifications, compared with other years :—

Disease.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox.. .. .	0	0	34	13	7	0	1	0	0	0
Polio-Encephalitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	64	67	78	179	559	203	100	72	240	376
Enteric Fever	5	4	1	7	5	1	1	5	0	1
Continued Fever	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	45	18	34	19	42	107	43	32	25	21
Puerperal Fever	3	3	4	3	5	7	0	1	2	2
Erysipelas	42	28	56	49	40	42	38	41	52	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	6	10	6	8	5	9	4	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	9	4
Measles	213	46	2486	93	917	1481	26	1565	961	429
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	127	126	126	142	115	91	102	83	79	80
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	65	62	57	65	38	52	62	43	56	45
Pneumonia	236	275	276	257	325	216	232	208	253	142
Influenzal Pneumonia	15	34	43	10	29	13	34	19	50	21
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Malaria	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	683	568	595	445	525	469	556	162	240	164
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	6	9	9	9	15	3	7	7	7
Pemphigus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Total.. .. .	1520	1253	3816	1300	2630	2726	1212	2248	1988	1349

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1934

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Tot.
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	35	32	27	30	26	20	21	29	49	49	33	25	376
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	2	1	1	3	-	2	5	1	-	-	4	2	21
Puerperal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	8	5	8	7	1	4	2	2	5	3	3	3	51
Ophthalmia Neon.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Phthisis	7	9	11	7	6	8	3	3	6	8	8	4	80
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	10	3	5	4	3	3	1	2	2	3	7	45
Pneumonia	13	15	21	20	10	11	10	6	6	12	11	7	142
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	6	1	3	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	3	21
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken-pox.. .. .	34	16	10	33	29	14	5	2	5	6	1	9	164
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	50	130	155	53	22	6	4	2	6	-	1	-	429
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.. .. .	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	152	225	237	164	102	71	55	51	84	81	66	61	1349

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

With the exception of measles and scarlet fever, the number of cases of notifiable diseases has been very low (see table on page 46). All these cases are visited and many persons suffering from pneumonia have been taken into hospital from homes where proper nursing was not possible and the results have been excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health is very frequently called in consultation by medical practitioners to cases of infectious disease. Between the Public Health Department and all the medical practitioners of the town there is a fine spirit of co-operation which is very helpful to all concerned.

MEASLES.

This disease has been locally notifiable since April 1st, 1925, and occurs in epidemic form frequently. Every case is visited either by Health Visitors or School Nurses, and from time to time special nurses have been appointed in epidemic periods for visiting and home nursing.

A large number of cases occurred in 1934, and there was 1 death.

Number of cases notified	.. ..	429
Deaths	.. .. .	1

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths from Measles ..	41	47	Nil.	22	10	1
Death-rate .. ..	.47	.54	Nil.	.26	.11	.01
Schools Closed	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Average period 18 days).						

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

Four cases were reported to be suffering from Cerebro-spinal Fever. These were treated at the Whelley Hospital. One case died, and three recovered.

1. Female, age 3 years. Admitted 4th February, Recovered 14th May. This child was very seriously ill on admission to hospital—unconscious, pupils wildly dilated, and not reacting to light, twitching of limbs and moaning. General petichial eruption body and face. Temperature on admission 104°, dropped to normal after first and only dose of serum, which apparently had excellent results. Child made a complete recovery.

2. Female, age 3 years. Admitted 3rd April. Recovered 2nd October. This was a very severe case on admission and ran a temperature of between 100 and 103° for nine weeks then became normal. In hospital six months and was a long time before she could walk or talk. The serum may have done some good, but it is difficult to say. The child was very fortunate to recover, in any case.

3. Female, age 6 years. Admitted 5th May. Recovered 2nd October. This case was in hospital five months—very acute case. Temperature 100 to 108 for five weeks. She went blind and could not speak for many weeks. Eyesight was regained and speech to normal. Excellent recovery was regained and speech to normal. Excellent recovery. I could not say whether the serum had any ultimate effect, as acute stage lasted so long.

4. Male, age 32 years. Admitted 18th August, Died 25th August. Unconscious on admission and never recovered consciousness. Cerebrospinal fluid sent to Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester—result negative, although reported positive at Wigan Infirmary. No temperature, not a typical case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Enteric fever still occurs in the Borough, but it has ceased to be the scourge it used to be in Wigan. The following table gives the figures since 1896.

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death rate.</i>
Yearly average for 20 years ended 1915	96	18·5	·23
Yearly average for 5 years ended 1920	36	6·6	·07
Yearly average for 5 years ended 1925	18	2·4	·02
Yearly average for 5 years ended 1930	5	1	·01
Year 1931	1	Nil.	Nil.
Year 1932	5	1	·01
Year 1933	1	1	·01
Year 1934	1	Nil.	Nil.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza has been prevalent from time to time and information as to symptoms and type have been collected from medical practitioners and forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Articles have been published in the press during epidemics giving advice to the public as to necessary precautions. The mortality from influenza is shown in the following table :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	16	34	11	77	8
Death rate	·18	·40	·13	·90	·09
Schools closed	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	22	Nil.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Information of cases of the disease is received from schools, during visits to homes of health visitors and school nurses, and occasionally from other sources. Each known case is visited, and if complicated or no nursing available, hospital treatment at Whelley is provided.

The number of deaths and the death rates for the last five years are given below :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	Nil.	1	2	1	3
Death rate	Nil.	·01	·02	·01	·03
Schools closed	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

As in other diseases mentioned, many pamphlets have been distributed giving advice to parents, and articles have from time to time been written for the press.

VACCINATIONS.

The total number of vaccinations performed during 1934, by the two Public Vaccinators was 284.

SMALL POX.

No cases of small pox occurred in the Borough during 1934.

RETURN TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1935, BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934, INCLUSIVE.

1	Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the District.	Number of Births returned in the "Births Last Sheets" as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1933.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1935, in Columns I., II., IV., and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Col. V. Died Unvaccinated.	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Col. I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. II. Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Col. II. Had Small-pox.	Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. IV. Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.							
	†WIGAN WEST ..	341	38	-	-	282	14	1	1	4	-	-	35	277
	WIGAN EAST ..	557	138	1	-	336	35	6	6	5	34	197	360	
	WIGAN CENTRAL	513	77	-	-	379	43	-	-	10	-	77	406	
	TOTAL ..	1,411	253	1	-	997	92	7	7	19	34	309	1,043	

9th February, 1935.

NOTE.—(a) The total of the figures in columns 3 to 11 should agree with the figure in column 2. Any cases of children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made should be included in column 6, and not in column 3. The number of such cases should be inserted here:— One.

(b) The figures in columns 2 to 11 should not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.

* The total in this column should be the number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14, actually received during the year, including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given should include the Certificates of successful primary vaccination of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other Districts. The total number of copies of Certificates for the year 1934 sent to other Vaccination Officers should be stated here:—One.

† 3 Removals 4 Refusals

Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1935, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of

Postponement by Medical Certificate.	7
Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	7
Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	19

Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1935, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register," (Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).

* Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar year 1934.

Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer in respect of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar year 1934.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken Pox has ceased to be compulsorily notifiable in the Borough owing to the fact that Small Pox has not been prevalent in the surrounding districts. Cases coming to our knowledge through other channels were visited by a Medical Officer of the Department, in order to confirm the diagnosis, and was again visited later by a School Nurse (in cases of school age), and a re-admission certificate issued when the child was free from infection.

164 cases of Chicken Pox were reported. The inspecting and visiting of these cases entails a considerable amount of work.

6 reported cases were found to be suffering from various skin lesions and were not Chicken Pox.

SCARLET FEVER.

There is an increase in the number of cases, several have been of a severe type. There were 376 cases notified, 327 of which were admitted to hospital, and one death occurred.

The treatment of severe cases in hospital by antiscarletinal serum has been very successful.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 21, or 4 less than in 1933, and there was one death. All cases are examined bacteriologically, and have two consecutive negative swabs before discharge from hospital. 21 cases were removed to hospital.

Anti-toxin can be obtained free of charge by practitioners at:—

The Pemberton Hospital. (Tel. Pemberton 14.)

The Pemberton Police Stations.

The Wigan Police Station.

Whelley Sanatorium (Telephone 3691)

Public Health Department (Telephone 2243).

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

The following table gives particulars of deaths from Summer Diarrhoea since the year 1883.

Average for the ten years	1883—1892	79·5
"	"	"
"	1893—1902	93·0
"	"	"
"	1903—1912	99·0
"	"	"
"	1913—1922	61·5
"	"	"
"	1923—1932	15·1

The number of deaths for the year 1934 was 5.

Enquiries have been made in each of these cases.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case was notified during the year; a male, aged 5 years.

ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified	51
Number of deaths	1

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Number of cases notified	2
Number of deaths	—
Mortality per 1,000 of population	—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Number of cases notified	7
Number of deaths	—
Mortality	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACTS, Etc.

A high-pressure disinfectant is used for the purpose of the disinfection and disinfestation of clothing, bedding, and other articles.

No. of houses disinfected	661
„ rooms disinfected	1236
„ beds disinfected	512
„ mattresses disinfected	158
„ sheets and quilts disinfected	2045
„ other articles disinfected	1616
„ premises cleansed and limewashed after infectious disease	237
„ visits to houses <i>re</i> limewashing and cleansing, &c. ..	264
„ „ „ infectious disease	504
„ letters sent out <i>re</i> infectious disease	96
„ „ „ limewashing	21
„ library books disinfected	129
„ schools disinfected	6

DISINFECTION.

All infected bedding and clothing is treated in a high-pressure steam disinfectant on the Washington-Lyons principle, which is situated within the grounds of the Whelley Infectious Diseases Hospital. There is a cleansing station at the same hospital, quite apart from the wards, for the cleansing of verminous persons. It is fitted up with baths and dressing rooms, and the clothing is disinfected in the high pressure steam disinfectant.

An efficient staff of four disinfectants deal with the disinfection of dwelling houses. Rooms are disinfected as a routine after cases of all infectious diseases including tuberculosis, with the exception of measles and whooping cough.

Disinfection of rooms has been criticised, and in fact described as a useless procedure. Assuming that disinfection does not totally destroy the infecting organisms, it does impress the persons concerned of the necessity for cleanliness and care, and ensures a thorough scrubbing and cleansing of the rooms, which is doubtless of great hygienic value, especially in dirty houses.

There is no doubt that steam disinfection of bedding is a valuable preventive measure.

DISINFECTATION.

A scheme for the disinfection of furniture and bedding belonging to persons who are to occupy dwellings controlled by the local authority, was inaugurated during the year. A furniture van was purchased and is used for the disinfection of furniture, etc., by means of hydro-cyanide gas. This process is applied by contractors who specialise in the work. A skilled furniture packer is employed. In all cases where it is known or suspected that the premises are verminous the process of disinfection is carried out before persons are allowed to occupy Corporation dwellings. The furniture from 72 houses was treated by this process during the year.

Bedding from premises infested with vermin is either destroyed or treated in a steam disinfector. In 11 instances bedding was supplied in lieu of bedding which was destroyed on account of being unfit for further use. In addition 111 houses found to be infested with vermin were fumigated on one or more occasions during the year. A supply of vermicide was provided along with the loan of suitable sprays for further treatment of these and other premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS.

Disinfectants are provided free to the occupiers of houses where infectious disease has occurred, and in cases where there are exceptional circumstances. Other persons who desire supplies are charged a small amount to meet the cost of the disinfectant.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Each month 2,000 copies of the journal "Better Health" are distributed in the district.

Classes for mothers are held each week at the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Lectures on various health subjects are from time to time given in the town.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Medical Officer of Health examined 75 Corporation employees during the year 1934. The number of persons examined under the Works men's Compensation Acts is very high, owing to the establishment of a Works Department.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following specimens were submitted for examination during 1934 :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Not Examined.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	19	164	-	-	183
Widal tests for enteric	8	7	-	-	15
Fæces and urine for enteric	17	37	-	-	54
Cerebro spinal fluid	4	3	-	-	7
Naso-Pharyngeal Swabs	7	12	-	-	19
Wassermann Tests for V.D.	285	626	92	18	1021
Tests for gonococci	2	13	-	-	15
Milk (T.B.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	77
Milk (bacteria count) .. ..	..	..	..	..	73
Milk for B. Coli .. ..	..	..	..	..	73
Water (bacteriological) .. ..	..	..	..	..	27
Water (chemical) .. ..	..	..	..	..	44
Ice Cream .. ..	..	..	..	..	8
Food and Drugs samples .. ..	..	..	..	..	243
Total examinations .. ..	..	..	..	..	1859

HOSPITAL FOR ACUTE INFECTIOUS CASES, WHELLEY.

76 Beds.

(44 beds based on Ministry's recommendation of 144 sq. ft. per bed).

STAFF IN 1934

Matron.

3 Sisters.	1 Cook.
12 Probationers.	4 Ward-maids.
1 Laundress.	1 Gardener.
1 House-maid	1 Assistant Gardener
1 Waitress.	1 Boilerman.

The Medical Officer of Health personally attends the patients.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is utilised to the best advantage, and by co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, the School Medical Service, and the Medical Practitioners. Suitable cases of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases were admitted into the hospital.

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to Whelley Hospital from the surrounding districts, including: Aspull and Haigh, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Hindley, Ince, Orrell, Standish, Upholland, and the Wigan Rural area.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever in the Borough has not taxed the accommodation provided to anything like its fullest extent during the last ten years, and so it has been possible to admit cases of Measles with complications, or from unsuitable houses, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Erysipelas, and Influenzal Pneumonia, and occasionally cases of debility and marasmus in infants.

Uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever are retained for about five weeks, and there have been two return cases.

On the whole the type of cases was more severe than in previous years.

	Notifications	Removed to Whelley Hospital.		Died in Whelley Hospital.	
		Wigan patients.	Out-dist. patients.	Wigan patients.	Out-dist. patients.
Scarlet Fever	376	327	26	1	..
Enteric Fever	1	1	7	..	1
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup..	21	21	5	1	..
Pneumonia	142	14	1	2	..
Influenzal Pneumonia	21	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	164	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.. .. .	51	2	1	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	80	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	45	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..
Measles	429	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	4	4	3	1	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum.. .. .	2	2	..	..	..
Dysentery.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..
Totals	1349	372	45	5	2

Whelley Hospital.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet.	Enteric.	Others.	Total.
In-patients, Jan. 1, 1934 ..	1	33	1	4	39
Admitted in 1934	26	353	8	30	419
Discharged	22	356	8	25	413
Died	1	1	1	4	7
In-patients, Jan. 1, 1935 ..	4	29	-	5	38

**REVISIONS OF DIAGNOSES OF CASES TREATED AT
WHELLEY SANATORIUM.**

<i>Admitted as suffering from :</i>	<i>Revised diagnosis :</i>
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Rubella.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Rubella.
Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Rubella.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Bronchitis.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Rubella.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Bronchitis.
Scarlet Fever	Abscess behind left ear.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.

Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Erythema.
Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.
Scarlet Fever	Bronchitis.
Laryngeal Diphtheria	Broncho Pneumonia.
Diphtheria	Syphilitic Throat.
Diphtheria	Laryngitis.
Diphtheria	Tonsillitis.
Diphtheria	Tonsillitis.
Laryngeal Diphtheria	Laryngeal Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.
Diphtheria	Septic Throat.
Diphtheria	Tonsillitis.
Diphtheria	Suppurative Tonsillitis.
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Meningismus.
Acute Poliomyelitis	Post Scarlatinal Rheumatism.
Pneumonia	Empyema.
Typhoid Fever	Para Typhoid B.
Typhoid Fever	Para Typhoid B.
Influenzal Pneumonia	Bronchitis.

8.—OTHER DISEASES. BRONCHITIS.

					1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	107	130	81	128	92
Rates	..	..	..	..	1.22	1.51	.95	1.50	1.08

PNEUMONIA.

					1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	108	121	125	141	79
Rates	..	..	..	..	1.23	1.40	1.46	1.65	.93

OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

					1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	12	14	16	11	12
Rates	..	..	..	..	.14	.16	.19	.13	.14

TOTAL OF THESE THREE RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

					1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	227	265	222	280	183
Rates	..	..	..	..	2.59	3.07	2.60	3.28	2.15

CANCER.

					1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Deaths	..	..	..	..	95	105	107	102	110
Rates	..	..	..	..	1.09	1.22	1.25	1.19	1.29

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

FIGURES FOR LAST 20 YEARS.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Year.	No. of Deaths.
1915	48	1925	99
1916	60	1926	81
1917	55	1927	76
1918	57	1928	81
1919	53	1929	77
1920	83	1930	95
1921	56	1931	105
1922	59	1932	107
1923	64	1933	102
1924	69	1934	110

SCHEME FOR RADIUM TREATMENT OF CANCER CASES.

Following recommendations of the Ministry of Health (Circular 1276) the Corporation of Wigan have made arrangements with the Wigan Infirmary and the Manchester and District Radium Institute for the treatment of suitable cases of cancer by radium. The Wigan Infirmary for this purpose is a sub-clinic of the Manchester Centre. Treatment is carried out at Manchester.

This scheme applies only to cases resident in the County Borough of Wigan.

9—TUBERCULOSIS.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.

During the year this has been attempted in 6 cases and in all 142 re-fills have been done.

In addition 5 cases have been treated by Sanacrysin with satisfactory results.

This treatment has been continued at Pemberton after the patients have left the institution, attendances varying between two and three weeks between re-fills.

In addition the treatment is continued at Pemberton even although it may have been started at an institution outside the Borough.

THE STAFF AT PEMBERTON HOSPITAL.

The Chief Tuberculosis Officer is Medical Superintendent.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is Medical Officer.

Matron of Infectious Diseases Hospital is also Matron of Pemberton Hospital.

A Sister-in-charge.

Two Probationer Nurses.

Two Night Nurses.

Domestic Staff: Cook, Kitchen Maid, House Maid, Ward Maid Gardener and Porter.

EFFECTS OF OCCUPATION ON INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

The following figures show the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the workers in the principal occupations in Wigan during the five years 1930-34.

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Incidence rate per 1,000 employed (According to Registrar - General's 1931 census) during the five years 1930-1934.</i>			
Cotton Operatives	12.12
Tailors and Tailoresses	16.09
Clerks	8.07
Colliers	9.90
Shop Assistants	10.09
Railwaymen and Locomotive Drivers				5.86
Teachers	1.86

When comparing these figures it must be remembered that a collier's life is an arduous one, and that consequently only the robust in a family are chosen for this occupation. Coal dust is not particularly harmful to lung tissue, in fact some authorities claim that it has a slight antiseptic action.

PROPAGANDA.

The dangers of spitting have been forcibly pointed out from time to time, but despite all our efforts against it, careless spitting in Wigan continues to exist to a dangerous and disgusting degree. Our footpaths are in places often fouled with sputum. This filthy habit is not confined to the streets, it exists in homes also. It is the cause of much consumption. Apologists explain that workers in coal-dust more easily contract the habit, but no real excuse can be found. Public opinion must be moulded to oust this offensive and dangerous practice.

AFTER-CARE.

There is in Wigan an After-Care Committee. The objects of this Committee are briefly:—

- (1) To provide extra nourishment, mainly in the form of milk.
- (2) To help in providing extra clothing needed by patients when they go to a sanatorium; also to provide clothing for necessitous tuberculous cases at home.
- (3) To loan bedsteads, bedding, etc., where, in the opinion of the officers of the Committee, this is desirable, either for the greater comforts of the patients, or for their better isolation.

- (4) In exceptional cases, to assist dependants.
- (5) To help in securing suitable work for those sufficiently recovered to undertake it.
- (6) Visiting and friendly advice.
- (7) Any other help required by tuberculous persons.
- (8) To assist in educating public opinion in matters of health especially in regard to tuberculosis.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer acts as an honorary Medical Officer to this Committee, which provides extra nourishment in the form of milk and eggs, etc., on his recommendation.

During the year 1934, 137 received milk, average weekly 102, 14 persons were assisted with new clothing provided by the Committee.

The Dispensary makes an annual grant of £100, and the Public Assistance Committee subscribes £50 annually. An important part of the work of an After-care Committee is to help in securing suitable work for those sufficiently recovered to undertake it. The local employers have frequently found light work for tuberculous persons but of late years the light work has been done by those in receipt of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The members of the After-care Committee visit the homes of the patients and assist in educating public opinion in matters of health.

99 Disinfections of the homes of tuberculous persons were carried out during the year

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1-	-	-	8	8	-	1	2	1
5-	4	1	10	2	-	1	1	-
10-	2	4	1	4	1	-	-	-
15-	9	7	1	1	4	5	-	1
20-	7	7	-	2	4	9	2	-
25-	7	8	2	1	4	13	2	1
35-	10	5	-	1	6	6	-	4
45-	4	3	-	1	5	3	1	-
55-	2	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1
Total ..	45	35	24	20	30	39	9	8

The number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 69, against 65 in 1933, and 66 in 1932. The number of deaths from other tubercular affections is 17, against 15 in 1933 and 17 in 1932.

The rates are as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis81 per 1,000 of population.

Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .20 " "

If taken together as tuberculous affections, we have 86 deaths, or a rate of 1.01 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths occurred in the following Wards:—

Wards.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.
No. 1—St. George	5	1	6
No. 2—Lindsay	7	-	7
No. 3—St. Catharine	7	2	9
No. 4—St. Patrick	9	1	10
No. 5—St. Thomas	3	1	4
No. 6—Poolstock	2	3	5
No. 7—Victoria	3	1	4
No. 8—St. Andrew	11	2	13
No. 9—Swinley	4	1	5
No. 10—All Saints	3	-	3
No. 11—West Pemberton	2	1	3
No. 12—North Pemberton	7	2	9
No. 13—Central Pemberton	3	1	4
No. 14—South Pemberton	3	1	4
Totals	69	17	86

TUBERCULOSIS.

CASES NOTIFIED.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Pulmonary	91	102	83	81	80
Other forms of Tuberculosis	52	62	43	53	44
Total	143	164	126	134	124

DEATHS.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Phthisis	76	62	66	65	69
Other forms of Tuberculosis	16	18	17	15	17
Total	92	80	83	80	86

DEATH RATES.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Phthisis	·87	·72	·77	·77	·81
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·18	·21	·20	·17	·20
Total	1·05	·93	·97	·94	1·01

	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Pulmonary :—Males	45	30
Females	35	39
Total	80	69
Non-Pulmonary :—Males	24	9
Females	20	8
Total	44	17
Fatal Cases of Tuberculosis :—		
Notified Cases	76	
Non-notified	10	
Total deaths	86	

The ratio of non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis to notified deaths as 10 is to 76, or 11·6% of the total.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1st
JANUARY, 1934, TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1934

Formal Notifications.

Age periods.	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.											Total (all ages).	Total Notifications
	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—		
Pulmonary Males	-	-	4	2	9	7	7	10	4	2	-	45	47
Pulmonary Females ..	-	-	1	4	7	7	8	5	3	-	-	35	38
Non-pulmonary Males ..	-	8	10	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	24	24
Non-pulmonary Females ..	-	8	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	20	21

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PERIOD, OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

Age Periods.	0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—	Total.
Pulmonary Males ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Pulmonary Females ..	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	8
Non-Pulmonary Males ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Non-Pulmonary Females..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	4

THE SOURCE OR SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CASES WAS OBTAINED SHOULD BE STATED BELOW:—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns —from local Registrars	5	1
—transferable deaths from Registrar General	1	3
Posthumous Notifications	1	1
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	3	3
Other Sources if any (specify)	-	-

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY
DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		Grand Total.						
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.			Children.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	32	24	3	6	2	1	15	11	34	25	18	17	94
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	22	12	17	96
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	5
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	10	11	34
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ..	4	2	1	—	5	2	5	6	9	4	6	6	25
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	28	23	28	132
D.—No. of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	158	99	21	26	48	56	77	54	206	155	98	80	539
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	589
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	2
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	52
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)..	72
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts).. .. .	3,585
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	52
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :	
	(a) Personal	34
	(b) Others	193
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	101
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	1,842
10.	Number of	
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	359
	(b) X-ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	298
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a), and A (b) above. None.	
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	127

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR 1934 IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	In Insti- tutions on Jan 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Insti- tutions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31
No. of Doubtfully Tuberculous Cases admitted for Observation :					
Adults : M. ....	..	2	2	..	..
F. ....	..	1	1	..	..
Children .....	..	1	1	..	..
No. of Definitely Tuberculous Patients admitted for Treatment :					
Adults : M.	31	50	46	9	26
F.	21	38	34	9	16
Children	9	19	14	1	13
Total ..	61	107	94	19	55

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR 1934 IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

	In Insti- tutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Insti- tutions.	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31.
No. of Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for Treatment :					
Adults : M.	5	16	12	8	1
F.	-	11	6	5	-
Children	2	6	5	2	1
No. of Patients suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for Treatment :					
Adults : M.	1	4	3	2	-
F.	-	2	-	2	-
Children	-	6	2	-	4
Total ..	8	45	28	19	6

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY
TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1934, FROM
INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals.						
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.									
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.				
Tuberculous ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-Tuberculous	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1934, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.				
	Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.			Class T.B. plus.				
	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).		
Disease arrested ..	Adults M ..	21	10	6	-	16	3	1	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	10	1	2	-	3	5	3	-	8	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2
	Adults F ..	12	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	2	5	-	5	1	-	-	-
Disease not Arrested	Children ..	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
	Adults M ..	6	2	4	-	6	3	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	-	6	4	6	8	-	14
Condition not ascertained during the year ..	Adults F ..	-	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	2	-	4		
	Children ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	-	1		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec...		44	14	17	-	31	9	2	-	4	9	1	5	-	6	23	-	1	-	1	23	1	5	-	6	13	4	3	-	7		
Discharged as Recovered	Adults M ..	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adults F ..	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ..	Children ..	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adults M ..	44	16	14	-	30	23	4	3	-	7	19	2	3	2	7	24	-	3	-	3	11	3	2	-	5	9	1	2	-	3	
Dead ..	Adults F ..	26	3	11	31	45	12	-	4	17	21	13	-	5	11	16	11	-	1	25	26	3	1	5	16	22	4	-	6	9		
	Children ..	21	1	11	20	32	16	1	3	10	23	7	1	3	18	22	10	-	5	27	32	7	1	3	10	23	3	1	8	14		
Total written off Dispensary Register ..	Adults M ..	4	1	3	1	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	3	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	
GRAND TOTALS ..		170	36	57	52	145	64	7	12	36	55	53	4	16	34	54	76	-	11	57	68	46	7	15	35	57	31	6	19	24		

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1934, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under the Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.																						
		Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.																				
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st Dec.	Disease arrested	Adults M ..	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	4	2	1	-	1	4	4	-	3	7	3	-	1	3	7	-	1	-	-	1											
		Adults F ..	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	6	7	2	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1											
		Children ..	7	2	3	8	20	1	1	-	5	7	4	4	2	4	14	3	2	1	5	11	5	2	-	5	12	2	2	1	6	12	4	4	1	9	18	-	1	12	13	4	3	-	13	20	2	2	1	13	18
	Disease not Arrested	Adults M ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Adults F ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Children ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	2	1	3	9								
	Condition not ascertained during the year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ..	11	3	8	9	31	1	1	-	5	7	6	4	4	5	19	6	2	2	8	18	7	3	1	6	17	7	2	4	8	21	9	5	1	16	31	8	1	1	17	27	10	6	2	16	34	6	5	2	17	30
	Transferred to Pulmonary ..	1	1	2	4	8	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register, and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults M ..	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		Adults F ..	2	-	-	6	8	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		Children ..	9	3	1	6	19	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	2	5	1	-	1	8	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	3	7	1	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ..	29	11	7	37	84	3	6	7	20	36	1	1	5	12	19	1	2	3	7	13	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	1	5	10	3	1	-	5	9	3	-	1	1	5	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-		
Dead ..	Adults M ..	4	1	2	-	7	4	1	-	5	3	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Adults F ..	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	Children ..	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	4	-	8	1	-	7	-	8	1	1	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	7	-	2	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-	-			
	Total written off Dispensary Register ..	55	17	14	50	136	11	13	11	22	57	8	4	14	14	40	8	3	7	16	34	3	4	1	5	3	2	9	2	10	23	6	2	4	7	19	4	1	1	1	7	4	2	-	2	8	-	-			
	Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ..	66	20	22	59	167	12	14	11	27	64	14	8	18	19	59	14	5	9	24	52	10	7	2	11	30	9	11	6	18	44	15	7	5	23	50	12	2	2	18	34	14	8	2	18	42	6	5	2	17	30

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) NOTIFIED IN 1934

Wards.	Population, Census 1931	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuber'losis.	Totals
No. 1—St. George	4281	4	2	6
No. 2—Lindsay	5222	2	3	5
No. 3—St. Catharine	6929	11	3	14
No. 4—St. Patrick	8571	12	7	19
No. 5—St. Thomas	4182	3	5	8
No. 6—Poolstock	4774	6	3	9
No. 7—Victoria	4747	5	4	9
No. 8—St. Andrew	14083	12	8	20
No. 9—Swinley	7880	4	3	7
No. 10—All Saints	2756	3	—	3
No. 11—West Pemberton..	3740	6	2	8
No. 12—North	6605	7	—	7
No. 13—Central	6129	4	4	8
No. 14—South	5458	1	1	2
Totals	85,357	80	45	125

RESULTS OF SUNLIGHT TREATMENT, 1934.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

DISEASE	Under Treat- ment 1st Jan., 1934	New Cases	DISCHARGED			Ceased to Attend	Under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1934.
			Much Im- proved	Im- proved	Sta- tionary		
T.B. Glands	7	14	9	—	—	2	10
Lupus	3	1	—	—	—	1	3
Bones and Joints	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
T.B. Abdomen	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	11	17	9	—	—	3	16

NOTIFIED CASES ON REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

WARD	Pulmonary					Non-Pulmonary					Grand Total
	Adults		Children under 16.		Total	Adults		Children under 16.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
St. George's ..	12	6	-	-	18	1	3	4	3	11	29
Lindsay ..	4	3	-	-	7	4	4	1	2	11	18
St. Catharine ..	18	10	1	4	33	5	6	8	4	23	56
St. Patrick ..	26	14	5	3	48	9	6	8	5	28	76
St. Thomas ..	8	7	1	3	19	3	2	4	2	11	30
Poolstock ..	9	8	2	2	21	4	6	2	2	14	35
Victoria ..	13	7	3	-	23	2	2	10	6	20	43
St. Andrew ..	26	13	-	5	44	8	7	19	12	46	90
Swinley ..	10	5	1	-	16	1	-	3	4	8	24
All Saints ..	8	4	-	2	14	2	2	-	2	6	20
Pemberton W.	9	5	1	2	17	2	5	4	2	13	30
Pemberton N.	10	7	3	3	23	2	4	1	3	10	33
Pemberton C.	5	6	1	-	12	1	5	7	2	15	27
Pemberton S.	-	4	3	2	9	4	4	6	5	19	28
Totals ..	158	99	21	26	304	48	56	77	54	235	539

PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.

During the year 1934 there was no necessity to take action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.

There was no necessity to take action during the year under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1925.

10.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The figures below show the work done in 1934:—

	<i>Borough.</i>		<i>County.</i>		<i>Others.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
(a) Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from:—						
Syphilis	29	23	22	24	3	—
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	62	59	60	65	6	8
Conditions other than Venereal	59	65	63	36	2	4
Total	151	147	145	125	10	12
(b) Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ..						
	5681	5885	5372	5840	102	81
(c) Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area						
	98	135	49	49	—	—
(d) Number of doses of arseno-benzol compounds given to patients residing in each area						
	743	493	476	374	3	—

FIGURES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New cases	288	258	292	306	287
Total Attendances at V.D. Clinic ..	10126	9580	10677	11155	11814
In-patient days	304	218	105	147	184

II.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the last ten years great progress has been made in this important section of the Public Health Department. At the beginning of this period the Central Clinic was conducted at premises in Rodney Street which were quite inadequate for the purpose. The only other centre was at Billinge Road, Pemberton, and this was only partially developed.

Since that time three more clinics (Platt Lane, Worsley Mesnes, and St Andrew's, Woodhouse Lane) have been organised, the Central Clinic moved to premises in the Municipal Buildings, and Pemberton Clinic made suitable and modern by many alterations.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS:—					
Babies	10011	10603	10111	11755	13126
Primary Visits of Babies	1060	1078	1067	1262	1293
Expectant Mothers Weekly Clinic	401	456	745	730	855
Special Clinic					118
MATERNAL MORTALITY:—					
Deaths	12	7	13	9	7
Rate	7.59	4.38	8.54	6.37	3.86
Births	1579	1598	1522	1415	1467
VISITS PAID TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS By Health Visitors	346	469	499	489	550

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table shows the dental work carried out during the year 1934, in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Babies Treated.	Dressing, &c.	Extrac-tions.	Fillings.	Mothers Treated.	Extrac-tions.	Fillings.	Scalings &c.	Den-tures.
71	34	47	13	84	100	10	25	3

CHILDREN'S ACT.

On the 1st January there were seven nursed out children on the register. On the 31st December there were ten on the register. The Health Visitors who are also Infant Life Protection Visitors paid 99 visits to premises where children were being nursed out. There were no complaints.

ANTE-NATAL SCHEME.

A scheme dealing with ante-natal examination and care followed by whatever treatment is necessary came into operation in May, 1932.

A consultant Obstetrician (Dr. C. P. Brentnall), who is on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, attends the clinic, Library Street, on the second Friday in each month at 2 o'clock in order to see and examine special ante-natal cases.

Medical Practitioners are asked to send along cases where abnormal conditions are present, or where they would like another opinion. Practitioners are cordially invited to attend with their patients.

Cases are also referred by the Medical Officer of the Municipal Ante-natal clinic.

If hospital treatment is necessary at the confinement the case is admitted to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

During the year 96 cases attended the clinic, and made 118 visits. 22 cases were referred to St. Mary's Hospital, and 18 cases were admitted.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS.

During the five years ended 1909, the percentage of deaths from prematurity was 21.1.

A slight increase is shown in the five years period ending 1934 to 21.5%.

Deaths from congenital defects have increased from 3.62% in the five years ended 1909 to 8.5% in the five years ended 1934.

Deaths from debility and marasmus have been reduced considerably, and it is reasonable to suggest that this is due mainly to the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare service.

In five years ended 1909	..	..	..	21.52%.
In five years ended 1934	..	..	..	15.3%.

The table of infantile mortality for 1934 shows that nearly two-thirds of the deaths under one year occurred in the first four weeks of life—60 of the total 99. More than one-third were under one week old—39 of the total 99. Of the 60 deaths under one month old 21 were due to premature birth and 21 to debility, marasmus, etc.

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING
THE YEAR 1934

No. of primary visits to births	..	..	..	..	1432
„ visits to infants under one year	..	..	..	..	6182
„ „ infants over one year and under two years					3465
„ „ infants over two and under three years..					3130
„ „ infants over three and under four years					2563
„ „ infants over four and under five years ..					1776
„ „ expectant mothers ..	..	..	..	..	550
„ „ cases of Abortion ..	..	..	..	..	41
„ „ cases of Measles ..	..	..	..	..	95
„ „ cases of Pneumonia, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	21
„ „ cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	5
„ „ re deaths under one year	..	..	..	..	85
„ „ still births ..	..	..	..	..	72
„ „ to midwives ..	..	..	..	..	130
„ other visits ..	..	..	..	..	103

The following is a summary of the attendances at the Clinics during the year 1934.

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Children</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Expect. mothers.</i>	<i>Primary cases.</i>	<i>Cases examined by medical attendant.</i>
	<i>under 12 mths.</i>	<i>over 12 mths.</i>					
Central	2683	885	3568	3423	870	431	2500
Platt Lane ..	1931	636	2567	2459	-	256	1282
Billinge Road ..	1696	586	2282	2031	-	251	1517
Worsley Mesnes	1567	570	2137	2031	-	158	1612
Woodhouse Lane.	1870	702	2572	2474	-	197	1200
Totals ..	9747	3379	13126	12418	870	1293	8111

Investigations, as requested by the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health, are made into all maternal deaths by the Medical Officer of Health, who interviews the general medical practitioner in charge of the cases. Confidential reports of such investigations are submitted to the Ministry without giving particulars of identification.

The Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare makes investigations in each case of Puerperal Fever notified.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

237 classes were held during the year 1934, and 2,407 attendances were made by mothers.

Dr. Isobel M. Smith spends two-thirds of her time in Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

The following Centres are open from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on the days mentioned in the table below, for mothers and babies, and expectant mothers—

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Days open.</i>
Wigan Central Clinic, Municipal Buildings, Library Street	Tuesday and Thursday of each week. School for Mothers on Wednesday.
Pemberton Clinic, 15, Billinge Road..	Monday of each week. School for Mothers on Thursday.
Platt Lane Mission Room	Friday of each week. School for Mothers on Tuesday.
Wesleyan Chapel, Worsley Mesnes ..	Wednesday each week, and also School for Mothers on that day.
St. Andrew's Mission Room, Woodhouse Lane.	Tuesday each week. School for mothers on Wednesday.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE TOGETHER WITH THE DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE AND THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN EACH WARD IN THE BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Ward.	Population 1931 Census.	No. of Births (A) Notified.	Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths of Infants under One Year.	Infantile. Death-rate per 1,000 Births.
No. 1.—St. George	4281	75	17.49	5	67
No. 2.—Lindsay	5222	81	15.51	8	99
No. 3.—St. Catharine	6929	108	15.58	12	111
No. 4.—St. Patrick	8571	152	17.73	10	66
No. 5.—St. Thomas	4183	96	22.95	13	135
No. 6.—Poolstock	4775	84	17.59	6	71
No. 7.—Victoria	4745	100	21.07	5	50
No. 8.—St. Andrew's	14085	213	15.12	13	61
No. 9.—Swinley	7880	155	19.66	7	45
No. 10.—All Saints	2750	25	9.09	3	120
No. 11.—West Pemberton	3740	56	14.97	3	53
No. 12.—North Pemberton	6605	95	14.38	8	84
No. 13.—Central Pemberton	6129	85	13.86	5	58
No. 14.—South Pemberton	5462	107	17.75	1	9
Wigan	84750 (B)	1467 (C)	17.31	99	67
121 County Boroughs and Large Towns.. .. .	—	—	—	—	63
England and Wales	—	—	—	—	59

(A) Does not include transferable births.

(B) Estimated population, 1st July, 1934.

(C) Total births corrected by transfers.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1934 NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.
Name of District—Wigan County Borough.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under		6 months & under		9 months & under		Total Deaths under 1 year
						3 months	3 months 6 months	9 months	9 months 12 m'ths	6 months 9 months	9 months 12 m'ths	
All Causes—Certified	39	8	8	5	60	15	12	9	3	99		
Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	4	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	8	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	6	..
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	2	1	10	..
Diarrhoea } .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..
Enteritis } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4	..
Atelectasis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	6	..
Premature Birth	17	2	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	23	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	5	3	3	16	3	2	..	..	21	..
Other Causes	3	1	1	1	6	1	..	2	..	9	..	
TOTAL	39	8	8	5	60	15	12	9	3	99		

The following Table shows particulars of Notifications of Births received, which were notified by Doctors and Midwives :—

	<i>Doctors and Parents.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Births notified	57	1,375	1,432
Percentage	3·98	96·02	100
No. of Medical Aid Forms received	—	581	581
No. of Still-births notified.. ..	14	69	83

TABLE SHOWING METHOD OF FEEDING OF INFANTS UNDER ONE
YEAR OF AGE WHO DIED DURING 1934.

SAID TO BE—

- 36 Entirely Breast-fed.
- 5 Partly Breast-fed.
- 2 Condensed Milk.
- 16 Cow's Milk.
- 32 No feeding (lived 1-2 days only).
- 8 Not known.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Notification of Puerperal Fever and
Puerperal Pyrexia) REGULATIONS, 1926.**

The scheme for the treatment of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia was commenced in May, 1929 when a circular containing the following instructions was sent to all the Medical Practitioners of Wigan :—

1. If a practitioner desires a second opinion on such a case he may have the services of either Dr. Berry or Dr. Graham, after notifying the Medical Officer of Health to that effect.
2. If hospital treatment is desired, arrangements have been made with Wigan Infirmary to receive such cases whenever possible ; the request for such treatment to be made to the Medical Officer of Health.
3. Home nursing will be provided if available, on application to the Medical Officer of Health.
4. Bacteriological examinations can be arranged by application as above.

CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA NOTIFIED IN 1934.

	No. of cases notified.	Treated at				Result.
		Home.	Wigan Infirmary.	Billinge Infirmary	Private Nursing Home.	
Puerperal Fever	2	-	1	1	-	Both Recovered.
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	5	1	1	-	All Recovered.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Forty-one midwives were registered, as practising within the Borough all of whom have been regularly visited at their homes, and followed when out to their cases. Their bags and appliances were also examined.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year is, 99 or 67 per 1,000 births, and of children over one year and under five years 36, or 0.42 per 1,000 of the population.

These figures compare with 155 deaths under one year, a rate of 109 per 1,000 in 1933.

An analysis of these 99 deaths show that they may be grouped under the following headings:—

Congenital Debility, Malformation, and Premature

Birth	50
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4
Bronchitis.. .. .	6
Pneumonia	10
Measles	1
Whooping Cough	3
Other causes	25

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	Cases.			Vision Unimpair'd	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
	No. Notified	Treated				
		At Home	In Hospital			
1934	3	2	1	3	—	—
1933	2	—	2	1	1	—
1932	4	4	—	4	—	—
1931	9	9	—	9	—	—
1930	5	4	1	5	—	—

The following instructions are being carried out by midwives :—

- 1.—As soon as the head is born, thoroughly cleanse the eyelids and eyelashes with clean swabs, and warm boracic lotion, using separate swabs for each eye.
- 2.—When the baby is born, put one drop of a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate in the hollow between the nose and the eye, open the lids, and tilt the head and see that the fluid runs on to the surface of the eyeball. Repeat the same process with the other eye. Silver nitrate solution may be obtained free of charge by Midwives by applying to the Health Offices.
- 3.—Allow a few minutes to elapse and then swab with warm boracic lotion, using separate swabs as before.
- 4.—Don't use the silver nitrate solution again in the same case.

Every case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum is visited at once by a Health Visitor, a smear taken of discharge, if any, to be examined for gonococci or other organisms, and a report made to the Medical Officer of Health.

Cases are visited until cured.

RESULTS OF SUNLIGHT TREATMENT, 1934.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

Disease	Under Treatm'nt 1st Jan., 1934	New Cases	Discharged			Ceased to Attend	Under Treatm'nt 31st Dec., 1934
			Cured	Much Improved	Transfer to Hospital		
Marasmus	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rickets..	3	6	—	2	1	6	5
Debility..	2	4	2	1	—	3	3
Others ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	11	2	4	1	9	8

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

In June, 1933, Dr. Duthie was appointed for the examination of persons under the Blind Persons Act, and he examined 65 persons during 1934.

No use has been made of power of Local Authorities under Part VIII. Section 6 of the Public Health Act, 1925, to make arrangements for assisting in the prevention of blindness, and for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes, except the valuable work done in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum described on page 86.

LIST OF PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ADOPTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF WIGAN, ALSO LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public General Acts :—

- Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.
- Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Parts 3 and 5.)
- Housing of The Working Classes Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Sections 27, 33, 51, and Part 6).
- Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts 2 to 5.)
- Housing Act, 1930 (Parts 1, 17, 18, &c.)

Local Acts :—

- Wigan Improvement Act, 1874 and 1880.
- Local Government Board Provision Orders Confirmation (No. 19) Act, 1896, and No. 7 Act, 1888.
- Wigan Corporation Acts, 1889, 1893, 1898, 1902, 1905, 1921, and 1933.

Bye-Laws with Respect to :—

- Water Closets and Waste Water Closets, 27th November, 1905.
- Houses Let-in-Lodgings, 7th December, 1887.
- Common Lodging Houses, 1st July, 1891.
- Slaughter Houses, 2nd September, 1891.
- New Streets and Buildings, 21st September, 1903.
- New Streets and Buildings, 6th January, 1892.
- Alterations of Buildings, 6th January, 1892.
- Nuisances, 7th December, 1887.
- The Employment of Children, 8th March, 1921.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures Used for Human Habitation, 11th November, 1913.
- Sanitary Conveniences, 1st June, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 2nd September, 1914.
- Spitting, 20th October, 1915.

Regulations with Respect to :—

- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 1st August, 1900.
- Measles, 1925.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN DURING 1934.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Nature of Case.</i>	<i>Results.</i>
1.	Sept. 27.	Contravention of Shops Act.	Fined 20s.
2.	Sept. 27.	Contravention of Shops Act.	Fined 20s.
3.	Sept. 27.	Contravention of Public Health Acts.	Orders made in two instances for the necessary work to be carried out.
4.	Sept. 27.	Contravention of Public Health Acts.	Order made for work to be carried out in 28 days.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN DURING THE
THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1921
STATEMENT OF DEBTS

Particulars	Amount	£	s	d
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1. The 1st of January 1921	£ 100	0	0	
2. The 31st of March 1921	£ 100	0	0	
3. The 31st of March 1921	£ 100	0	0	
4. The 31st of March 1921	£ 100	0	0	

THE TOTAL OF THE ABOVE IS £ 400 0 0

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 31st day of March 1921.

Attest my hand and seal this 31st day of March 1921.

THE DIRECTOR

THE COMPANY

