

[Report 1934] / Medical Officer of Health, Chorley Borough.

Contributors

Chorley (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1934

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98



See p. 18

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT



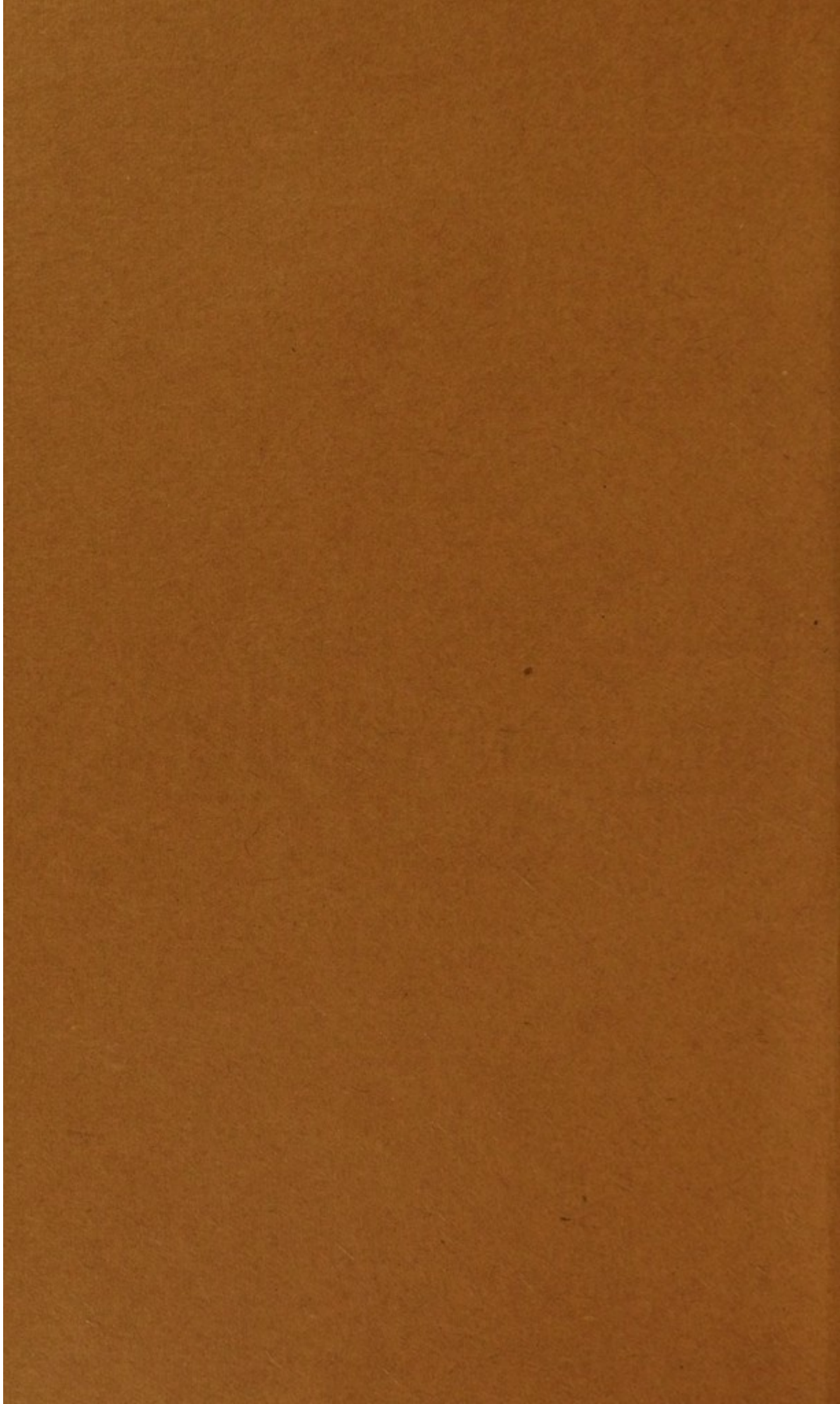
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CHORLEY :

Printed by Alfred Hill, Livesey Street,

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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

Medical Officer of Health's

ANNUAL REPORT

1934

Printed and Published by the Borough Council, Chorley

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL :

Mayor :

ALDERMAN P. H. HODGKINSON.

Aldermen :

Alderman E. ASHTON	Alderman J. LEA, M.B.
„ J. FEARNHEAD, J.P.	(Cantab.)
„ A. GILLETT	„ J. SHARPLES
„ R. HINDLE, J.P.	„ R. MARSDEN

Councillors :

Councillor W. T. BALL	Councillor *T. HAMER,
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„ A. Cross	„ J. M. HITCHEN
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„ §T. W. HALL	„ A. TAYLOR
„ H. HALLIWELL	„ E. WARBURTON

Councillor W. WILCOCK.

Co-opted Members of Maternity & Child Welfare Committee :

Mrs. CRELLIN Mrs. A. STONE Mrs. BURGESS

TOWN CLERK - GEORGE JACKSON

* Chairman Sanitary Committee.

‡ Chairman Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

§ Chairman Housing and Town Planning Committee.

Health Department,

2, St. Thomas's Square,

Chorley.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the health, vital statistics and sanitary circumstances of the Borough and on the work of the Health Department for the year 1934. This report has been compiled on the lines indicated in the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

No new services or extensions of existing services have been introduced but efforts are being made continuously to improve the quality and the quantity of the work done. I claim that a perusal of this report will show that the staff of the Department are working to full capacity.

Much of the time of the Sanitary Inspectors was devoted to work required in connection with the Council's efforts under the Housing Act, 1930, and some other sections of the Inspectors' work had to be curtailed.

I beg to draw your attention to the gratifying fall in the crude death rate and in the infant mortality rate.

To the staff of the Department my thanks are due for their energy and zeal and for their loyal co-operation.

I desire to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement accorded to me by the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees associated with the work of the Department.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. ANDERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

A. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic (part-time) :

K. V. BAILEY, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.

* Medical Officer, Orthopædic Clinic :

R. OLLERENSHAW, M.D., F.R.C.S.

* Medical Officer, Artificial Sunlight Clinic :

DORIS H. DERBYSHIRE, M.B., Ch.B.

* Oculist and Laryngologist :

W. SYKES, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

* Dentist :

T. F. HEALEY, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector, Superintendent of Refuse Removal and Destructor, Shops' Act Inspector, and Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals' Acts :

R. P. B. LUND, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I.

Sanitary and Meat Inspector :

S. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I.
(from April, 1934).

Veterinary Inspector (part-time) :

J. J. BROWN, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors :

Miss A. A. WALSH, C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.

Miss G. WOODS. S.R.N., C.M.B.

Clerks :

R. HEAPS.

Miss H. PATTINSON.

* Part-time officers employed by the Education Committee and whose services are available for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

CLINICS, 1934.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

ST. GEORGE'S STREET CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL—

Every Thursday, 2-30—4 p.m.

EAVES LANE CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL—

Every Wednesday, 2-30—4 p.m.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

1st Wednesday in each month, at 10 a.m.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

SCHOOL CLINIC, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.

ORTHOHPÆDIC CLINIC.

SCHOOL CLINIC, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

Last Friday in each month, at 2 p.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT AND AFTER-CARE.

SCHOOL CLINIC, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

Daily at 9 a.m. and Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m.

OPHTHALMIC AND NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

SCHOOL CLINIC, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

2nd Thursday in each month, at 10 a.m.

DENTAL CLINIC.

SCHOOL CLINIC, ST. THOMAS'S SQUARE—

Monday, Tuesday and Friday, by appointment.

(A). STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,292
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	30,796
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, 1934)					30,290
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	...				7,752
Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books, 1934)	...				8,123
Number of houses erected during 1934	...			...	125
Rateable value of the Borough	...			...	£140,147
Produce on 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...	£520.

Live Births—		Total	M.	F.
Legitimate ... ..	...	406	214	192
Illegitimate... ..	...	13	9	4
		<hr/>		
		419	223	196

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
estimated resident population
13.8

Still Births	29	17	12
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Rate per 1,000 total (live
and still) births

64

Deaths	362	165	197
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Death Rate per 1,000 of the
estimated resident population

11.9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	Nil	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Other Puerperal causes		2	4.46

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	54
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			51
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			153

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	5
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	3

Estimated Population : 30,290.

		Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				Maternal Mortality Rate.		
		Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Death Rate, under one year per 1,000 Live Births.
Mean of 5 years,								
1929-1933	...	14.1	13.2	0.43	1.57	6.76	6.26	79
Year—								
1933	... ..	13.4	13.2	0.42	1.40	4.85	4.58	99
1934	... ..	13.8	11.9	0.42	1.38	4.77	4.46	54
Increase or Decrease on—								
5 years average,								
1929-1933	...	-0.3	-1.3	-0.01	-0.19	-1.99	-1.80	-25
Previous year..	..	+0.4	-1.3	Nil	-0.02	-0.08	-0.12	-45

(Birth and Death Rates for 1934 calculated on
a population of 30,252).

AREA, ETC.

On 1st April, 1934, the Lancashire (Central and Western Areas) Review Order, 1934, came into force and the area of the Borough of Chorley was increased from 3,614 acres to 4,292 acres by the incorporation of 651 acres of the Township of Duxbury, 9.8 acres of the Township of Heath Charnock and 16.75 acres of the Township of Euxton.

The Borough is situated on slightly elevated ground and the mean height above sea level is 310 feet. The sea approaches to some 10 miles from the town on the west side and the ground rises sharply to the east of the town. The sub-soil is chiefly clay interspersed with sand and gravel.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the 1931 census was 30,796. The normal mid-year estimate by the Registrar-General for 1934 is 30,290. As a change of boundary of the Borough occurred during 1934, a working figure of 30,252 has been supplied by the Registrar-General to be used for statistical purposes.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the 1931 census was 7,752 and at the end of 1934, according to the rate books the number was 8,123.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough is £140,147 and the produce on a penny rate £520.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal industries carried on in the area are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, coal mining, motor repairing, floor cloth manufacture, wood turning and steam laundries. A large proportion of female labour is employed.

The number of persons resident in Chorley in receipt of relief at the end of 1934 was 1,169 ; 87 were receiving indoor relief and 1082 outdoor relief. The total amount of out-relief disbursed to Chorley recipients during 1934 was £13,002 as compared with £11,213 in 1933, £9072 in 1932 and £6913 in 1931.

The manager of the Labour Exchange has furnished information which shows that unemployment, as recorded by his department, was slightly less prevalent in 1934 than in 1933. The average number of persons registered as unemployed in one week of each month during 1934 was 3,156 (1920 men, 1070 women and 167 juveniles) as compared with 3,506 (2347 men, 1046 women and 113 juveniles) in 1933.

The records of the School Medical Service fail to reveal that the prevailing unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of the school children. Again no carefully assessed clinical evidence is forthcoming from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, or any other source to show any deterioration in the health of young children or adults. Further the statistical evidence in the following table does not reveal any significant change in the health of the general population though many of the items are those most likely to be affected adversely by severe poverty and distress. It would appear that the general health of the population is being maintained and that unemployment has not resulted in any general physical deterioration.

	1925-29	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Crude Death Rate per 1000 Population	12.4	12.9	13.7	13.2	13.2	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	83	70	79	70	99	54
Percentage of total Deaths occurring at age 1-5 years	6.3	6.8	3.7	6.1	5.0	4.7
Percentage of total Deaths occurring at age 5-15 years	2.6	5.1	1.9	3.2	1.7	4.1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	5.6	8.8	6.6	4.6	4.8	4.1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (Live and Still) Births	—	8.3	6.1	4.2	4.6	4.5
Tuberculosis Notification Rate per 1000 Population	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1000 Population	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Notifiable Infectious Disease Rate per 1000 Population	2.9	8.0	7.4	7.4	5.6	7.0
Notifiable Infectious Disease Death Rate per 1000 Population	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Prescriptions issued per Insured person under National Health Insurance	—	—	—	4.7	5.1	4.8
School Attendance (Percentage of Children on Roll)	89.7	90.7	89.8	90.6	91.1	91.1
Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population	—	0.95	1.11	1.2	0.79	0.95

There must be many individuals in the population who have been affected injuriously by the continued economic depression and sickness must be a greater burden than in times of plenty. Again the psychological effects of continued unemployment or economic distress have to be borne in mind. The fact that no definite physical deterioration has appeared in the population reassures us for the moment but there must be no slackening of effort designed to maintain or improve the health and physical well-being of the people.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological records are kept at the Common Bank Sewage Works and readings are taken daily. The average monthly rainfall and temperatures are shown in Table I. Rain fell on 189 days and the total rainfall was 31.74 inches, compared with 163 days and 26.53 inches in 1933. During the first half of the year the continued drought caused much anxiety owing to the steady drain on the storage reservoirs. The highest temperature recorded was 87 degrees on July 11th and the lowest 21 degrees on February 25th.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages solemnised in Chorley during 1934 was 305 as compared with 274 in 1933. This yields a marriage rate per 1,000 population of 10.0 as compared with 9.0 in 1933.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered as having occurred during 1934 was 419, this includes the births of children of Chorley residents which occurred at places outside the town

and excludes those of children born of mothers not permanently resident in Chorley. These 419 births represent a birth rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.4 in 1933, 14.2 in 1932, and 14.5 in 1931. The birth rate in England and Wales was 14.8 in 1934, 14.4 in 1933, 15.3 in 1932 and 15.8 in 1931. These 419 births were spread over the year as follows :—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
120	110	101	88

and 223 were of males and 196 of females. There were 13 illegitimate births in 1934 as compared with 20 in 1933 and 10 in 1932.

The steady decrease in the birth rate is shewn in Table II and the excess of births over deaths is not sufficient to maintain or increase the population of the town.

DEATHS.

During 1934, 362 deaths occurred and were spread over the year as follows :—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
113	91	70	88

The crude death rate of the population was 11.9 and the death rate in Chorley for each year from 1894 is shown in Table II. If the sex and age distribution of the population of Chorley were the same as for England and Wales the death rate would be 13.3 per 1,000 and not 11.9 per 1,000. The death rate for 1934 in England and Wales was 11.8 as compared with the estimate of 13.3 per 1,000 for Chorley.

The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases (smallpox), measles, whooping cough, diphtheria scarlet fever, enteric fever and diarrhoea) was 14 as compared with 12 in 1933.

The causes of death at all ages and in the various wards are shown in Table III. There were 165 deaths of males and 197 deaths of females. The diseases with heavier incidence in males were Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and Violence, but Influenza, Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Congenital Weakness were more fatal to females. Of the total deaths 72 per cent occurred in persons of 45 years of age and over as compared with 68.5 per cent in 1933 and 70.0 per cent in 1932.

During 1934 the chief causes of death were as follows :—

Cause	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	116 (118)	3.83 (3.87)
Cancer	42 (43)	1.38 (1.41)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	23 (35)	0.76 (1.15)
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	26 (20)	0.86 (0.65)
Tuberculosis	22 (19)	0.72 (0.62)

(Figures for 1933 shown in brackets).

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of Still-births registered during 1934 was 29, as compared with 24 in 1933 and 36 in 1932. These still-births represent 6.4 per cent of the total births as compared with 5.5 per cent in 1933. The still-births rate per 1,000 population for 1934 was 0.96 as compared with 0.62 per England and Wales. There are no signs of a decline in the still-birth rate in Chorley.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1934 the deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 23. This yields an infant mortality rate of 54 per 1,000 live births as compared with 59 for England and Wales. The general reduction in the infant mortality rate in Chorley is shown below :—

Year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births.		
1915-1919 (average)	112
1920-1924 (average)	106
1925-1929 (average)	83
1930	70
1931	79
1932	70
1933	99
1934	54

372

This reduction more than compensates for the increase recorded last year and maintains the general downward trend of the infant mortality rate.

The following table shows the causes of infant deaths of 1934 and 1933 :—

Cause of Death	No. of Infant Deaths	
	1934	1933
Measles ...	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. ...	1	9
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	3	6
Congenital Debility, Prematurity, etc. ...	12	23
Other defined diseases ...	5	2
Total ...	23	41

It is gratifying to record a decrease in the deaths from pneumonia and diarrhoea. No explanation is offered to account for the fall in the number of infant deaths due to congenital debility and prematurity. These conditions occur in all sections of the community and do not appear to be influenced to any extent by social and economic conditions.

CHILD MORTALITY.

During 1934 there were 18 deaths of children between the ages of one and five years, as compared with 20 deaths in 1933. The chief cause of child mortality during the year was pneumonia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of maternal deaths which occurred during 1934 was 2, and these deaths were due to eclampsia and pulmonary embolism. No deaths occurred from puerperal sepsis. These deaths represent a Maternal Mortality Rate of 4.46 per 1,000 total (live and still) births as compared with 4.41 for England and Wales.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Full particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given at the beginning of the Report. On 1st April, 1934 Mr. Smith entered on his duties as second Sanitary Inspector,

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Clinical Research Association of London, and a duplicate report of each examination is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. During 1934 the following specimens were examined :—throat swabs 67, sputa 13, blood 5, and water 2. For insured persons the laboratory diagnostic service of the Lancashire Insurance Committee is available.

AMBULANCES.

A motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Hospital Board and is used for the removal of cases of infectious disease. For non-infectious and other cases two motor ambulances are kept by the Corporation at the Fire Station and during 1934 they made the following journeys, covering a distance of 5,349 miles.

Chorley Borough	...	...	552	journeys
County Area	...	...	192	„
Preston	...	...	26	„
Wigan	...	...	21	„
Bolton	...	...	17	„
Manchester	...	...	11	„
Blackburn	...	...	4	„
Lancaster	...	...	2	„
Whittingham	...	...	2	„
Southport	...	...	1	„

Out of a total of 714 calls 157 were to cases of accident.

These ambulance facilities are adequate for the needs of the area.

NURSING.

The Chorley District Nursing Association employs two nurses whose services are available for home nursing and treatment. In 1934 these nurses paid 7054 visits. The Corporation makes a contribution to the funds of the Association.

HOSPITALS.

The Public Assistance Infirmary is situated in Eaves Lane and has accommodation for 82 men, 93 women and 13 children. These beds are available for sick, maternity and mental cases.

The Chorley and District Hospital in Preston Road has accommodation for 24 men, 34 women and 7 children, and the beds are available for general medical, surgical and maternity cases. During 1934, 769 Chorley residents were treated as in-patients and 463 as out-patients in this voluntary hospital.

Accommodation for cases of tuberculosis is provided by the Lancashire County Council and for cases of infectious disease by the Joint Hospital Board. Hospitals in Manchester, Liverpool and neighbouring towns are also used by Chorley residents.

CLINICS, ETC.

(a) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

This clinic is held once each month. By arrangement with Lancashire County Council this clinic is open to patients residing outside the Borough.

The number of individual cases who attended during 1934 was 149 (including 24 cases from the County area) as compared with 106 cases in 1933. Six post-natal cases also were seen at this clinic. The number of Chorley cases who

attended was 125 and this expressed as a percentage of the births gives 30.0 as compared with 21.6 in 1933.

These 125 cases were referred from the following sources, Doctors 51, Midwives 32, and Health Visitors 42. The attendances made by any one case vary as is shown below :—

61 cases made 1 attendance
 49 cases made 2 attendances
 15 cases made 3 attendances

It will be seen at once that these expectant mothers cannot be said to have received adequate ante-natal care by attending this clinic. The clinic supplements the routine ante-natal supervision which every expectant mother should receive from private practitioners or midwife by providing examination and advice by an obstetric specialist. Of the 125 Chorley cases examined by Dr. Bailey 23 were recommended for hospital or other special treatment.

The greatest number of cases attending at any one session was 27. As all have to undress and as in some cases samples of urine have to be obtained it will be seen that the accomodation at this clinic is taxed to the limit. Under the present arrangements it is impossible to provide regular examination and supervision throughout the whole period of pregnancy for the expectant mothers attending.

During 1933 and 1934 enquiries have been made by the Health Visitors in an endeavour to ascertain the extent and degree of ante-natal care in Chorley. During these years some 54 per cent of expectant mothers received some ante-natal supervision as shown below :—

No. of enquiries	No. who received no ante-natal care	No. who received some ante-natal care from		
		Midwife	Doctor	Clinic
861	393	30	260	178

The degree of ante-natal care is shown in the following Table :—

Ante-Natal care by	No. of Cases	Urine examination	Pelvic measurement	Abdominal examination	Internal examination	Blood pressure estimation
Doctor ...	260	255	86	135	84	1
Midwife ...	30	30	2	15	2	—
Clinic ...	178	178	170	178	64	2

In 411 cases the period of pregnancy at which this examination took place or at which the ante-natal supervision commenced was ascertained and the results were as follows :—

2nd month	...	...	5
3rd ,,	...	...	20
4th ,,	...	...	19
5th ,,	...	...	53
6th ,,	...	...	87
7th ,,	...	...	103
8th ,,	...	...	87
9th ,,	...	...	37

Absolute reliance cannot be placed on the source or accuracy of the above information, but, even allowing a considerable margin of error, the results reveal a very unsatisfactory position. Cases submitted to one urine or abdominal examination have been included and the classification of ante-natal care has been most generous. The majority of midwives do not or cannot undertake ante-natal supervision and according to our information they "refer their cases to a doctor or the clinic." Unless expectant mothers engage a midwife or doctor early in pregnancy they cannot receive adequate care and supervision.

Complete and satisfactory ante-natal care will not solve all the problems associated with maternal mortality and morbidity. The absence of such care is certainly one of the main contributory factors and some further development and extension of ante-natal supervision is necessary.

(b) ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The orthopædic clinic, established by the Education Committee, is available for children under school age, and as with the artificial sunlight clinic, a portion of the cost is borne by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. During 1934, 447 attendances were made by children under school age; the number of individual children who attended was 33, and of these 11 received regular treatment from the orthopædic nurse. The defects from which these children were suffering were as follows :—

Rickets	...	...	12
Talipes valgus	...	...	1
Erbs paralysis	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	1
Pes planus	...	...	2
Infantile paralysis	...	...	1
Talipes equino-varus	...	...	2
Injuries	...	...	7
Congenital tumour of foot	...	...	1
Exostosis	...	...	1
Congenital contracture	...	...	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	1
Cleft Palate	...	...	1

The following children under 5 years of age were admitted to the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital for operation by Mr. Ollerenshaw :—

Sex		Age		Defect
M.	...	6 months	...	Talipes equino-varus
M.	...	2 years	...	Talipes equino-varus

One child, suffering from severe rickets was maintained for some time in the Cripple Children's Home, Marple.

At this clinic fewer cases of rickets were seen than in 1933. Most of the cases occur at ages varying from 9 to 18 months. During this period the child's diet is undergoing transition and careful management is needed to ensure an adequate supply of vitamin-containing foods.

(c) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

The number of children under 5 years of age who received treatment at this clinic during 1934 was 40 (35 Chorley cases and 5 County cases) and 749 attendances were made by these children. Details of the Chorley cases who had completed their treatment at the end of the year are shown in the attached Table.

To make the best use of this clinic it is necessary that the cases be selected carefully, that the treatment be commenced at once especially during the winter months and that treatment be not continued unless a satisfactory response is being made. To complete a course of treatment calls for considerable sacrifice of time on the part of the mother and consequently many cases cease to attend or attend very regularly.

(d) DENTAL CLINIC.

During 1934, 35 children under 5 years of age received treatment at the dental clinic, and in 27 cases a general anæsthetic was administered.

(e) EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

During 1934, 8 children under school age were seen by Dr. Sykes. Spectacles were prescribed in 2 cases, a foreign body was removed from the nose in one case and 2 children were admitted to hospital for removal of tonsils and adenoids.

(f) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Two welfare centres are maintained by the Corporation and are open on one afternoon each week. The Health Visitors attend at each session and the Medical Officer of Health as frequently as his duties permit. The chief function of these centres is educational and mothers are given advice on the general management and feeding of infants and young children. No treatment is given at these centres but, when necessary, cases are referred to private practitioners or one of the special clinics.

A voluntary Ladies' Committee works in conjunction with each of the centres. These ladies undertake the work necessary to provide teas for the mothers and assist generally in the clerical work.

The following attendances were made at these Centres during 1934 :—

Name of Centre	Meetings held	Total Attendances		No. of Individual Babies who attended		
		0-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	0-1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	
St. George's Street...	46	2563	1340	236	91	
Eaves Lane ...	46	1214	645	103	37	
Total	...	92	3777	1985	339	128
Total 1933	...	89	3305	2131	326	147

The steady increase in this section of the work is shown in the following Table :—

Year	Total Attendances	No. of Individual Babies who attended	Average No. of Attendances per child
1924	1827	—	—
1925	1645	—	—
1926	2949	—	—
1927	3073	375	8.2
1928	3276	409	8.0
1929	3888	401	9.7
1930	4216	398	10.6
1931	4377	423	10.5
1932	4343	438	9.9
1933	5436	473	11.5
1934	5762	467	12.3

The pressure on the accommodation at the St. George's Street Centre is very heavy and if the attendances show much increase it will be necessary to hold more than one session per week. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to why the Eaves Lane Centre is not utilised to the same extent. The facilities there are the same as at St. George's Street and the premises are more suitable.

The attendances of children between 1 and 5 years of age continues to be unsatisfactory. A scheme to provide adequate supervision of these children is necessary. The provision of nursery classes in elementary schools will make a valuable contribution in this respect.

The following numbers of consultations with the Medical Officer took place at the Centres :—

	0-1 year	1-5 years
St. George's Street...	450	125
Eaves Lane ...	193	59
	<hr/>	
Total ...	643	184
	<hr/>	

This shows a reduction of 115 as compared with 1933. This was due to the Medical Officer of Health being unable to attend as frequently as in 1933. The majority of the children were suffering from minor disturbances of health and the necessary advice on infant feeding, hygiene or domestic remedies was given. In some cases further measures were necessary and 8 cases were referred to private practitioners, 28 cases to the artificial sunlight clinic, 4 cases to the orthopaedic clinic, 8 cases to the dental clinic and 8 cases to the eye, ear, nose and throat clinic. Mild degrees of rickets are seen frequently and every effort is made to secure adequate remedial and preventive measures.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Two Health Visitors are employed by the Corporation and the major portion of their time is devoted to visiting infants and young children at their homes. This enables them to keep in touch with home conditions and with many of the

children who do not attend at the welfare centres. During 1934 the Health Visitors made the following visits :—

First visits to babies	...	...	439
Re-visits 0-1 year	...	...	1717
Re-visits 1-5 years	...	...	2652
Special visits	...	...	195
		Total	5003

MIDWIVES.

Seven midwives are in private practice in the town. No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Council. In necessitous cases the midwife's fee may be paid by the Council and this was done in seven cases during 1934. Lancashire County Council are the supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There is no maternity hospital in the town but there are maternity wards in the Chorley and District Hospital and the Public Assistance Infirmary. The Corporation have made arrangements whereby uncomplicated maternity cases can be admitted to the Public Assistance Infirmary where the home or other circumstances of the patient render it desirable that the confinement should take place in hospital. Three cases were admitted under this scheme during 1934.

Year	Month	Day	Section	Result
18	Jan	1	Section	No
19	Jan	2	Section	No
20	Jan	3	Section	No
21	Jan	4	Section	No
22	Jan	5	Section	No
23	Jan	6	Section	No
24	Jan	7	Section	No
25	Jan	8	Section	No
26	Jan	9	Section	No
27	Jan	10	Section	No
28	Jan	11	Section	No
29	Jan	12	Section	No
30	Jan	13	Section	No
31	Jan	14	Section	No
1	Feb	1	Section	No
2	Feb	2	Section	No
3	Feb	3	Section	No
4	Feb	4	Section	No
5	Feb	5	Section	No
6	Feb	6	Section	No
7	Feb	7	Section	No
8	Feb	8	Section	No
9	Feb	9	Section	No
10	Feb	10	Section	No
11	Feb	11	Section	No
12	Feb	12	Section	No
13	Feb	13	Section	No
14	Feb	14	Section	No
15	Feb	15	Section	No
16	Feb	16	Section	No
17	Feb	17	Section	No
18	Feb	18	Section	No
19	Feb	19	Section	No
20	Feb	20	Section	No
21	Feb	21	Section	No
22	Feb	22	Section	No
23	Feb	23	Section	No
24	Feb	24	Section	No
25	Feb	25	Section	No
26	Feb	26	Section	No
27	Feb	27	Section	No
28	Feb	28	Section	No
29	Feb	29	Section	No
30	Feb	30	Section	No
1	Mar	1	Section	No
2	Mar	2	Section	No
3	Mar	3	Section	No
4	Mar	4	Section	No
5	Mar	5	Section	No
6	Mar	6	Section	No
7	Mar	7	Section	No
8	Mar	8	Section	No
9	Mar	9	Section	No
10	Mar	10	Section	No
11	Mar	11	Section	No
12	Mar	12	Section	No
13	Mar	13	Section	No
14	Mar	14	Section	No
15	Mar	15	Section	No
16	Mar	16	Section	No
17	Mar	17	Section	No
18	Mar	18	Section	No
19	Mar	19	Section	No
20	Mar	20	Section	No
21	Mar	21	Section	No
22	Mar	22	Section	No
23	Mar	23	Section	No
24	Mar	24	Section	No
25	Mar	25	Section	No
26	Mar	26	Section	No
27	Mar	27	Section	No
28	Mar	28	Section	No
29	Mar	29	Section	No
30	Mar	30	Section	No
31	Mar	31	Section	No

Complication	Attended Ante-Natal Clinic	Days in Hospital	Delivery	Condition on Mother	Discharge Child
✓ Albuminuria	No	28	Induction	Recovered	Alive
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	21	Induction	do.	do.
Delayed Labour	No	12	Natural	do.	do.
✓ Albuminuria	No	13	Instrumental	do.	do.
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	17	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
✓ Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	No	10	Natural	do.	Died
✓ Placenta Prævia	Yes	18	Natural	do.	{ 1. Still born 2. Alive
✓ Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	No	14	Natural	do.	Still born
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	34	Induction	do.	do.
✓ Threatened Eclampsia	No	34	Natural	do.	Alive
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	7	Natural	do.	do.
✓ Placenta Prævia	No	10	Natural	do.	Still born
Contracted Pelvic Outlet	No	16	Cæsarian Section	do.	Alive
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	12	Induction	do.	do.
Contracted Pelvis	No	9	Instrumental	do.	do.
✓ Albuminuria	No	5	Nil	do.	—
Contracted Pelvis	No	17	Cæsarian Section	do.	Alive
✓ Ante partum Hæmorrhage	Yes	11	Natural	do.	do.
Impacted Breech	No	19	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
Prolonged Labour	Yes	16	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
Prolonged Labour	No	21	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	17	Cæsarian Section	do.	Still born
Transverse Presentation	No	16	Cæsarian Section	do.	Alive
✓ Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	No	12	Instrumental	do.	Died
Prolonged Labour	No	11	Natural	do.	Alive
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	14	Induction	do.	do.
Transverse Presentation	Yes	21	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
✓ Post-partum Hæmorrhage	No	13	—	do.	do.
Contracted Pelvis	Yes	18	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
Delayed Labour	Yes	11	Instrumental	do.	do.
Breech Presentation	Yes	20	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.
✓ Toxic Albuminuria	No	69	Induction	do.	do.
Contracted Pelvis	No	13	Cæsarian Section	do.	do.

The arrangements for the admission of complicated maternity cases to the Chorley and District Hospital continued during 1934. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay the cost of maintenance and make a charge on the patient according to her financial circumstances. During 1934 33 cases were admitted under this scheme and particulars are given in the Table opposite. In 3 of the cases where operative procedures were adopted the services of the obstetric specialist were utilised. The number of cases submitted to caesarian section is still very high when compared with other maternity hospitals.

INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The approximate number of insured persons in Chorley entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Act at 31st December, 1934, was 15,423. The estimated number of prescriptions issued to insured persons in Chorley during 1934 was 75,105.

MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

This is carried out by the District Medical Officers appointed by the Public Assistance Authority.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Facilities for the diagnosis and free treatment of venereal diseases are provided by Lancashire County Council. No treatment centre is situate in the Borough, but there are centres in Preston, Blackburn, Bolton and Wigan. Arsenobenzol compounds for the treatment of syphilis are supplied free to general practitioners who have had experience in their administration.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of tuberculosis is carried out by Lancashire County Council and the local dispensary is at 34, St. Thomas's Road. A voluntary Care Committee works in association with the Tuberculosis Officers.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This service is administered by the Chorley Education Committee and a separate report on this work has been submitted.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No special arrangements are in force for the care or supervision of such cases but the Health Visitors visit the children frequently.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Since the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force the Health Visitors have acted as Infant Life Protection Visitors. At 31st December, 1934, there were 3 foster children on the register and during the year 15 visits were paid to these children.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There are no registered nursing homes in the town and no application for registration was received during 1934.

FREE MILK SUPPLY.

Where the family income is below the scale adopted by the Council and where, on medical grounds, additional nourishment is required, Grade A Milk is supplied free to nursing and expectant mothers and to infants and young children. During 1934 878 gallons were supplied as compared with 1105 gallons in 1933, and 619 gallons in 1932. The recipients of this milk were as follows :—expectant mothers 9, nursing mothers 26, children 0-1 year 19, and children 1-5 years 21. No dried milks are supplied or sold.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

One thousand copies of "Better Health" are distributed free throughout the town each month. This journal is published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the copies distributed in the town contain local advertisements and an article by the Medical Officer of Health .

Through the kindness of the Gas Committee cooking demonstrations were given at the infant welfare centres and were appreciated greatly by the mothers. Under the auspices of the National Milk Publicity Council a lecture on "Milk and Dietetics" was given at each of the centres.

(C)...SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The source of the town's water supply is the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks at Rivington. The water is of excellent domestic quality and the supply is constant. Gathered

from inland moors, it is of a soft nature and has a slight tendency to plumbo-solvent action. Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations are carried out by Liverpool Corporation.

Practically every dwelling house in the Borough is supplied direct from the mains and the approximate number of houses supplied is 8,600. During 1934 the mains were extended approximately 1,080 yards, to supply new property.

The inclusion of Duxbury within the Borough has increased the number of houses which derive their water supply from wells or springs. These wells or springs require regular supervision. During 1934 one such supply was found to be polluted but repairs to the collecting chamber have stopped the pollution and the supply is now satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

This is combined and the sewers are used for surface water and sewage. The majority of the houses are connected to the sewers, but in Red Bank, Tinckler's Barracks, Plymouth Bridge, Birkacre, Euxton Lane, Knowley Brow, Carr Lane and Duxbury areas no sewer is available.

New houses continue to be erected in areas not supplied with sewers. Most of these houses have septic tanks and the effluent discharges on the land or into some convenient ditch. The septic tanks themselves create no obvious nuisance but their steadily increasing number may result in the fouling of land or ditches by the effluent and already constant complaint is made of such pollution at Knowley Brow, Carr Lane and Euxton Lane. There is need for a comprehensive sewerage scheme designed to provide drainage for the whole of the

Borough including the areas recently acquired and any developments should conform to and form part of such a scheme. Immediate efforts should be made to dispense with the offending septic tanks in Carr Lane by utilising the Lighthurst Estate Sewer.

Owing to the shortage of water the sewers were not flushed during 1934. During the year the following extensions of sewers were carried out :—

Extension of Millfield Road			
Sewer	...	...	15 yards of 9 inch sewer
Public Assistance Institution to			
Cowling	...	...	266 yards of 15 inch sewer
Public Assistance Institution to			
Cowling	...	...	75 yards of 12 inch sewer
Lighthurst Estate	...	...	141 yards of 12 inch sewer
Lighthurst Estate	...	...	154 yards of 9 inch sewer
Gillibrand Estate	...	...	228 yards of 9 inch sewer

The main sewage disposal works are situated at Common Bank and the average daily flow during 1934 was 1,829,200 gallons. At Cowling, Heapey and Botany are small auxiliary works which serve areas where, owing to geographical difficulties, it is impossible without pumping to convey the sewage to the main works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in the Borough are inspected regularly by the Ribble Board Inspectors. No case of pollution was brought to the notice of this department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation at the end of 1934 was as follows :—

Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	34
Closets attached to above Privy Middens	...			...	41
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	75
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	895
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	8,459

The increase in the number of privy middens and pail closets is due to the extension of the Borough boundaries. No privy middens exist where sewers are available and all new houses being erected are fitted with fresh water closets. Many waste water closets are now so worn that they require constant attention to insure satisfactory working, spare parts are difficult to obtain and generally, the only satisfactory procedure is to convert to a fresh water closet. The Corporation assists in the conversion of any closet to a fresh water closet by carrying out the necessary drainage work. Since 1929 the following conversions have been carried out :—

	1934	1929-1933
No. of Privy Closets to Fresh W.C. ...	Nil	4
No. of Privy Closets to Waste W.C. ...	Nil	Nil
No. of Privy Closets to Pail Closet ...	Nil	3
No. of Pail Closets to Fresh W.C. ...	Nil	Nil
No. of Pail Closets to Waste W.C. ...	Nil	Nil
No. of Waste Water Closets to Fresh W.C. ...	14	25

Several privy middens and pail closets are situated on farms and are emptied by the owners. The Corporation undertakes the emptying of 9 privy middens and 46 pail closets. The work is done during the day and the contents are spread on farm land or conveyed to the sewage works. By agreement Chorley Rural District undertake the emptying of 6 pail closets at Birkacre.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The cleansing and watering of the streets and the clearance of snow is carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. The refuse is collected by 4 motor vehicles ; 8303 covered ashbins are in use and are emptied weekly. The refuse destructor is situated in Stump Lane and the greater portion of the refuse is dealt with there. The staff of the destructor have carried out a complete overhaul of the plant and the furnaces and machinery are now working satisfactorily. The brickwork and fabric however, require considerable repairs. The total amount of refuse disposed of by incineration at the destructor during 1934 was as follows :—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
House Refuse	...	...	5313	13	0
Trade Refuse	...	...	382	12	2
Fish Offal	...	...	76	18	3
Condemned Meat and Offal	...	...	40	15	1

Though the weight of house refuse shows some decrease the volume shows no reduction. The refuse is not sorted before incineration but, according as a market can be found for them, scrap metal, tins, clinker, mortar and fish meal are sold.

The only tip in use is situated at Carr Lane, near Yarrow Bridge, and here 2,124 tons of refuse were deposited during 1934. The tipping is not controlled and the usual nuisances of rats, spontaneous combustion and trespassing are prevalent.

LAVATORIES AND URINALS.

There are 22 public lavatories and 5 urinals in the town and the conduct and supervision of these are under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. During 1934 no new lavatories or urinals were erected, and for some years no provision has been made in the estimates for such. The gradual replacement of metal or stone surfaces by glazed impervious materials would be advantageous.

CLEANSING OF DRAINS AND CLOSETS.

Two men are employed whose regular work is to go round the town cleansing drains, gullies and closets. No charge for this work is made to owners or occupiers. Where a drain or closet is defective the matter is reported to the Sanitary Inspector and dealt with as a nuisance. During 1934 the following closets and drains were examined and cleansed :

Fresh Water Closets ...	...	11,528
Waste Water Closets ...	...	1,497
Yard Drains and Gullies	...	31,184
		<hr/>
Total ...		44,209
		<hr/>

The number of stoppages removed by these men without opening drains was as follows :—

Stoppages of Fresh Water Closets ...	290
Stoppages of Waste Water Closets ...	321
Stoppages of Yard Drains ...	749
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,360
	<hr/>

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The total number of inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1934 was 4,490. These inspections were required under the Public Health, Housing, Fac-

tory and Workshop and Chorley Corporation Acts, the Milk and Dairies Orders etc. The number of premises showing defects or nuisances was 1047 and 1047 informal notices of the work required to remedy these defects or nuisances were served. The number of informal notices which were complied with during 1934 was 876, and includes 111 which were served in 1933. At the end of the year the work specified in 218 informal notices had not been done.

During 1934 the Council served 18 statutory notices under the Housing Act 1930, 44 Statutory notices under the Public Health Acts and 22 statutory notices under the Chorley Corporation Act. At the end of the year the work specified in 18 of these notices had not been done. No legal proceedings were taken for failure to comply with the requirements of these statutory notices.

As a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' efforts the following nuisances were abated during 1934 :—

Stoppages of Fresh Water Closets	...	95
Stoppages of Waste Water Closets	...	41
Stoppages of Yard Drains	... ..	117
Defective Fresh Water Closets	...	182
Defective Waste Water Closets	...	69
Defective Yard Drains	... ..	105
Defective Yard Paving	... ..	56
Defective Slop Pipes	... ..	94
Defective Eaves, Gutters and Down spouts	... ..	161
Dirty Houses	... ..	14
Dirty Yards	... ..	3
Defective Ashbins	... ..	186
Offensive Accumulations	... ..	11
Other Nuisances	... ..	16
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	1,154
		<hr/>

A summary of the routine work of the Sanitary Inspectors is given in Table X.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Owing to pressure of other work only 7 smoke observations were taken during 1934. In one case the emission of smoke was excessive and a warning letter was sent to the firm.

The Corporation have not used the powers granted by the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, to make bye-laws defining the permitted period of smoke emission. Smoke observations serve a double purpose : they help to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere and draw the attention of industrial concerns to useless and unnecessary waste of fuel.

Legal proceedings were taken with regard to 4 cases of chimney firing in dwelling houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 8 premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trades classified as offensive, namely, Tripe Dressing 5, Gut Dressing 1, and Tanning 2. These premises are inspected to see that they conform to the regulations.

PIG KEEPING.

No contraventions of the bye-laws were brought to the notice of this department during 1934.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

No special action was taken with regard to the destruction of rats or mice. During the year 69 complaints of infestation by rats were received and measures were taken to clear the premises in each case.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

There are 7 premises where rag flock is sold or used. No infringements of the Act were found and no samples of flock were analysed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

In the town there are 5 caravans used for human habitation. No nuisance with regard to these was reported. One tent and 1 caravan were found to be occupied contrary to the Chorley Corporation Act and both were vacated after service of notice to quit.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough. The larger one is situated in King Street, has accommodation for 284 persons and is used by members of both sexes. The other house is in Standish Street and has accommodation for 137 men. These premises are sufficient for the needs of the town and are subjected to regular inspection.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No bye-laws governing this class of property have been made by the Corporation and the usual defects of overcrowding, insufficient water supply and inadequate cooking and sanitary accommodation are prevalent.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

H.M. Inspector of Factories forwarded to this Authority 3 notices of matters requiring attention at factories and workshops. In each case the necessary work was carried out.

The following workshops were on the register at the end of the year :—

Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	116
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	47
Cloggers and Shoemakers	...	...	43
Tailors	...	...	14
Miscellaneous Workshops	...	...	154
			<hr/>
			374
			<hr/>

These premises are subject to inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors and a summary of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Acts is given in Table VIII. More frequent inspection is necessary.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

No cases of foot and mouth disease, anthrax, parasitic mange or sheep scab occurred in Chorley. Two outbreaks of swine fever, affecting 35 pigs, occurred at farms in the Borough. During the early part of the year Chorley was in the area of a Swine Fever Order and the Sanitary Inspector was responsible for its enforcement.

OPEN SPACES.

The town's facilities for open-air exercise and recreation are as follows :—

Corporation Public Parks	...	...	94 acres
Corporation Recreation Grounds	...	...	19 acres
School and Private Sports Grounds	...	...	30 acres
Allotments	...	...	19 acres

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The available burial accommodation is sufficient to meet the needs of the town. No public mortuary has been provided.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The following Table gives details of the sanitary accommodation provided at the schools in the Borough. No schools were closed during 1934 with a view to preventing the spread of disease. All the schools are supplied from the town's water supply.

		School Population (average on Roll)	WATER CLOSETS			URINALS		No. of children to each W.C.
			No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with separate cisterns	No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed automatic cisterns	No. of trough closets flushed automatically	No. with sparge pipes	No. without sparge pipes	
Duke Street, Mixed	Boys	160	4	...	...	...	1	40
	Girls	270	12	...	...	...	...	23
Duke Street, Infants	Girls							
	Boys	65	2	...	...	...	1	33
Highfield, Mixed	Boys	121	4	...	...	2	...	30
	Girls	139	8	...	...	...	...	17
Highfield, Infants	Boys	49	2	...	...	1	...	25
	Girls	50	5	...	...	...	...	10
All Saints'	Boys	75	...	3	...	...	1	25
	Girls	67	...	6	...	...	...	11
Weld Bank	Boys	166	...	...	4	...	2	41
	Girls	151	...	...	8	...	...	19
Sacred Heart, Infants	Boys	60	...	...	3	...	1	20
	Girls	69	...	...	3	...	...	23
Sacred Heart, Mixed	Boys	191	...	...	5	..	1	38
	Girls	190	...	...	5	...	...	38
St. James's	Infants	113	...	...	7	...	1	16
St. James's, Mixed	Boys	139	...	...	4	...	1	35
	Girls	131	...	...	6	...	...	23
St. Mark's	Boys	21	...	...	2	...	1	10
	Girls	29	...	...	3	...	...	9

		School Population (average on Roll)	WATER CLOSETS			URINALS		No. of children to each W.C.
			No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with separate cisterns	No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed automatic cisterns	No. of trough closets flushed automatically	No. with sparge pipes	No. without sparge pipes	
St. Peter's, Infants	Boys	50	...	..	4	...	1	12
	Girls	44	...	...	5	...	...	9
St. Peter's, Mixed	Boys	105	...	3	...	1	...	35
	Girls	118	...	8	...	...	...	15
St. Joseph's,	Boys	36	1	...	...	...	1	36
	Girls	55	2	...	...	...	...	27
St. George's	Girls and Infants	407	...	...	10	...	1	40
	Boys	205	...	..	4	...	1	51
Hollinshead Street	Boys	154	1	...	4	2	...	31
	Girls	139	...	5	5	...	...	14
Parochial, Infants	Boys	33	...	..	4	...	1	8
Parochial	Girls	} 148	..	...	6	...	...	24
	Girls		..	...	6	...	...	24
	Boys	132	1	...	4	...	3	26
St. Mary's, Infants	Boys	58	2	...	...	...	1	29
	Girls	52	5	...	...	...	...	10
St. Mary's, Mixed	Boys	207	3	...	...	...	1	52
	Girls	178	5	...	...	...	...	36
Grammar School	Boys	135	3	...	...	1	...	45
	Girls	130	5	...	...	...	...	26
Queen's Road Meals Centre		60	2	...	...	...	..	30
St. James's Meals Centre		15	1	...	...	...	...	15

(D) HOUSING.

Most of the main provisions relating to housing in the Housing Acts, 1890 to 1924 have been consolidated in the Housing Act 1925 which has been amended to a large extent by the Housing Act 1930 and further housing legislation is expected in the near future. All Local Authorities must cause their districts to be inspected regularly to ascertain whether any dwelling house therein is in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation. Generally speaking "in any contract for letting for habitation a dwelling house there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of and an undertaking that the house will be kept by the landlord during the tenancy in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation." The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector have power of entry to carry out their duties of inspection. Houses not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation may be dealt with singly as (1) houses capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense or (2) houses not capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense or in groups as (1) clearance areas or (2) improvement areas. Further inspection of houses for the detection of "nuisances" is compulsory under the Public Health Acts.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During 1934 no representations were made to the Council with regard to individual houses not capable of being rendered fit for habitation at a reasonable expense.

The work done with regard to houses generally is summarised in the following Table :—

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)	1213
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	3293
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	455
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	930
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	80
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those under sub-head (3) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1047

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Serving of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	876
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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	18
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	30
(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 66

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	83
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

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 Nil

- (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

It will be seen that 876 houses were rendered fit after informal notice by the Sanitary Inspector, and that 113 houses were rendered fit after service of statutory notices by the Council. (Some of these notices were served in 1933 though the work was done during 1934).

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

No area was represented as an "improvement area" during 1934.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following 8 areas were represented as "clearance areas" in March 1934.

Area No. 1—Nos. 10, 10a, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, Alfred's Court.

Area No. 2—Nos. 14 and 18, Bolton Street.

Area No. 3—Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40, Leigh Row.
and Nos. 11, 13, 19, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43, 47, 49 and 51, Leigh Street.

Area No. 4—Nos. 2, 4, and 8, Standish Street.

Area No. 5—Nos. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 and 68, Standish Street.

Area No. 6—Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 116, 118, and 120, Standish Street.

Area No. 7—Nos. 150, 152, 154, 154a, 156, Bolton Street, and No. 1, Jackson Street.

Area No. 8—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, Aldred Street.

The Council concurred in these representations and made the necessary Clearance Orders in September. Objections were lodged in regard to Areas No. 1, No. 3, No. 6 and No. 7, and a public enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health in November.

The Ministry of Health has confirmed the Clearance Orders in regard to Area No. 2, Area No. 3, with the exception of the house No. 24, Leigh Row, Area No. 4, Area No. 5, Area No. 6, Area No. 7, and Area No. 8. The Clearance Order on No. 1 Area was not confirmed but alternative measures were suggested to secure that the houses would no longer be used for human habitation.

In conformity with the design of the Housing Act 1930 the Council are erecting houses to ensure that the housing shortage will not be aggravated by the enforcement of these Orders.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During 1934 no new houses were erected by the Corporation but 125 new houses were erected by private enterprise. This is an increase of 52 on the corresponding number for 1933.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The inspection of cowsheds, dairies, and retail purveyors' premises is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Much of the town's milk supply is not produced in the Borough. The following number of milk traders were on the register at 31st December, 1934.

Retail Producers and Purveyors	...	26
Retail Purveyors	... ..	89
Wholesale Producers	... ..	2
Retail Purveyors from outside districts	...	45
		162

No application for registration was refused. Retail purveyors premises are inspected and any necessary alterations carried out before registration. Six dealers' licenses were granted for the sale of "Grade A" Milk and one license for "Pasteurised Milk." This pasteurised milk was submitted to two bacteriological examinations and was found in each case to conform to the required standard. No "certified" or "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk is sold in the town.

There are 29 registered cowsheds in the town and these premises are inspected at intervals during the year. The cleanliness and general repair of these premises vary and in some there is considerable room for improvement. During the year 26 notices requiring cowsheds to be lime washed were served. At 2 farms repairs and modernisation of the shippous and dairies have been carried out voluntarily. A notice requiring certain repairs and alterations was served on another farm but the work has not been done yet.

Numerous examinations of churns, hand cans, vehicles, etc., were made and attention drawn to all contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order.

No action was necessary with regard to milk trade employees suffering from tuberculosis. Under the Tuberculosis Order 1925, 14 cows were slaughtered and post-mortem examinations revealed tuberculosis in each case.

The advocacy of clean methods of milk production continues and no opportunity of emphasising this is lost. Clean milk can be obtained only by the adoption of clean methods. Not only must the shippon, dairy, vehicle, churns and cans be kept scrupulously clean but also the cows and the milkers. Elaborate equipment may reduce the work required to maintain cleanliness but only by meticulous attention to all the above details can clean milk be produced.

ICE CREAM.

Premises in Chorley used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream must be registered and 57 such premises were on the register at the 31st December, 1934.

POTTED MEAT, ETC.

The Chorley Corporation Act 1926, requires all premises used for the preparation or manufacture of potted meat or preserved meat, fish, etc., to be registered and at the end of 1934 49 such premises were on the register.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 116 bakehouses, including two underground bakehouses on the register. These premises are subject to inspection and one notice requiring cleansing and lime-washing was served during 1934.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A public abattoir has been provided by the Corporation and there are no private slaughter houses in the Borough. The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the last five years :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Cattle ...	2,102	2,155	2,482	2,415	2,839
Calves ...	254	130	140	126	180
Pigs ...	2,726	1,005	874	796	598
Sheep ...	10,301	10,666	10,682	9,022	9,775

The amount of tolls taken for the use of the slaughter house during 1934 was £675 0s. 3d., as compared with £582 13s. 11d. in 1933. These premises continue to be a charge on the rates.

The pig slaughtering facilities are now insufficient and a scheme to provide adequate and modern premises for this work is under consideration.

During the last two years efforts have been made to improve the standard and thoroughness of the meat inspection at the slaughter house. This, in association with the increasing number of carcasses to be inspected, has added considerably to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors,

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, came into force on 1st January 1934, and 32 slaughtermen were licensed. Section I by resolution of the Council, was made applicable to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and now mechanical stunning is used on all animals killed at the slaughter house. The captive bolt humane killer is used and no difficulty was encountered in using this instrument on sheep.

CHORLEY MARKET.

The stalls from which food is sold, and their contents, are inspected regularly.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., have been subjected to regular inspection. Cautions have to be administered from time to time to keep those engaged on the handling and transport of meat alive to the Regulations.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following quantities of unsound food were condemned or surrendered during 1934 as unfit for human consumption :—

Tuberculous carcasses and parts...	...	41,610 lbs.
Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat...	...	10,002 lbs.
	other than above)	
Other unsound foodstuffs	... ..	444 lbs.

This unsound food is disposed of by incineration at the refuse destructor. No unsound food was found exposed for sale.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Superintendent of Police reports that during 1934 the following 117 samples were purchased in Chorley for chemical analysis under the provisions of the above Act :—

Milk	...	...	...	43	Honey	...	...	...	1
Arrowroot	...	...	...	1	Ham & Tongue Paste...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	2	Jam	...	...	...	3
Barley	...	...	...	1	Jelly Squares	...	...	...	8
Butter	...	...	...	5	Lard	...	...	...	5
Cocoa	...	...	...	5	Margarine	...	...	...	4
Coffee	...	...	...	2	Milk (condensed)	...	...	...	5
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	1	Mustard	...	...	...	2
Cornflour	...	...	...	3	Olive Oil	...	...	...	1
Cream (tinned)	...	...	...	2	Pepper	...	...	...	2
Cheese	...	...	...	1	Plums (tinned)	...	...	...	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	1	Raspberry Jelly	...	...	...	1
Castor Oil	...	...	...	1	Sausages (beef)	...	...	...	2
Flour (self-raising)	...	...	...	1	Sausages (pork)	...	...	...	2
Ground Rice	...	...	...	3	Sweets	...	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	Tea	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	1					

One sample of milk was not of the requisite standard and the vendor was fined £1 and costs.

SHOPS ACTS.

Under the Shops Acts the various duties imposed upon Local Authorities have been shared in Chorley by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Police. Unfortunately the duties

of these Inspectors have not been defined clearly and following on complaints from local traders the Sanitary Inspectors had to give some attention to such matters as closing hours, weekly half-holiday, hours worked by assistants, etc. It is most uneconomic to use the time of these men for such observations at the expense of the work for which they have been trained. Under the Shops Acts 1934, further duties have been imposed on Local Authorities, especially with reference to (1) hours of employment and overtime of assistants, etc. and (2) the provision of adequate heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary conveniences. The latter duties come rightly within the purview of the Sanitary Inspectors but if the services of these specially trained men are to be used to the best advantage the supervision of closing hours, hours of employment, etc., should not be part of their work.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of cases of notifiable disease notified during 1934, the number of cases admitted to hospital under the Local Authority's arrangements, and the number of deaths are shown in the following Table :—

Disease	NOTIFICATIONS.					Total Cases	Cases admitted	
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	to Hospital		Total Deaths	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	14	8	11	114	147	114	3	
Diphtheria	17	7	3	7	34	32	2	
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	
Pneumonia	7	4	1	9	21	—	—	
Erysipelas	3	2	1	4	10	3	—	
Encephalitis								
Lethargica	—	1	1	1	3	2	3	
Cerebro-Spinal								
Fever	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	

An age-group and ward analysis of the total cases is given in Table V.

SCARLET FEVER.

Until the last quarter of the year there was no undue prevalence of Scarlet Fever. In 1934 there were 147 cases as compared with 84 cases in 1933 and 140 in 1932. In the main only such cases as could not be isolated satisfactorily at home were removed to hospital and a total of 33 cases were treated at home. Two deaths occurred in hospital and one death among the cases treated at home.

In the majority of cases the disease was of a very mild type and the epidemic at the end of the year was due to the spread of disease by mild undetected cases. Children were found at school and at the welfare centres to be suffering

from scarlet fever, and their parents were unaware of the fact. Unfortunately, mild cases may give rise to a severe or fatal infection in others and any child with suspicious symptoms such as sore throat, vomiting or a rash should receive medical attention at once. There was no evidence that the spread of scarlet fever was associated with milk or other food.

DIPHTHERIA.

In 1934 34 cases of diphtheria were notified and 2 deaths were certified as due to this disease. The number of notifications and deaths from diphtheria during the last 10 years are shown below :—

	Notification	Deaths
1925	8	2
1926	2	1
1927	9	—
1928	9	2
1929	21	5
1930	32	7
1931	21	1
1932	15	4
1933	22	1
1934	34	2

Of these 34 cases 28 occurred in children under 10 years of age and the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age. In some parts of the country a virulent and more highly fatal form of diphtheria is being encountered but no evidences of this type have been seen in Chorley. Young children can be immunised against diphtheria but no systematic use of this protection has been adopted in Chorley. Anti-diphtheria serum is supplied free to doctors and during 1934 a total of 88,000 units was distributed.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of typhoid fever was notified in September. The case was removed to hospital and made a complete recovery. The fullest enquiries failed to reveal the source of infection.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease was notified as occurring in 10 persons and 3 cases were admitted to hospital.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

3 cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during 1934. No association between these cases was traced. 2 cases were admitted to hospital. All cases terminated fatally.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during 1934. The case was removed to hospital and did not recover.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during 1934 but one death was certified as due to this disease.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

During 1934, 19 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified as compared with 40 cases in 1933. Pneumonia was certified to be the cause of death in 14 persons as compared with 26 persons in 1933.

INFLUENZA.

During 1934 there was no epidemic of Influenza though sporadic cases occurred throughout the year. Two cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified and influenza was certified to be the cause of death in 14 persons, as compared with 13 notifications and 28 deaths in 1933.

MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH AND CHICKEN POX.

These diseases are not notifiable but cases are brought to the notice of this department by Health Visitors, Teachers, Attendance Officers and School Nurses. Five deaths were certified as due to measles and one as due to whooping cough. These diseases, in regard to mortality and morbidity are most severe on young children and the paramount need of medical attention and adequate nursing should be realised. A child with measles or whooping cough is dangerously ill and should be treated accordingly.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

During the year 1 case of Puerperal fever and two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. The case of puerperal fever was treated in Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston, and made a complete recovery. The cases of puerperal pyrexia were not removed to hospital. The pyrexia was due to pulmonary abscess in one case and to femoral thrombosis in the other. The services of a consultant were provided for one of these cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Two cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during 1934. The cases were treated at home, nursing assistance was given by the Health Visitors and the babies made a complete recovery with no impairment of vision.

Four notifications of babies suffering from discharge from the eyes were received from Lancashire County Council, the supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts. Nursing Assistance was given by the Health Visitors in each case and all made a complete recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1934 the following 52 notifications of persons suffering from Tuberculosis were received :—

Age in Years	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	1	1
1—5	—	2	1	2
5—10	—	2	4	3
10—15	—	1	2	4
15—20	—	2	—	1
20—25	1	1	1	—
25—35	3	3	1	3
35—45	2	—	2	—
45—55	4	—	1	2
55—65	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	11	13	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year there were 80 pulmonary and 86 non-pulmonary cases on the register. During the year 58 names were removed from the register by reason of cure (21) wrongly notified (1) diagnosis not confirmed (6) died (22) and removed out of town (8).

During the year 13 deaths were certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 9 deaths as due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

No action was taken during 1934 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no notified case was known to be employed in the handling of milk and no case was removed compulsorily to hospital under Section 62, Public Health Act, 1925.

The following Table gives the number of notifications, the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 of the population for the last 10 years :—

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Notifications	Deaths	Death Rate	Notifications	Deaths	Death Rate
1925	32	21	0.66	22	8	0.25
1926	24	17	0.54	45	14	0.45
1927	23	15	0.48	42	5	0.16
1928	28	19	0.60	27	5	0.16
1929	26	10	0.31	31	3	0.09
1930	35	21	0.66	29	5	0.16
1931	25	11	0.35	24	1	0.03
1932	27	14	0.45	28	6	0.19
1933	28	13	0.43	17	6	0.19
1934	23	13	0.42	29	9	0.29

CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 42 as compared with 43 in 1933 and 57 in 1932. The death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the population for the last ten years is as follows :—

1925	1.16	1930	1.61
1926	0.99	1931	1.70
1927	1.28	1932	1.85
1928	1.26	1933	1.40
1929	1.30	1934	1.38

Cancer takes its greatest toll among persons aged 45 years and over and is shown below :—

Percentage of total Cancer Deaths occurring at age	1925—1929	1930—1934
25—35	1.5	0.8
35—45	8.0	9.0
45—65	56.8	45.5
65 years and over	33.7	44.7

The sites of the cancer in these cases are shown in the following Table :—

Site	Male	Female	Total
Tongue and Mouth ...	—	—	—
Oesophagus	—	1	1
Stomach	7	2	9
Liver	2	1	3
Bowel and Abdomen ...	2	3	5
Rectum	1	—	1
Bladder	2	—	2
Hypo-pharynx ...	2	—	2
Larynx	2	—	2
Uterus	—	3	3
Breast	—	7	7
Ovary	—	1	1
Pancreas	—	1	1
Gall Bladder	—	—	—
Bones	—	—	—
Lungs	—	2	2
Male Genital Organs ...	—	—	—
Others (Skin, etc.) ...	1	2	3

Cancer may affect almost any tissue or organ of the body. In persons of 45 years or over any symptoms of internal disorder no matter how vague or indefinite, or any appearance of a growth or swelling should be investigated immediately. At the present time the only hope of cure or alleviation lies in early diagnosis and early treatment.

In the district are reasonable facilities for modern methods of diagnosis and treatment but to be of any value they must be utilised early in the disease. To wait till pain is present is to reduce markedly the chances of eradicating the disease.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfecting station is situated in the Town's yard, Back Street. During 1934, 156 premises were disinfected by means of sulphur and formalin and 452 articles of clothing, etc., were disinfected by steam at high pressure. Three children, suffering from scabies attended daily for some weeks for baths and disinfection of clothing.

For a period of three months during the summer the steam disinfector was out of action. Spare parts cannot be obtained and great difficulty was encountered in getting the necessary repairs carried out. The apparatus is now in good working order.

Liquid disinfectant is supplied to households where cases of infectious disease have occurred.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is provided by a Joint Hospital Board and serves the Borough and Rural District of Chorley and the Urban Districts of Leyland and Adlington. The following cases from the Borough were treated in the hospital during 1934 :—

				Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	114	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	32	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	2
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	—

STATISTICAL TABLES

For the Year 1934

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, ...

The Isolation Hospital is provided by ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

Public Health Department.

STATISTICAL TABLES

For the Year 1934.

TABLE I.

**Rainfall and Temperatures. Summary for Year 1934,
in Monthly Periods.**

Month	Total rainfall (inches)	Number of days on which rain fell	Highest rainfall on one day	Highest temperature on one day	Lowest temperature on one day
January	2.65	17	0.42	54	23
February	0.23	4	0.18	52	21
March	1.84	23	0.22	53	23
April	2.18	15	0.44	67	25
May	3.37	14	0.95	74	36
June	2.05	12	0.40	77	38
July	1.63	11	0.68	87	42
August	4.28	19	0.95	75	38
September	2.94	15	0.54	79	35
October	3.47	26	0.64	65	23
November	2.30	11	0.81	51	24
December	4.80	22	0.70	57	37
Total	31.74	189	—	—	—

TABLE II.
Birth and Death Rates, 1894-1934.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.
1894	24,700	847	34.3	504	20.4	13.9
1895	25,200	882	35.0	600	23.8	11.2
1896	25,700	829	32.3	582	22.6	9.7
1897	26,000	779	29.9	545	20.9	9.0
1898	26,300	799	30.4	486	18.5	11.9
1899	26,500	788	29.8	577	21.8	8.0
1900	26,740	719	26.9	577	21.6	5.3
1901	27,000	759	28.1	485	18.0	10.1
1902	27,500	790	28.7	462	16.8	11.9
1903	28,000	825	29.5	464	16.6	12.9
1904	28,500	782	27.4	455	16.0	11.4
1905	29,000	775	26.7	461	15.8	10.9
1906	28,650	791	27.6	482	16.8	10.8
1907	29,000	765	26.4	494	17.3	9.1
1908	29,300	829	28.3	468	16.0	12.3
1909	29,700	796	26.8	501	16.9	9.9
1910	30,030	781	26.0	427	14.2	11.8
1911	30,400	714	23.5	501	16.5	7.0
1912	30,700	696	22.6	501	16.3	6.3
1913	31,500	738	23.7	455	14.6	9.1
1914	31,500	756	24.0	477	15.1	8.9
1915	28,930	704	22.4	473	16.4	6.0
1916	30,672	565	18.4	445	15.8	2.6
1917	30,463	506	16.6	362	13.2	3.4
1918	34,404	452	13.1	568	18.5	-5.4
1919	32,912	532	16.1	409	12.9	3.2
1920	32,853	794	24.1	403	12.2	11.9
1921	31,220	697	22.3	384	12.2	10.1
1922	31,350	573	18.2	408	13.0	5.2
1923	31,300	574	18.3	386	12.5	6.0
1924	31,490	548	17.4	399	12.6	4.8
1925	31,670	549	17.3	394	12.4	4.9
1926	31,150	513	16.4	344	11.0	5.4
1927	31,160	514	16.4	397	12.7	3.7
1928	31,580	507	16.0	396	12.5	3.5
1929	31,640	445	14.0	420	13.2	0.8
1930	31,640	452	14.2	410	12.9	1.3
1931	31,180	455	14.5	428	13.7	0.8
1932	30,720	437	14.2	406	13.2	1.0
1933	30,520	412	13.4	403	13.2	0.2
1934	30,290	419	13.8	362	11.9	1.9

TABLE III.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1934.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67
CHORLEY	13.8	0.96	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.46	0.26	7.1	54

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS AND WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F	YEARS											Total	WARDS					
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		N	S	E	W		
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers
Measles ...	2	3	2	...	2	1	5	...	3	1	1
Scarlet fever ...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	4	10	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	14	1	5	4	4	4	...	
Encephalitis lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	8	5	...	...	1	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	13	4	2	5	2	2	...
Other tuberculosis diseases ...	4	5	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	1	2	4	2	2	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	19	23	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	17	6	42	6	13	15	8	8	...
Diabetes ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	10	2	3	4	1	1	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ...	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	15	6	26	4	9	9	4	4	...
Heart disease ...	44	45	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	23	24	29	89	18	24	27	20	20	...
Aneurysm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases ...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	11	8	27	5	5	8	9	9	...
Bronchitis ...	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	5	4	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	6	1	7	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	14	2	2	5	5	5	...
Other respiratory diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Peptic Ulcer ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	2	...
Appendicitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other digestive diseases ...	4	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	2	13	1	2	7	3	3	...
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	7	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	3	1	3	14	2	2	5	5	5	...
Puerperal sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	2	7	7	...
Senility ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	...	3	1	1	...
Suicide ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other violence ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	8	2	2	3	1	1	...
Other defined diseases ...	13	15	4	...	1	2	1	1	2	5	6	4	28	5	7	9	7	7	...	
All Causes	165	197	23	9	9	15	14	10	19	33	68	92	70	362	58	93	125	86	...	

LIST NUMBER OF WEATHERING RECORDS

Year	Month	Day	Station	Remarks
1910	1	1	...	...
1910	1	2	...	...
1910	1	3	...	...
1910	1	4	...	...
1910	1	5	...	...
1910	1	6	...	...
1910	1	7	...	...
1910	1	8	...	...
1910	1	9	...	...
1910	1	10	...	...
1910	1	11	...	...
1910	1	12	...	...
1910	1	13	...	...
1910	1	14	...	...
1910	1	15	...	...
1910	1	16	...	...
1910	1	17	...	...
1910	1	18	...	...
1910	1	19	...	...
1910	1	20	...	...
1910	1	21	...	...
1910	1	22	...	...
1910	1	23	...	...
1910	1	24	...	...
1910	1	25	...	...
1910	1	26	...	...
1910	1	27	...	...
1910	1	28	...	...
1910	1	29	...	...
1910	1	30	...	...
1910	1	31	...	...

TABLE VI.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
On Register at January							
1st, 1934	42	38	80	38	54	92	172
Notified during the year..	12	11	23	12	16	28	51
Removed from the Register in preceding quarters and restored... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Added to Register during the quarter; ascertained otherwise than by notification under Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	54	49	103	51	70	121	224
Removed from the Register during the year ...	11	12	23	12	23	35	58
Remaining on Register at							
31st December, 1934 ...	43	37	80	39	47	86	166

TABLE VI.—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The reasons for removal from the Register are as follows :—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Died	5	7	12	3	7	10	22
Disease arrested 5 years...	2	3	5	—	1	1	6
Disease arrested 3 years...	—	—	—	6	9	15	15
Removed out of town ...	4	2	6	—	2	2	8
Wrongly Notified	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Diagnosis of T.B. not confirmed	—	—	—	2	4	6	6
Totals ...	11	12	23	12	23	35	58

TABLE VII.
WARD STATISTICS, 1934.

WARD	Estimated Population	Area in Acres	Persons to the Acre	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate per 1000 Population	Death Rate per 1000 Population	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION FROM					
									Zymotic Diseases	Diarrhea and Enteritis	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Heart and Circulatory Disease
North ...	5232	1273	4.1	84	58	16.0	11.0	12	0.19	0.00	0.38	0.96	1.26	4.40
South ...	7374	1304	5.6	91	93	12.3	12.6	44	0.54	0.00	0.96	0.54	1.76	3.93
East ...	10282	957	10.7	144	125	14.0	12.1	62	0.48	0.09	0.87	0.87	1.46	3.40
West ...	7364	758	9.7	100	86	13.6	11.7	90	0.54	0.27	0.68	0.54	1.09	3.94
All Wards ...	30252	4292	7.0	419	362	13.8	11.9	54	0.46	0.09	0.76	0.72	1.38	3.83

TABLE VIII.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1934 for the Borough of Chorley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	20	5	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	23	5	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	...	..	...
Total ..	43	10	...

Table VIII.—Continued—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	4	4	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ...	5	5	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	...	...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective ...	6	6	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ...	...	..	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total ...	15	15	...	...

TABLE IX.

**Summary of Visits paid by the Health Visitors during
the Year ending December 31st, 1934.**

MONTH	1st Visits	Re-Visits		Special Visits	No Access	Total	Houses Visited
		0-1	1-5				
January ..	50	114	161	8	5	338	280
February ..	51	137	227	21	2	438	366
March ..	33	159	272	13	1	478	391
April	41	162	257	6	...	466	367
May	38	161	269	33	4	505	422
June	39	185	256	21	1	502	413
July	38	146	185	4	1	374	308
August	33	118	172	8	2	333	275
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October	35	179	266	16	2	498	396
November	26	142	221	11	1	401	332
December	21	87	145	22	2	277	231
Totals ..	439	1717	2652	173	22	5003	4094

TABLE X.

Summary of Sanitary Inspectors' Work, 1934.

Routine House Inspections	...	...	...	455
Houses found defective at above inspections	...	...	...	369
Houses inspected re Nuisance	...	...	...	592
House Re-inspections re Nuisance or Defect...	...	...	...	2,325
Other Premises inspected re Nuisance	...	...	...	193
Factory Inspections	...	...	...	20
Workshop Inspections	...	...	...	23
Farms Cowshed and Dairy Inspections	...	...	...	75
Inspections of Milk Vehicles and Cans	...	...	...	79
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	7
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	...	28
Offensive Trade Inspections	...	...	...	8
Inspections of Food Shops, Stalls, etc,	...	...	...	180
Market Inspections	...	...	...	159
Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	154
Complaints re Rats investigated	...	...	...	85
Inspections of Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	16
Inspections of Potted Meat Premises	...	...	...	13
Inspections of Tents, Vans, Caravans, etc.	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	63
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	1,047
Statutory Notices served...	...	...	...	84
Letters to Owners, Agents, etc.	...	...	...	240
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc.	...	...	...	315
Visits re Shops Act	...	...	...	41
Shops' Closing Hour Observations	...	...	...	199
Carcases Inspected	...	...	...	15,383

TABLE II.
Birth and Death Rates, 1894-1934.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.
1894	24,700	847	34.3	504	20.4	13.9
1895	25,200	882	35.0	600	23.8	11.2
1896	25,700	829	32.3	582	22.6	9.7
1897	26,000	779	29.9	545	20.9	9.0
1898	26,300	799	30.4	486	18.5	11.9
1899	26,500	788	29.8	577	21.8	8.0
1900	26,740	719	26.9	577	21.6	5.3
1901	27,000	759	28.1	485	18.0	10.1
1902	27,500	790	28.7	462	16.8	11.9
1903	28,000	825	29.5	464	16.6	12.9
1904	28,500	782	27.4	455	16.0	11.4
1905	29,000	775	26.7	461	15.8	10.9
1906	28,650	791	27.6	482	16.8	10.8
1907	29,000	765	26.4	494	17.3	9.1
1908	29,300	829	28.3	468	16.0	12.3
1909	29,700	796	26.8	501	16.9	9.9
1910	30,030	781	26.0	427	14.2	11.8
1911	30,400	714	23.5	501	16.5	7.0
1912	30,700	696	22.6	501	16.3	6.3
1913	31,500	738	23.7	455	14.6	9.1
1914	31,500	756	24.0	477	15.1	8.9
1915	28,930	704	22.4	473	16.4	6.0
1916	30,672	565	18.4	445	15.8	2.6
1917	30,463	506	16.6	362	13.2	3.4
1918	34,404	452	13.1	568	18.5	-5.4
1919	32,912	532	16.1	409	12.9	3.2
1920	32,853	794	24.1	403	12.2	11.9
1921	31,220	697	22.3	384	12.2	10.1
1922	31,350	573	18.2	408	13.0	5.2
1923	31,300	574	18.3	386	12.5	6.0
1924	31,490	548	17.4	399	12.6	4.8
1925	31,670	549	17.3	394	12.4	4.9
1926	31,150	513	16.4	344	11.0	5.4
1927	31,160	514	16.4	397	12.7	3.7
1928	31,580	507	16.0	396	12.5	3.5
1929	31,640	445	14.0	420	13.2	0.8
1930	31,640	452	14.2	410	12.9	1.3
1931	31,180	455	14.5	428	13.7	0.8
1932	30,720	437	14.2	406	13.2	1.0
1933	30,520	412	13.4	403	13.2	0.2
1934	30,290	419	13.8	362	11.9	1.9

TABLE III.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1934.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
	England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67
CHORLEY	13.8	0.96	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.46	0.26	7.1	54

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS AND WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M	F	YEARS											Total	WARDS					
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		N	S	E	W		
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	1	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	4	10	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	14	1	5	4	4	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	8	5	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	13	4	2	5	2	...	...
Other tuberculosis diseases ...	4	5	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	9	1	2	4	2	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	13	17	6	42	6	13	15	8	...	...
Diabetes ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	10	2	3	4	1	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ...	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	15	6	26	4	9	9	4	...	...
Heart disease ...	44	45	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	23	24	29	89	18	24	27	20	...	...
Aneurysm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases ...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	11	8	27	5	5	8	9	...	...
Bronchitis ...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	5	4	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	6	1	7	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	14	2	2	5	5	...	...
Other respiratory diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Peptic Ulcer ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Appendicitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other digestive diseases ...	4	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	2	...	13	1	2	7	3	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis ...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	3	1	3	14	2	2	5	5	...	...
Puerperal sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	2	7	...	...
Senility ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	...	3	1	...	...
Suicide ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other violence ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	8	2	2	3	1	...	...
Other defined diseases ...	13	15	4	...	1	2	1	1	2	5	6	4	2	28	5	7	9	7	...	...
All Causes	165	197	23	9	9	15	14	10	19	33	68	92	70	362	58	93	125	86	...	...

THE RANGE OF BEATING RATE OF THE HEART

No.	Name of the subject	Age
1	Typical and normal	20
2	Normal	25
3	Normal	30
4	Normal	35
5	Normal	40
6	Normal	45
7	Normal	50
8	Normal	55
9	Normal	60
10	Normal	65
11	Normal	70
12	Normal	75
13	Normal	80
14	Normal	85
15	Normal	90
16	Normal	95
17	Normal	100
18	Normal	105
19	Normal	110
20	Normal	115
21	Normal	120
22	Normal	125
23	Normal	130
24	Normal	135
25	Normal	140
26	Normal	145
27	Normal	150
28	Normal	155
29	Normal	160
30	Normal	165
31	Normal	170
32	Normal	175
33	Normal	180
34	Normal	185
35	Normal	190
36	Normal	195
37	Normal	200
38	Normal	205
39	Normal	210
40	Normal	215
41	Normal	220
42	Normal	225
43	Normal	230
44	Normal	235
45	Normal	240
46	Normal	245
47	Normal	250
48	Normal	255
49	Normal	260
50	Normal	265
51	Normal	270
52	Normal	275
53	Normal	280
54	Normal	285
55	Normal	290
56	Normal	295
57	Normal	300
58	Normal	305
59	Normal	310
60	Normal	315
61	Normal	320
62	Normal	325
63	Normal	330
64	Normal	335
65	Normal	340
66	Normal	345
67	Normal	350
68	Normal	355
69	Normal	360
70	Normal	365
71	Normal	370
72	Normal	375
73	Normal	380
74	Normal	385
75	Normal	390
76	Normal	395
77	Normal	400
78	Normal	405
79	Normal	410
80	Normal	415
81	Normal	420
82	Normal	425
83	Normal	430
84	Normal	435
85	Normal	440
86	Normal	445
87	Normal	450
88	Normal	455
89	Normal	460
90	Normal	465
91	Normal	470
92	Normal	475
93	Normal	480
94	Normal	485
95	Normal	490
96	Normal	495
97	Normal	500
98	Normal	505
99	Normal	510
100	Normal	515

TABLE V.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1934. AGE GROUPS AND WARDS.

	YEARS													At all Ages	WARDS			
	0-	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	N		S	E	W	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	1	3	4	12	11	53	32	17	12	2	...	...	...	21	55	38	33
Diphtheria	...	2	5	2	2	17	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	3	14	8
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	10	5
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cerebo-Spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Eucephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	...	
Ereysipelas	1	2	1	...	5	...	4	2	2	2	
Totals	6	8	9	14	13	73	37	21	24	5	8	4	38	64	70	50	222	

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On Register at January 1st, 1934	42	38	80	38	54	92	172
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	54	49	103	51	70	121	224
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