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COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1932,

WITH STATISTICAL INFORMATION FROM REPORTS OF
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

(Presented to the County Council, November 2nd, 1933.)



C. Tindling & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, London and Prescott.
1933.



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BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abram	Great Crosby	Oswaldtwistle
Accrington Borough	Great Harwood	Padiham
Adlington	Haslingden Borough	Poulton-le-Fylde
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Haydock	Preesall
Ashton-under-Lyne Borough	Heywood Borough	Prescot
Aspull	Hindley	Prestwich
Atherton	Horwich	Radcliffe
Audenshaw	Huyton-with-Roby	Rainford
Bacup Borough	Ince-in-Makerfield	Ramsbottom
Barrowford	Irlam	Rawtenstall Borough
Billinge and Winstanley	Kearsley	Rishton
Blackrod	Kirkham	Royton
Brierfield	Lancaster Borough	Skelmersdale
Carnforth	Lees	Standish-with-Langtree
Chadderton	Leigh Borough	Stretford
Chorley Borough	Leyland	Swinton and Pendlebury
Church	Litherland	Thornton Cleveleys
Clayton-le-Moors	Littleborough	Tottington
Clitheroe Borough	Little Crosby	Trawden
Colne Borough	Little Hulton	Turton
Crompton	Little Lever	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley
Croston	Longridge	Ulverston
Dalton-in-Furness	Lytham Saint Anne's Borough	Upholland
Darwen Borough	Middleton Borough	Urmston
Denton	Milnrow	Walton-le-Dale
Droylsden	Morecambe and Heysham	Wardle
Eccles Borough	Borough	Waterloo-with-Seaforth
Fairclough	Mossley Borough	Westhoughton
Farnworth	Nelson Borough	Whitefield
Fleetwood	Newton-in-Makerfield	Whitworth
Formby	Norden	Widnes Borough
Fulwood	Ormskirk	Withnell
Golborne	Orrell	Worsley
Grange-over-Sands		

RURAL DISTRICTS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Barton-upon-Irwell	Garstang	Sefton
Blackburn	Lancaster	Ulverston
Burnley	Leigh	Warrington
Bury	Limehurst	West Lancashire
Chorley	Lunesdale	Whiston
Clitheroe	Preston	Wigan
Fylde		

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Vice-Chairman :

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1932.

To the County Council of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the forty-fourth annual report on the health, sanitary condition and sanitary circumstances of the Administrative County of Lancaster for the year ended 31st December, 1932, together with the vital statistics relative to that period.

Annual Reports.—The Ministry of Health Circular 1269, dated 24th June, 1932, directed that annual reports of district Medical Officers of Health for the year 1932 be drawn up on lines similar to those of the preceding year, the request for a "Survey Report" containing a record of progress covering a period of years again being deferred.

To assist local Medical Officers of Health in the Administrative County in the preparation of their reports, and to ensure a measure of uniformity, a Summary Form containing all the requirements of the Ministry was again prepared in the County Public Health Department, and from these summaries much of the information given in this report is extracted.

The County report for 1932, in the main, follows on the lines of previous years; it reviews the progress made during the year in health matters, and contains detailed information with regard to the public health services of the County Council and the various Local Authorities; also the usual County and District vital statistics, records of notifications of infectious diseases, tabulations of sanitary work accomplished, &c.

Notwithstanding the continued economic difficulties there has been a progressive development in many health services, although their expansion may, in some areas, have been somewhat curtailed. The standard of efficiency of these services has generally been maintained. The gain to individual health by the thorough administration of the various communal health services cannot be valued in terms of money.

The policy of amicable and close co-operation between the health departments of the County Council and the Local Authorities has been well sustained.

During the year much of the time of the County Public Health Staff has been devoted to the inspection of districts, and preparation of reports, to assist the Parliamentary Committee in its work in connection with the review of districts under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929. These reports reviewed the sanitary circumstances of various localities, dealt with such matters as water supplies, provision of sewerage and sewage disposal, and other sanitary services. Community of interest was also taken into consideration, and due weight given as to whether the localities were provided satisfactorily with the essential public health services.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY.

Area of Administrative County.—The area of the Administrative County as constituted on the 31st December, 1932, was 1,048,363 statute acres.

Review of County Districts.—Under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council has undertaken the first general review of districts. As a result, the following changes of boundaries were effected during the year 1932. Further alterations and adjustments have been decided upon, but did not become effective during the year now under report.

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES IN THE YEAR 1932.

Whiston Rural.—The township of Speke (area 2,526 acres, population 384), was transferred to the City of Liverpool on the 1st April, 1932.

Great Crosby, Little Crosby, and Waterloo-with-Seaforth.—The urban district of Little Crosby (area 1,919 acres, population, census 1931, 1,097), was amalgamated with the urban district of Great Crosby on the 1st April, 1932. A small portion of the urban district of Waterloo-with-Seaforth (area 1.33 acres, estimated population 45), was also added on the same date to Great Crosby, whilst 2.53 acres and an estimated population of 126 was transferred from Great Crosby to Waterloo-with-Seaforth.

Sefton Rural and West Lancashire Rural.—The Sefton rural district (area 7,136 acres, population, census 1931, 2,595), was amalgamated with the West Lancashire rural district from the 1st April, 1932.

Prescot and Whiston Rural.—On the 1st April, 1932, portions of the townships of Eccleston (area 31 acres, estimated population 80), Knowsley (area 182 acres, estimated population 145), Whiston (area 253 acres, estimated population 1,725), were transferred to the Prescot urban district.

The only alteration in 1932 affecting the Administrative County area was the extension of Liverpool, whereby there was a loss of 2,526 statute acres.

Population.—Census 1931.—The population of the County of Lancaster was enumerated as at midnight 26-27th April, 1931. The total population of the Administrative County at that date was 1,795,073 (males 853,108, females 941,965). At the Census of 1921 the enumerated population was 1,743,824, the increase during the ten years was therefore 51,249, equal to 2.9 per cent. The trend of movement of population was towards the rural districts, the increase in the municipal boroughs and urban districts was only 1.6 per cent., against a percentage of 11.4 in the rural districts.

The feature claiming the most prominent notice is the large and growing number of decreases reported. Of the 99 municipal boroughs and urban districts no fewer than 54 record a loss of population during 1921-31, as compared with 45 in the preceding ten years, outstanding examples being those of Dalton-in-Furness and Hindley, where the populations have declined by 1,963 and 1,931 or 16.0 and 8.2 per cent. respectively. Seven of the 19 rural districts also record a decline as compared with four in 1921.

The districts showing the greatest percentage increase in population during the inter-censal period, 1921-1931, were:—

Urban districts.—	Percentage of 1921 population.		Percentage of 1921 population.
Thornton Cleveleys ...	+64.2	Prestwich ...	+27.4
Irlam ...	+36.2	Formby ...	+26.1
Great Crosby ...	+33.3	Poulton-le-Fylde ...	+23.2
Whitefield ...	+31.9	Stretford ...	+22.0
Rural districts.—			
Barton-upon-Irwell ...	+55.4	Clitheroe ...	+27.9
Warrington ...	+32.2	Fylde ...	+25.2
Preston ...	+29.3		

The districts showing the most marked percentage diminution in population were:—

Urban districts.—	Percentage of 1921 population.		Percentage of 1921 population.
Dalton-in-Furness ...	-16.0	Aspull ...	-8.4
Grange ...	-9.3	Church ...	-8.3
Ulverston ...	-8.8	Hindley ...	-8.2
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	-8.6		
Rural districts.—			
Ulverston ...	-9.7	Limehurst ...	-6.3
Bury ...	-6.6		

All the areas return increases in the number of occupied dwellings, with the exception of Aspull and Dalton-in-Furness, where decreases of 0.81 and 0.48 per cent. respectively are recorded. The largest recorded increment is that of 131.10 per cent. in Thornton Cleveleys, followed by Barton-upon-Irwell (R) 79.45 per cent., and Great Crosby, Irlam, Morecambe and Heysham (B), Whitefield and Preston (R) with over 50 per cent. each.

The average size of families in the several areas varies from 4.38 to 3.21 persons. The largest are found in Rainford (4.38), Aspull (4.37), Haydock and Golborne (4.30) each; the smallest in Trawden (3.21), Barrowford (3.24), Morecambe and Heysham (B) (3.28), and Wardle (3.29). In every area save Aspull the families of 1931 are smaller on average than they were 10 years ago.

In the matter of room density the County average of 0.86 persons per room is a mean of variations in individual areas varying within the limits of 0.53 and 1.22. The areas exhibiting the worst conditions are Haydock, with the highest average of 1.22 persons per room, followed by Ince-in-Makerfield (1.13) and Aspull (1.08). In every area save Croston the density figure compared with 1921 shows an improvement.

Overcrowding has been reduced in a large majority of areas, and in some the improvement shown for the decennium has been considerable, e.g. Skelmersdale, Leigh (B), etc. As measured by the conventional "more than two persons per room" index, the overcrowded element is at its maximum in Haydock, where 19.92 per cent. of the population fall within the category. Billinge and Winstanley (17.19), Ince-in-Makerfield (16.52) and Widnes (B) (15.59) come next in order of magnitude.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1932.—The Registrar-General estimates the *resident* population of the Administrative County at the middle of the year 1932 at 1,802,700.

Table 2, pages 15 to 22, shows the Census 1931 enumeration of each County district, and the estimated population mid-year 1932.

The following table gives the area, population, persons per acre, and acres per person of the Administrative County as constituted on the 31st December, 1932, distributed between the non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts:—

	Area in Acres, 31/12/1932.	Population.		Persons per Acre.	Acres per Person.
		Census, 1931.	Estimate of Population, 1932.		
		Calculated on estimated population.			
Municipal Boroughs (19).....	90,028	592,530	590,350	6.55	0.15
Urban Districts (79).....	254,686	940,532	945,850	3.71	0.26
Rural Districts (18).....	703,649	261,627	266,500	0.37	2.64
Administrative County	1,048,363	1,794,689	1,802,700	1.71	0.58

Number of inhabited houses (1931), and number of families or separate occupiers (1931).—The number of private families and dwellings in the Administrative County as constituted at the date of the Census, 1931, (April 26/27), is given in the table below:—

POPULATION.									
Census 1931.									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons per Acre.	Private Families and Dwellings.				
					No. of Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied.	Rooms Occupied.	Rooms per Person.
Urban Districts.....	1531112	725504	805608	4.4	399465	1472116	384845	1775688	0.83
Rural Districts.....	263961	127604	186357	0.4	65130	245047	63832	314545	0.78
Administrative County	1795073	853108	941965	1.7	464595	1717163	448677	2090283	0.82

Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of any particular occupation on public health:—

Occupations of County Inhabitants.—The detailed analyses of occupations of the County inhabitants as ascertained at the 1931 Census are not yet available. The numbers of persons engaged in various occupations as enumerated at the 1921 Census were given on page 10 of the 1931 County Health Report.

Social Conditions, etc.—There are as yet no exact methods for ascertaining the effects of the economic crisis and widespread depression on the general health of the population in the Administrative County, but many medical officers of health in their annual reports comment on this subject, examples of which are given below:—

Abram.—Those who have been out of work for any considerable time have suffered both mentally and physically. They have become mentally depressed and physically inefficient. This is noted when work is suddenly thrust upon them.

Chadderton.—Trade has been very bad for a considerable period, and the standard of living of many families is very low.

Colne (B).—The main occupation of the inhabitants of the towns are those connected with the cotton trade, which has been at a very low ebb for some years now, with the consequence that the standard of living has been reduced.

Failsforth.—During the year, with the depression in trade, the cotton mills have been on short time, and this has been the cause of a good deal of hardship.

Haslingden B.—The humid atmosphere of the cotton mills has an adverse effect on the respiratory system.

Padiham.—Regarding the general health of the inhabitants of the community, the Medical Officer of Health points out the large amount of unemployment is having a very serious and devastating effect, and he has come to the conclusion that unemployment always reacts on the health of the community owing to the consequent lack of proper nourishment.

The Medical Research Council in December, 1930, published a report (No. 151), giving the results of an inquiry into the diet of a number of families, and in March, 1932, issued a further report (No. 165) after a study of the diets actually used by inhabitants of two other towns. In the first study information was obtained with regard to a comparatively well-to-do population; in the second the data obtained was in regard to two working-class communities living under divergent industrial and environmental conditions. In the summary of conclusions it is stated:—“Judging from the state of the physique of the admittedly limited number of children at our disposal there is no evidence of serious malnutrition in the families studied.”

Comments are also made in some reports on the influence of certain occupations on health:—

Abram.—Miners' nystagmus is prevalent. Miners also suffer from respiratory affections, rheumatism and gastric disturbances.

Brierfield.—The chief occupation is cotton weaving, and this is probably conducive to the prevalence of respiratory troubles.

Chadderton.—Bronchitis and asthma are common affections in those who have worked many years in the cardroom.

Clayton-le-Moors.—Bronchial and digestive diseases in weaving section.

Crompton.—Cotton operatives have a tendency to bronchitis, rheumatism and catarrhal conditions.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—Colliers subject to rheumatism, sciatica and bronchitis.

Padiham.—Increased susceptibility of weavers to influenza on account of shuttle kissing.

Prestwich.—Owing to confinement to offices and warehouses, anæmia and gastric troubles are the main complaints of the majority.

Ramsbottom.—Respiratory impurities due to dust, dermatitis from colours in dyeing, printing and weaving.

Rishton.—The danger of transmission of respiratory and infectious diseases, by the drawing of the cotton through the shuttle eyes, still persists.

Whitworth.—Silicosis among quarrymen, bronchitis and asthma among card-room operatives.

Fylde (R).—Dyspeptic and rheumatic ailments due to work in the mills.

Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate (local purposes).—The rateable value of the Administrative County area in 1932, according to the figures given in the summary forms supplied by the local medical officers of health, was £9,248,376, and a penny rate on the assessable value would produce £36,004.

VITAL STATISTICS.*

Summary of County Statistics, 1889-1932.—The following tabular statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1932 with the previous year, and with the forty-three years (1889-1931), grouped in quinquennial periods :—

				PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
				Live Birth-rate	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	
Mean of 5 years—										
1889-1896 (8 years) ...				30.14	18.59	†1.33	—	—	—	157
1897-1901 ...				27.30	17.02	1.09	—	—	—	167
1902-1906 ...				25.84	14.99	0.88	0.64	—	—	141
1907-1911 ...				23.55	14.11	0.87	0.75	—	—	126
1912-1916 ...				20.90	14.27	0.90	0.94	5.06	—	111
1917-1921 ...				18.53	14.06	0.87	1.09	5.10	—	93
1922-1926 ...				16.68	12.54	0.69	1.22	5.23	—	81
1927-1931 ...				14.21	12.67	0.58	1.40	5.38	—	72
Year										
1931...				13.85	12.86	0.56	1.49	4.83	4.58	70
1932...				13.44	12.29	0.54	1.49	4.70	4.45	67
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—										
Mean of 5 years 1927-1931				-0.77	-0.38	-0.04	+0.09	-0.68	—	-5
Previous Year				-0.41	-0.57	-0.02	Nil	-0.13	-0.13	-3

† Seven years.

* The death-rates given in this Report, including the general death-rate, the cancer rate, and the maternal mortality rate for the County area and for the County districts, are "unweighted" or "crude" rates, that is, they are neither "standardized" nor "corrected."

Live Births and Birth-rates.—The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1932, numbered 24,239, compared with 25,014 in the previous year—a decrease of 775. In 1930 the live births numbered 25,342, or 1,103 more than in the year under report.

The sex of the children born alive in 1932 is shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts ...	10528	10205	20733
Rural Districts ...	1818	1688	3506
Administrative County	12346	11893	24239

The number of male births again exceeded those of females, the excess being equal to 1.87 per cent.; last year this percentage was 2.07, and 2.05 per cent. in 1930.

The following table shows the County, urban, and rural live birth-rates for the year 1932, also the rates for each year in the preceding decennial period. For comparative purposes the birth-rates for the whole country are also given:—

	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.										
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Urban Districts ...	18.28	17.42	16.62	15.99	15.66	14.59	14.64	14.08	14.07	13.90	13.50
Rural Districts ...	17.04	16.48	16.05	15.23	15.29	14.48	14.08	14.20	13.66	13.51	13.12
Administrative County	18.11	17.29	16.54	15.89	15.61	14.57	14.56	14.09	14.01	13.85	13.44
England and Wales	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3

The table on page 14 shows the County and the urban and rural district live birth-rates since 1889 (the first year County statistics were available), and also the five year averages.

The live birth-rate for the Administrative County for the year 1932 was 13.44 per 1,000 of the estimated population (urban districts 13.50, rural districts 13.12). This rate has consistently declined each year since 1920—the year following demobilisation, and is again the lowest on record. The County rate is 0.41 per 1,000 below that of the year 1931, and 0.77 per 1,000 below the average of the 5 years 1927–1931. The fall in the County birth-rate since 1920 is equal to 9.53 per 1,000 of the population and represents a diminution in the number of births equivalent to 17,180 per annum. The decline in the rate during the last forty years is 18.49 per 1,000, or more than 33,000 births per annum.

The County birth-rate in 1932 was 1.9 per 1,000 below that of England and Wales.

In 52 of the 116 County districts the birth-rate in 1932 was *lower* than the death-rate.

The decline in the excess of births over deaths is shown in the following statement:—

Excess of births over deaths					
Year 1921	...	14,976	Year 1927	...	3,347
„ 1922	...	8,632	„ 1928	...	4,803
„ 1923	...	8,853	„ 1929	...	186
„ 1924	...	7,166	„ 1930	...	3,893
„ 1925	...	5,781	„ 1931	...	1,802
„ 1926	...	6,491	„ 1932	...	2,072

The highest district birth-rates in 1932 were recorded in:—Widnes (B) 20.1 per 1,000 of the population, Fleetwood and Haydock each 20.0, Ince-in-Makerfield 19.5, Litherland 18.5, Irlam 18.0, Prescott 17.9, Abram 17.2, and Aspull and Golborne each 17.0.

The lowest district birth-rates were:—Grange-over-Sands 6.7, Clitheroe (B) 8.3, Lytham-Saint-Anne's (B) 8.6, Great Harwood 9.2, Bury (R) 9.3, Church and Preesall each 9.4, Thornton Cleveleys 9.6, Accrington (B), Ramsbottom and Turton each 9.7, and Barrowford 9.9.

The number of births in each borough, urban and rural district, and the local birth-rates are given in Table 2, pages 15 to 22.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—The births of illegitimate children registered in 1932 numbered 834, or 74 fewer than in 1931. The percentage to total live births was 3.44, as compared with 3.62 last year, and an average of 3.75 for the five years 1927–1931.

STILLBIRTHS.—There were 1,342 stillbirths registered in the Administrative County in 1932, representing 55.3 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 0.74 per 1,000 of the population. The variation of the stillbirth rates in County districts is shown in Table 2.

Deaths and Death-rates.*—The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during the calendar year 1932, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 22,167, compared with 23,212 in the year 1931—a decrease of 1,045.

[As from the 1st January, 1932, the Registrar-General has decided to discontinue the exclusion of deaths of non-civilians from local statistics which became necessary on the outbreak of war in 1914, and to revert to the pre-war practice of assigning these deaths in accordance with the general rules governing the statistical transfer of deaths occurring away from the area of usual residence. For this purpose single officers and men will be considered as resident where stationed and this rule will also apply to married officers and men, unless stated to have had a private residence].

* See note on page 11.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Col.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY TOTAL DEATHS.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.												AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.															Col.				
				YEARS.												YEARS.																			
				All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—								
ALL CAUSES		22167	M. F.	8626 8578	816 595	162 160	180 158	221 217	364 324	396 406	555 593	1058 976	1835 1579	2117 2399	1622 2171	1452 1511	139 91	15 15	24 12	31 25	59 42	65 56	65 96	123 145	289 285	355 365	396 378								
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	14	M. F.	10 3	...	...	...	1 2	3 1	1 1	1 1	...	...	...	1 1	1 1	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Measles	2	156	M. F.	28 72	8 17	24 35	17 22	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	2 2	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Scarlet fever	3	22	M. F.	10 9	...	1 1	5 5	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	1 1	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Whooping cough	4	113	M. F.	39 66	23 22	11 27	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	2 3	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Diphtheria	5	115	M. F.	48 61	...	1 5	17 17	37 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Influenza	6	515	M. F.	216 215	6 5	4 1	5 5	6 10	12 8	12 8	18 23	35 38	48 24	64 44	...	...	38 46	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Encephalitis lethargica	7	59	M. F.	26 22	...	...	3 1	...	2 3	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Cerebro-spinal fever	8	36	M. F.	17 12	3 2	2 2	3 3	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	...	...	1 1	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	975	M. F.	484 391	2 1	...	2 17	112 102	86 87	92 87	114 20	75 29	13 10	...	...	36 44	...	...	...	1 1	9 11	16 11	7 4	5 6	15 2	2 1	9 1	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Other tuberculous diseases	10	288	M. F.	109 95	10 7	8 8	19 10	11 23	20 7	8 10	11 9	3 4	5 1	...	...	17 17	...	...	...	4 2	1 3	5 1	2 3	1 2	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Syphilis	11	50	M. F.	31 15	6 4	...	...	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	12	79	M. F.	61 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Cancer, malignant disease	13	2688	M. F.	1101 1245	1 1	1 1	2 3	4 15	37 98	132 240	375 340	390 339	145 207	...	...	145 197	...	...	...	1 1	...	2 3	6 15	12 41	49 54	21 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Diabetes	14	335	M. F.	113 183	...	...	1 1	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	15	1414	M. F.	547 694	...	...	...	2 3	1 11	48 68	131 139	219 286	134 180	...	...	76 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Heart disease	16	4823	M. F.	1976 2133	...	...	2 2	12 11	32 29	67 66	196 91	451 189	698 397	488 717	329 631	329 394	...	...	...	...	2 1	3 5	5 13	28 23	68 92	115 130	90 124	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Aneurysm	17	35	M. F.	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other circulatory diseases	18	1134	M. F.	515 494	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bronchitis	19	997	M. F.	428 453	47 32	8 8	1 2	3 5	4 9	10 15	25 25	57 57	116 169	...	...	59 57	6 6	...	...	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	1205	M. F.	646 489	112 80	59 57	36 30	19 26	28 24	59 25	88 47	70 66	89 74	...	...	109 68	23 12	...	...	3 4	5 2	7 5	4 4	12 7	18 15	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Other respiratory diseases	21	202	M. F.	87 87	5 4	3 1	2 2	1 4	6 7	14 10	19 13	13 16	13 13	...	...	15 13	2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Peptic ulcer	22	145	M. F.	90 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Diarrhoea, etc.	23	172	M. F.	79 65	47 23	7 5	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Appendicitis	24	189	M. F.	63 57	...	...	2 3	7 7	12 5	11 11	12 16	9 3	...	...	...	19 10	...	...	...	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cirrhosis of liver	25	57	M. F.	37 12	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Other diseases of liver, etc.	26	171	M. F.	44 112	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Other digestive diseases	27	453	M. F.	171 213	9 13	...	8 4	2 7	8 12	12 26	26 43	35 29	29 40	29 40	2 2	27
Acute and chronic nephritis	28	840	M. F.	374 354	1 1	...	4 1	4 1	11 16	20 24	57 60	106 83	118 102	55 57	28
Puerperal sepsis	29	26	F.	20	...	...	...	...	5 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Other puerperal causes	30	78	F.	68	...	...	...	...	13 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	31	937	M. F.	469 344	452 336	4 6	1 1	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 52	89 49	...	...	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Senility	32	964	M. F.	327 501	80 105	245 391	63 73	32
Suicide	33	287	M. F.	180 62	1 13	12 7	29 5	37 11	55 17	27 13	40 5	33
Other violence	34	775	M. F.	473 190	14 14	6 5	26 7	52 23	67 11	57 4	63 8	55 18	41 28	...	...	76 36	4 3	...	...	1 1	5 7	3 1	15 2	8 1	16 3	12 6	1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
*Other defined diseases	35	1741	M. F.	761 742	70 32	15 14	42 24	44 57	41 60	82 82	94 119	141 129	162 141	91 135	113 12	2 4	35
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	36	79	M. F.	32 24	11 2	36

* Includes—Polio-myelitis, 6 deaths. Polio-encephalitis, 2 deaths.

The sex distribution of the persons dying in 1932 is shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts ...	9,626	9,578	19,204
Rural Districts ...	1,452	1,511	2,963
Administrative County ...	11,078	11,089	22,167

	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.	Total.
1932	1641	352	374	494	789	923	1299	2303	3979	5536	4477	22167
1931	1773	344	351	489	811	1009	1368	2541	4056	5720	4750	23212

Table 1, here inserted, is a classified statement of the causes of death in 1932, distributed in age groups and distinguishing the sexes, for the aggregate urban and rural districts.

*COUNTY DEATH RATES.—The 22,167 deaths in 1932 are equal to a death-rate of 12.29 per 1,000 of the estimated population—urban districts 12.50, rural districts 11.09. These rates are not standardised to correct for the deviation of the sex and age distribution of the population. The County rate for the year under report is 0.57 per 1,000 lower than that of 1931, the reduction in the urban districts being 0.55, and 0.64 in the rural districts. As compared with the rate for the whole of England and Wales the County rate shows an excess of 0.2 per 1,000.

The table below gives the death-rates of the County from 1922 to 1932, distinguishing the urban and rural rates, and also gives the rates for England and Wales :—

	Death-rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.										
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Urban Districts...	13.43	12.44	12.66	12.79	12.21	12.86	12.08	14.32	12.10	13.05	12.50
Rural Districts ...	11.99	11.45	11.77	11.86	10.69	11.94	10.95	12.12	10.56	11.73	11.09
Administrative County.....	13.23	12.30	12.53	12.66	11.99	12.72	11.91	14.00	11.87	12.86	12.29
England & Wales	12.9	11.6	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0

The table on page 14, shows the County, urban and rural death-rates for each year since 1889, and also the quinquennial averages.

The highest district death-rates in 1932 were—Longridge 18.1, Mossley (B) 15.8, Morecambe and Heysham (B) 15.6, Milnrow 15.5, Trawden 15.3, Heywood (B) and Whitworth each 15.2, and Dalton-in-Furness and Haslingden (B) each 15.0.

The annual death-rates of districts with comparatively small populations are subject to considerable fluctuations; the following County districts had the highest death-rates during the period of five years 1928–1932 :—Whitworth 16.0, Grange-over-Sands and Morecambe and Heysham (B) each 15.3, Ulverston 15.2, Bacup (B) and Lees each 15.1, Carnforth and Longridge each 14.9, Heywood (B) and Mossley (B) each 14.8, Poulton-le-Fylde 14.6, and Littleborough and Royton each 14.5.

The districts with the lowest death-rates in 1932 were :—Clitheroe (R) 7.5, Rainford 7.7, Upholland 7.9, Blackrod 8.0, Great Crosby 8.7, Fleetwood and Haydock each 9.0, Warrington (R) 9.4, Preston (R) 9.6, and West Lancashire (R) 9.8. Extending over a period of five years, 1928–1932, the following districts had the lowest averages :—Clitheroe (R) 8.5, Warrington (R) 9.3, Irlam and Whiston (R) each 9.5, Rainford 9.7, Great Crosby 10.0, and Prestwich and Blackburn (R) each 10.1.

Details of the deaths in the various sanitary areas, classified under certain headings are given in Tables 2 and 3, pages 15 to 27, and the mortality rates of each district in 1932 are compared on pages 209 to 233, with the year 1931, and with the averages of the preceding five years.

* See note on page 11.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

COUNTY BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR YEARS 1889-1932

YEAR.	LIVE BIRTH-RATE.			DEATH-RATE.			INFANT MORTALITY.		
	County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	County.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1889	30.5	31.8	29.6	17.5	18.4	16.6	169	161	125
1890	29.3	29.7	28.1	18.5	18.9	16.6	152	158	126
1891	31.93	32.45	29.48	21.09	21.70	18.19	157	160	139
1892	30.70	31.11	28.01	19.00	19.34	17.31	150	155	124
1893	30.95	31.35	28.94	19.97	20.37	17.94	177	183	145
1894	29.19	29.49	27.70	16.16	16.42	14.87	134	138	109
Average 6 years, 1889-1894	30.42	30.98	28.63	18.70	19.18	16.91	155	159	128
1895	29.82	30.23	27.57	19.16	19.63	16.57	171	178	127
1896	28.73	29.11	26.62	17.38	17.76	15.25	155	161	121
1897	28.45	28.65	27.29	17.48	17.82	15.55	169	174	138
1898	27.62	27.89	25.80	16.58	16.80	15.09	168	173	130
1899	27.09	27.31	25.53	17.60	17.88	15.65	175	181	134
Average 5 years, 1895-1899	28.34	28.63	26.56	17.64	17.97	15.62	167	173	130
1900	26.80	26.96	25.72	17.19	17.46	15.26	162	167	123
1901	26.57	26.78	25.13	16.28	16.58	14.21	161	167	118
1902	26.85	26.95	26.14	15.26	15.43	14.08	139	143	116
1903	26.77	27.04	24.96	15.22	15.44	13.69	140	143	114
1904	25.56	25.66	24.90	15.54	15.78	13.81	157	162	124
Average 5 years, 1900-1904	26.51	26.67	25.37	15.89	16.13	14.21	151	156	119
1905	25.06	25.22	23.99	14.32	14.52	12.99	132	137	101
1906	24.99	25.11	24.22	14.62	14.81	13.33	139	143	109
1907	24.23	24.47	22.60	14.40	14.59	13.11	125	129	96
1908	24.86	25.05	23.60	14.45	14.61	13.31	131	136	97
1909	23.57	23.67	22.91	13.96	14.08	13.11	115	119	87
Average 5 years, 1905-1909	24.54	24.70	23.46	14.35	14.52	13.17	128	132	98
1910	22.48	22.47	22.52	12.73	12.83	12.09	117	121	93
1911	22.64	22.88	21.15	15.05	15.33	13.25	144	148	111
1912	22.00	22.09	21.42	13.61	13.76	12.60	104	106	89
1913	22.20	22.41	20.86	14.20	14.39	13.00	124	128	100
1914	22.02	22.19	20.95	13.95	14.17	12.53	112	115	96
Average 5 years, 1910-1914	22.26	22.40	21.38	13.90	14.09	12.69	120	123	97
1915	19.78	19.91	18.95	15.32	15.60	13.57	119	123	94
1916	18.54	18.54	18.59	14.31	14.47	13.32	99	101	82
1917	16.25	16.27	16.08	13.98	14.05	13.56	96	96	94
1918	16.08	16.09	16.06	17.26	17.40	16.41	100	101	90
1919	16.62	16.58	16.88	14.06	14.01	14.40	93	94	88
Average 5 years, 1915-1919	17.45	17.47	17.31	14.98	15.10	14.25	101	103	89
1920	22.97	22.30	22.98	12.74	12.83	12.19	91	95	67
1921	20.76	21.06	18.94	12.27	12.31	11.97	88	90	76
1922	18.11	18.28	17.04	13.23	13.43	11.99	85	87	75
1923	17.29	17.42	16.48	12.30	12.44	11.45	80	82	67
1924	16.54	16.62	16.05	12.53	12.66	11.77	81	84	68
Average 5 years, 1920-1924	19.13	19.13	18.29	12.61	12.73	11.87	85	87	70
1925	15.89	15.99	15.23	12.66	12.79	11.86	82	83	71
1926	15.61	15.66	15.29	11.99	12.21	10.69	80	82	71
1927	14.57	14.59	14.48	12.72	12.86	11.94	73	74	68
1928	14.56	14.64	14.08	11.91	12.08	10.95	69	71	57
1929	14.09	14.08	14.20	14.00	14.32	12.12	84	87	64
Average 5 years, 1925-1929	14.94	14.99	14.65	12.65	12.85	11.51	77	79	66
1930	14.01	14.07	13.66	11.87	12.10	10.56	64	64	58
1931	13.85	13.90	13.51	12.86	13.05	11.73	70	72	63
1932	13.44	13.50	13.12	12.29	12.50	11.09	67	68	65

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of structurally separate dwellings occupied, 1931.	No. of Private Families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Death Rate per 1,000 popu'l'n.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932.			LIVE BIRTHS.			Stillbirths.	Number Registered.			Total No. of Deaths.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.			Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total Births.	Per 1,000 Total Births.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
						Number Registered.				M.	F.	Both Sexes		M.	F.	Both Sexes				Total Leg. & Illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of separate Dwell- ings occupied, 1931.	No. of Private Families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System, Death Rate per 1,000 popul'n.		
	Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932			LIVE BIRTHS.			Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number Registered.			Total No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Live Births.		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	
					Number Registered.				M.	F.	Both Sexes			Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.	Total Leg. & Illeg.				Log. Illeg. Total.
					M.	F.	Total No. of Live Births.														

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Urban District of Little Crosby (1,919 acres, 1,997 population) was amalgamated with Great Crosby; a small area from Waterloo-with-Seaford (1,335 acres, 45 population) was also added; a small area (9.43 acres, 136 population) was transferred from Great Crosby to Waterloo-with-Seaford. Birth and death rates are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of structurally separate dwellings occupied, 1931.	No. of naturally occurring families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System, Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.									
						LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Number Registered.							Deaths of Infants under One Year.								
						Number Registered.				Number Registered.				Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.							Total per 1,000 Live Births.				Per 1,000 Live Births.				
						Total No. of Live Births.				Total No. of Still- births.				Total No. of Deaths.							Total Leg. & Illeg.				Leg. Illeg. To al.				
						M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Births.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Deaths.				M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total Leg. & Illeg.	Leg. Illeg. To al.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Live Births.		
Litherland ...	837	15,959	16,310	3,442	3,763	141	200	341	18.5	1.6	4	10	12	37	132	76	106	11	11	6	17	18	56	166	58	—	—	0.96	
Littleborough ...	7,855	32,028	32,010	3,496	3,507	74	143	217	12.2	1.4	2	6	6	39	162	84	78	13	4	3	7	7	48	—	—	47	—	—	0.24
*Little Crosby ...	—	1,097	—	219	221	3	6	9	25.0	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Hulton ...	1,699	7,874	7,701	1,965	1,979	38	90	128	11.8	1.4	1	5	5	52	101	48	53	13	4	3	7	7	77	—	76	10.98	10.41	0.64	
Little Lever ...	898	4,044	4,984	1,290	1,425	30	59	89	12.2	1.1	—	3	3	46	67	35	22	13	1	2	3	3	50	—	49	16.39	15.62	0.20	
Longridge ...	3,285	4,158	4,140	1,106	1,110	10	26	36	15.4	1.2	1	3	3	44	75	42	33	13	1	1	1	2	16	500	31	63.50	59.70	0.72	
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	5,896	25,764	25,110	6,360	6,617	112	206	318	8.6	1.1	—	7	7	31	337	193	144	13	1	2	3	3	14	—	13	9.17	8.88	0.47	
Maddleton (B) ...	4,275	29,188	29,210	7,821	7,868	190	400	590	14.0	1.1	4	19	19	44	377	189	197	12	11	11	22	33	80	111	89	7.33	7.60	0.51	
Milnrow ...	5,194	8,622	8,545	2,574	2,575	49	92	141	11.3	1.1	2	9	9	84	135	66	67	15	3	2	5	6	54	200	61	—	—	—	0.23
Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	3,769	24,542	24,820	5,749	6,188	154	262	416	11.1	1.1	4	10	11	28	389	205	184	15	8	3	11	14	41	214	59	7.24	6.96	0.48	
Mossley (B) ...	3,624	12,942	11,950	3,395	3,403	80	147	227	12.7	1.1	4	9	9	55	189	98	93	16	7	2	9	10	61	200	65	—	—	—	0.76
Nelson (B) ...	3,465	28,204	28,230	11,128	11,281	200	406	606	10.9	1.1	8	18	18	41	499	265	225	10	10	12	22	23	54	71	54	4.76	4.56	0.54	
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	3,165	20,152	20,070	4,758	5,039	146	291	437	14.7	1.1	7	16	16	51	217	103	114	10	5	19	24	24	82	—	81	3.37	3.20	0.49	
Norden ...	5,258	4,348	4,376	1,204	1,257	34	56	90	12.7	1.1	—	1	1	17	69	35	25	13	2	1	3	3	53	—	53	—	—	—	0.45
Ormskirk ...	15,608	17,118	17,240	2,917	4,003	135	243	378	14.5	1.1	2	12	12	45	193	100	93	11	9	6	15	17	63	250	67	11.95	11.49	0.75	
Orrell ...	1,617	6,949	7,055	1,682	1,849	71	42	113	16.0	1.1	—	1	1	8	78	42	26	11	5	2	7	7	61	—	61	—	—	—	0.42
Oswaldtwistle ...	4,885	14,020	14,020	3,816	3,969	83	175	258	13.0	1.1	6	12	12	61	182	94	88	12	6	3	6	6	34	—	32	—	—	—	0.37

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Urban District of Little Crosby (1,919 acres, 1,097 population) was amalgamated with Great Crosby. Birth and death rates are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General. Totals of births and deaths are for period 1st January-31st March.

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of Strangely born persons, 1931.	No. of Foreign-born persons, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.						
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932.			LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Number Registered.				Deaths of Infants under One Year					Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total Births.			
						Number Registered.				Number Registered.				Number Registered.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.									
						M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Still- births.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	M.	F.		Both Sexes.			Total Leg. & Illeg.	Log. Illeg. Total.	
Padiham	970	11,633	11,380	3,197	3,230	L. 59 I. 1	86 1	145 1	146	L. 7 I. 1	2 1	9 1	10	64	76	79	155	13.3	L. 3 I. 1	5 1	8 1	55	—	54	13.69	12.82	0.31
Poulton-le-Fylde	914	3,266	3,254	860	883	L. 14 I. 1	24 1	28 1	38	L. 1 I. 1	1 1	2 1	2	50	21	26	47	14.4	L. 1 I. 1	2 1	3 1	78	—	78	26.31	25.00	0.61
Preclall	827	2,043	2,110	552	556	L. 10 I. 1	10 1	20 1	20	L. 1 I. 1	1 1	2 1	1	47	11	13	24	11.3	L. 1 I. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47
Preecot	875	9,399	11,450	2,126	2,223	L. 98 I. 6	87 5	185 11	196	L. 3 I. 1	6 1	9 1	9	43	61	48	109	9.9	L. 10 I. 1	1 1	11 2	54	181	61	—	—	0.27
Preestwich	2,448	23,881	24,940	5,724	5,803	L. 133 I. 2	135 5	268 7	275	L. 8 I. 1	3 1	11 1	12	41	114	133	247	9.9	L. 7 I. 1	10 1	17 1	18	63	142	65	—	0.48
Radcliffe	3,082	24,675	24,890	6,894	6,923	L. 163 I. 9	163 3	326 12	338	L. 7 I. 1	10 1	17 1	17	47	153	177	339	13.2	L. 10 I. 2	6 2	16 2	18	49	166	53	2.85	0.22
Rainford	5,877	3,494	3,491	776	797	L. 20 I. 1	27 1	57 1	58	L. 2 I. 1	1 1	3 1	4	64	9	18	27	7.7	L. 1 I. 1	2 1	3 1	52	—	51	—	—	—
Rambottom	6,423	14,929	14,800	4,272	4,329	L. 79 I. 2	62 5	141 5	146	L. 7 I. 1	8 1	15 1	15	23	103	98	201	13.4	L. 9 I. 1	10 1	19 2	12	70	400	82	6.21	0.53
Rawtenstall (B)	9,528	28,387	28,560	8,079	8,095	L. 164 I. 3	145 6	307 9	316	L. 11 I. 1	10 1	21 1	21	62	180	197	377	13.2	L. 10 I. 1	10 1	20 1	20	65	—	63	9.49	0.35
Ribblesden	2,986	6,633	6,514	1,817	1,843	L. 43 I. 1	29 1	72 2	74	L. 2 I. 1	2 1	4 1	4	51	26	26	72	11.0	L. 2 I. 1	2 1	4 1	4	55	—	54	—	0.76
Royston	2,147	16,689	16,750	4,370	4,392	L. 135 I. 8	114 4	249 12	261	L. 6 I. 1	4 1	10 1	11	40	112	121	233	13.9	L. 15 I. 3	18 3	33 3	36	132	250	137	—	0.71
Skidmersdale	1,942	6,177	6,172	1,347	1,373	L. 48 I. 2	39 4	87 6	93	L. 2 I. 1	4 1	6 1	6	60	29	47	76	12.3	L. 5 I. 1	5 1	10 1	10	114	—	107	—	0.32
Standish-with-Langtree	2,266	7,261	7,223	1,668	1,784	L. 55 I. 1	44 1	99 2	101	L. 4 I. 1	7 1	11 1	12	106	47	38	85	11.6	L. 4 I. 1	4 1	8 1	8	80	—	79	—	0.48
Stretford	3,260	56,791	56,320	13,610	14,765	L. 246 I. 23	249 17	495 40	524	L. 17 I. 2	26 2	43 2	45	57	308	317	625	11.0	L. 22 I. 2	20 2	42 2	44	60	50	59	4.08	0.53
Swinton and Pendlebury	2,284	32,761	33,770	7,942	8,187	L. 246 I. 15	210 8	456 13	469	L. 10 I. 1	15 1	25 1	26	52	191	187	278	11.1	L. 11 I. 1	9 1	20 1	20	43	—	42	—	0.43
Thornthorpe Cleveleys	3,001	10,132	10,020	2,625	2,717	L. 51 I. 1	44 2	95 2	97	L. 2 I. 1	5 1	7 1	7	67	58	74	132	15.1	L. 2 I. 1	2 1	4 1	5	42	500	51	—	1.09
Tottington	2,644	6,332	6,404	1,790	1,794	L. 39 I. 1	27 1	66 1	67	L. 5 I. 1	—	—	5	69	46	46	92	14.3	L. 4 I. 1	3 1	7 1	7	106	—	104	—	0.31

* On the 1st April, 1932, parts of the Townships of Eccleston (31 acres, 80 population), Knowsley (182 acres, 145 population), and Whiston (253 acres, 1,725 population), from the Whiston Rural District were transferred to Preecot. Birth and death rates are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of streets, separately occupied, 1931.	No. of Private Families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, Death Rate per 1,000 population.							
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932.			LIVE BIRTHS.				Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number Registered.			Death Rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Live Births.		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.						
						Number Registered.					M.	F.	Total No. of Live Births.		M.	F.	Total Leg. & Still-births.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				Total Leg. & Still-births.	Leg. & Still-births.				
						M.	F.	Both Sexes	M.															F.	Both Sexes		
Trawden	6,815	2,549	2,547	786	788	14	13	27	10.6	1	1	2	2	19	20	39	15.3	1	1	—	34.48	37.03	148	—	—	—	
Turton	17,234	11,847	11,720	3,253	3,272	48	62	110	9.7	4	3	7	8	71	71	142	12.1	4	5	—	—	—	43	—	—	0.42	
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley ...	2,490	14,846	14,880	2,399	3,743	110	112	222	15.3	9	6	15	15	91	75	166	11.1	13	8	21	22	94	142	96	—	0.80	
Uverston	3,196	9,234	9,232	2,246	2,280	56	56	112	12.5	5	3	8	9	76	62	138	14.9	3	1	4	35	—	34	8.02	8.00	0.43	
Upholland	4,086	5,605	5,641	1,167	1,242	32	37	89	16.1	3	—	3	3	27	18	45	7.9	2	1	3	33	—	32	—	—	0.88	
Urmston	991	9,284	9,293	2,474	2,578	49	58	107	11.9	4	3	7	7	42	52	94	10.0	2	5	7	8	65	200	71	—	0.31	
Walton-le-Dale	4,656	12,720	12,980	3,233	3,265	88	73	161	12.5	5	8	13	13	68	76	144	11.0	4	4	8	9	49	500	56	6.13	0.30	
Wardle	3,192	4,793	4,455	1,091	1,066	13	29	42	11.6	3	1	4	4	28	28	56	14.8	1	1	1	2	23	100	28	—	0.22	
•Waterloo-with-Seaford ...	987	31,187	30,830	7,014	7,514	228	226	454	15.6	17	13	30	32	175	209	384	12.4	22	10	32	38	70	222	79	4.15	3.89	0.81
Westboughton	5,569	16,018	15,940	3,945	4,166	105	109	214	13.8	4	5	9	9	92	91	183	11.4	12	7	19	19	88	—	85	4.52	4.34	0.50
Whitefield	1,403	9,107	9,803	2,388	2,628	72	77	149	15.9	7	5	12	12	52	81	133	13.5	6	4	10	11	67	142	70	12.82	11.99	0.40
Whitworth	4,483	8,360	8,263	2,460	2,467	63	55	118	15.0	3	5	8	8	47	79	126	15.2	1	7	8	10	67	232	80	8.06	7.57	0.36
Wilkes (B)	5,709	40,619	41,130	8,534	9,076	414	286	800	20.1	15	20	25	35	263	210	473	11.5	38	22	60	62	75	74	74	6.04	5.89	1.02
Withnell	2,705	3,040	2,931	792	878	16	17	33	11.9	2	1	3	3	16	21	37	12.6	1	1	1	1	—	500	28	—	—	1.02
Worsley	5,434	14,502	14,599	3,959	4,029	83	76	159	11.5	4	1	5	5	85	85	170	11.6	3	6	9	10	56	111	59	—	—	0.47
Total Urban Districts ...	344,714	1,031,112	1,036,500	384,845	399,465	1,154	958	2,012	13.50	409	569	1,118	1,168	9,626	9,578	19,204	12.50	1,763	564	1,327	1,411	66	116	68	4.72	4.47	0.56

* On the 1st April, 1932, an area (1.33 acres, 42 population) was transferred from Waterloo-with-Seaford to Great Crosby, and an area (2.33 acres, 126 population) was transferred from Great Crosby to Waterloo-with-Seaford. Birth and death rates are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of houses actually occupied, 1931.	No. of separate Families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.		INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.									
	Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932.			LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number Registered.		Deaths of Infants under One Year.						Per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.	Per 1,000 Live Births.							
					Number Registered.			Number Registered.			Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	M.	F.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	M.	F.				Both Sexes	Total Leg. & Illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.				
					M.	F.	Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.	Both Sexes														Total No. of Still- births.			
Area in Statute Acres.																											
Barton-upon-Irwell	6,762	16,712	16,880	4,210	4,352	L. 121 I. 5	136 4	257 9	15.7	L. 10 I. —	5 —	15 —	53	79	101	180	10.6	L. 7 I. 2	5 1	12 5	46	333	56	3.75	3.55	0.53	
Blackburn	18,915	11,320	11,320	2,827	2,845	L. 70 I. 1	58 1	128 2	11.6	L. 1 I. —	3 —	4 1	36	65	72	137	12.1	L. 6 I. —	3 1	9 1	10	70	333	76	—	0.17	
Burnley	40,711	17,521	17,590	5,027	5,047	L. 123 I. 1	86 2	209 3	12.0	L. 6 I. —	2 —	8 —	36	103	107	210	11.9	L. 7 I. 1	4 1	11 1	12	52	333	56	—	0.56	
Bury	12,017	8,845	8,739	2,465	2,496	L. 39 I. 1	42 1	81 —	9.3	L. 1 I. —	2 —	3 1	46	62	67	129	14.7	L. 4 I. —	3 —	7 —	7	86	—	80	34.88	0.57	
Chorley	39,989	22,043	22,190	5,498	5,615	L. 152 I. 2	144 5	296 7	13.6	L. 14 I. —	14 —	28 —	84	119	128	247	11.1	L. 14 I. —	9 —	23 —	23	77	—	75	3.30	0.27	
Culterhoe	32,170	8,644	8,872	1,569	1,678	L. 30 I. —	44 —	74 —	8.3	L. 3 I. —	2 —	5 —	63	35	32	67	7.5	L. — I. —	1 —	1 —	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Fylde...	38,623	15,750	16,850	3,851	3,928	L. 120 I. 3	117 12	237 15	14.9	L. 10 I. —	4 —	14 —	52	103	100	203	12.0	L. 13 I. —	8 2	21 2	23	88	133	91	7.93	7.51	0.47
Garsang	37,491	11,562	11,590	2,772	2,786	L. 91 I. 1	79 5	170 6	15.1	L. 1 I. —	4 —	5 —	37	69	64	133	11.4	L. 5 I. 1	3 1	10 1	11	58	166	62	5.08	5.52	0.25
Lancaster	51,628	9,705	9,505	2,396	2,454	L. 63 I. 3	47 1	110 5	11.8	L. 2 I. —	1 —	3 1	34	51	72	124	13.0	L. 7 I. —	2 —	9 —	9	81	—	79	—	0.31	
Leigh	11,574	11,424	11,240	2,622	2,767	L. 95 I. 1	74 2	169 3	15.1	L. 3 I. —	3 —	4 —	22	70	54	124	10.9	L. 10 I. —	6 1	16 1	17	94	333	98	5.81	5.68	0.35
Lincolnhurst	4,089	8,758	8,656	2,166	2,201	L. 37 I. 1	56 1	93 2	10.9	L. 2 I. —	4 —	6 1	68	49	47	96	11.0	L. 4 I. —	3 —	7 —	7	75	—	73	—	0.80	
Lunesdale	76,267	6,576	6,624	1,629	1,647	L. 45 I. 1	40 1	85 2	13.1	L. 3 I. —	2 —	5 —	54	38	39	77	11.6	L. 1 I. —	1 —	1 —	1	11	—	11	11.49	10.86	0.20
Preston	43,000	29,758	30,830	6,967	7,072	L. 211 I. 6	167 7	378 12	12.6	L. 12 I. —	8 —	20 —	48	135	163	298	9.6	L. 12 I. —	11 —	23 —	23	60	—	58	7.69	7.31	0.19
*Sefton	—	2,595	—	525	531	L. 2 I. —	7 1	9 —	14.2	L. 1 I. —	1 —	2 —	166	—	2	2	2.8	L. — I. —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Uverston	127,485	16,719	16,540	4,391	4,421	L. 116 I. 11	93 2	209 13	13.4	L. 5 I. —	1 —	4 —	17	121	123	244	14.7	L. 7 I. 2	3 —	10 2	12	47	133	54	4.50	4.42	0.48
Warrington	18,965	16,025	16,490	3,267	3,399	L. 94 I. 2	87 1	181 3	11.1	L. 7 I. —	2 —	9 —	46	81	75	156	9.4	L. 10 I. 1	5 1	15 1	16	82	333	86	—	0.30	
*West Lancashire	67,560	22,688	23,300	5,318	5,460	L. 156 I. 8	152 10	308 18	13.2	L. 10 I. 1	3 1	13 1	41	121	122	243	9.8	L. 12 I. —	8 —	20 —	20	64	—	61	—	—	0.45

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Rural District of Sefton (7,136 acres, 2,595 population) was amalgamated with West Lancashire. Birth and death rates for both districts are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General. Totals of births and deaths for Sefton are for period 1st January–31st March.

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		No. of structurally separate dwellings occupied, 1931.	No. of Private Families, 1931.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System, Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.							
						LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Number Registered.					Deaths of Infants under One Year.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1932.			Number Registered.			Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Number Registered.			Still- birth rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number Registered.			Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.		Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total Live Births.	
						M.	F.	Both Sexes.		Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.		Both Sexes.	Total No. of Still- births.	M.			F.	Total No. of Deaths.	Total Leg. & Illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.			Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births.
Whiston	20,107	22,872	20,870	4,808	5,042	L. 155 I. 2	147 4	292 6	14.3	L. 11 I. —	4 —	15 —	215	102	113	16 —	52 —	51	6.49	6.19	0.23				
Wigan	11,096	6,126	6,794	1,523	1,880	L. 48 I. 3	49 3	97 6	16.3	L. 1 I. —	5 —	6 —	78	40	38	7 2	51 33	67	—	—	0.79				
Total Rural Districts ...	703,649	263,961	266,600	63,822	65,130	L. 1,768 I. 50	1,625 63	3,293 113	15.12	L. 101 I. 4	68 1	169 5	2,963	1,511	1,452	259	63	132	65	4.56	0.37				
Total Urban Districts ...	344,714	1,531,112	1,536,200	384,845	399,465	L. 10,154 I. 374	9,858 347	20,012 721	15.50	L. 609 I. 24	309 26	1,118 50	19,204	9,578	9,626	1,411	66	116	68	4.72	0.56				
Total Administrative County	(a) 1,048,363	(b) 1,795,073	1,802,700	448,677	464,585	L. 11,922 I. 424	11,483 410	23,405 834	15.44	L. 710 I. 28	577 27	1,267 25	22,167	11,089	11,078	1,641	65	118	67	4.70	0.54				

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Township of Speke (2,526 acres, 384 population) was transferred to the County Borough of Liverpool, and parts of the Townships of Eccleston (31 acres, 89 population), Knowsley (182 acres, 145 population) and Whiston (253 acres, 1,726 population), were transferred to the Urban District of Prescot. Birth and death rates are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

† For the purpose of calculating the birth and death rates of the County an adjustment of population has been necessary owing to certain alterations of district boundaries on the 1st April, and the Registrar-General has supplied the following totals for this purpose:—Rural Districts ... 267,120. Urban Districts ... 1,555,080. Administrative County ... 1,802,800.

(a) Area of Administrative County as constituted at 31st December, 1932.

(b) Enumerated population of Administrative County as constituted at Census, 1931.

TABLE 3—CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1932.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																					
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, &c.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Subtle.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.		
Abram	75	...	3	1	5	4	3	3	11	1	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	...	10	3	2
Accrington (B) ...	569	...	...	1	2	2	13	2	...	26	3	3	4	72	9	42	163	...	...	20	25	27	4	5	...	3	2	2	7	17	...	1	18	26	7	21	42	...
Adlington	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	1	3	13	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	252	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	1	...	21	5	18	37	1	...	9	16	21	1	3	3	2	...	2	9	11	...	2	13	13	1	29	15	2
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ...	697	...	6	1	1	2	13	1	2	31	14	5	1	83	17	33	137	2	...	37	25	51	6	4	4	2	4	4	19	30	...	3	37	11	6	18	67	...	
Aspull	78	2	4	2	6	4	2	18	2	5	10	2	2	1	...	1	4	7	...	2	4	...
Atherton	257	...	13	...	5	...	5	11	4	2	...	27	4	18	55	7	9	20	4	...	1	3	4	10	1	...	16	9	1	6	22	...
Audenshaw	100	...	1	1	2	1	...	5	1	1	...	16	2	7	24	1	2	8	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	2	5	3	9	...
Bacup (B)	279	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	12	2	...	1	18	2	37	54	...	...	12	22	8	2	2	...	2	...	3	6	11	...	1	10	31	4	8	26	...
Barrowford	64	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	8	1	5	17	4	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	5	...
Billinge and Winstanley ...	60	1	1	...	2	6	...	5	10	2	2	1	4	3	...	1	2	11	1	4	4	...
Blackrod	29	1	4	...	1	6	6	1	2	2	1	1	4	...
Brierfield	94	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	9	1	...	...	11	1	4	25	...	...	7	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	1	1	5	...
Carnforth	49	1	3	4	2	1	4	5	2	5	4	1	1	1	2	6	1	2	4	...
Chadderton	375	1	8	...	2	...	4	1	...	17	3	56	6	33	80	1	...	17	18	27	3	4	3	1	1	1	5	7	15	...	1	8	8	6	6	30	3
Chorley (B)	406	1	3	1	3	4	15	1	...	14	6	3	...	57	6	26	97	...	...	25	10	18	2	3	6	4	...	3	11	18	...	2	13	1	5	11	*36	1
Church	73	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	11	1	4	16	...	...	3	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	5	7	...
Clayton-le-Moors	114	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	17	...	6	36	...	...	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	9	2	1	6	11	...
Clitheroe (B)	157	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	...	16	4	3	34	1	...	10	10	11	3	3	...	1	...	2	6	13	...	1	5	...	1	2	16	...
Colne (B)	326	...	...	1	1	2	9	1	...	9	2	...	...	48	4	19	71	1	...	11	15	16	2	2	2	2	1	6	10	12	...	2	13	20	7	15	22	...
Crompton	184	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	10	4	...	1	20	2	11	33	...	...	6	22	8	...	...	2	2	1	...	6	8	...	1	5	12	1	6	15	...
Croston	22	2	2	2	3	5	1	1	...	1	2	3	...
Dalton-in-Furness	155	1	1	15	...	1	11	2	...	1	20	2	15	26	7	9	4	1	4	1	5	11	...	4	14	...
Darwen (B)	530	...	...	3	1	21	1	...	...	13	2	...	4	87	6	26	106	1	48	12	23	4	5	...	2	4	6	15	26	4	2	12	22	5	19	48	2	

*Includes 4 deaths from Poliomyelitis.

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																						
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	(General parvity of the intestine, typhoid fever.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Dysentery, &c. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, &c.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, malformations, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Denton	244	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	9	3	1	3	30	3	12	58	1	8	12	18	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	6	7	...	...	8	11	3	6	18	...
Droylsden	153	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	8	2	...	2	15	10	11	25	...	8	12	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	4	3	4	18	...
Eccles (B)	507	1	1	...	3	3	5	...	...	26	9	3	2	74	7	51	95	2	17	16	26	5	1	3	4	...	...	5	14	19	...	3	24	31	4	19	33	1
Fallsworth...	159	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	2	...	...	20	2	14	26	...	6	7	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	4	7	1	...	10	6	...	5	15	...
Farnworth...	320	1	4	...	3	...	7	1	1	10	2	1	2	37	4	10	57	1	40	23	12	4	3	4	...	...	...	5	3	12	...	1	20	9	7	10	23	1
Fleetwood	208	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	10	2	...	...	23	5	9	50	...	5	19	11	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	1	17	11	2	7	13	...
Formby	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	11	2	9	27	...	6	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	1	1	2	1	3	9	1
Fulwood	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	9	30	...	5	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	7	...
Golborne	76	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	4	1	2	15	...	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	1	1	10	4	...
Grange-over-Sands	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	7	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
*Great Crosby	179	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	1	...	1	24	4	21	35	...	6	4	8	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	1	6	9	1	6	14	1
Great Harwood	173	4	3	...	7	2	...	3	22	2	13	36	1	6	7	7	1	1	4	5	...	1	9	17	2	7	11	...	
Haslingden (B)	249	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	12	1	...	...	25	2	30	56	...	10	8	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	10	1	...	6	15	6	6	12	...
Haydock	94	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	1	...	5	...	3	24	1	5	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	7	3	...	4	11	...
Heywood (B)	396	...	6	...	1	1	8	1	1	24	3	3	4	41	4	24	94	1	31	16	20	4	3	2	2	1	3	10	17	...	4	11	5	11	11	29	...
Hindley	299	...	4	...	5	1	3	2	1	19	1	1	...	28	6	21	49	...	19	27	31	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	10	...	1	13	11	3	9	23	3
Horwich	191	2	1	2	...	1	7	4	...	2	30	1	12	39	...	18	3	12	2	2	1	1	2	7	3	1	...	7	9	2	7	12	1
Huyton-with-Roby	58	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	2	15	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	5	...
Ince-in-Makerfield	264	...	8	...	2	1	7	1	1	16	3	1	1	16	3	16	48	1	7	20	34	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	16	9	1	7	21	...
Irlam	143	2	...	13	...	2	7	15	3	6	23	1	5	1	10	4	1	2	1	...	4	9	...	1	9	6	1	7	10	...	
Kearsley	112	...	3	1	4	3	1	16	6	6	13	...	13	6	4	5	4	4	9	2	5	5	2	
Kirkham	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	12	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	9	3	4	4	...
Lancaster (B)	540	...	2	...	3	6	7	1	...	27	10	3	2	60	12	32	114	2	30	26	34	7	4	4	3	1	4	16	20	...	2	21	23	2	19	40	3
Lees	70	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	11	...	8	14	...	1	7	4	2	3	...	1	1	1	4	2	5	...	

TABLE 3—CONTINUED.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SURJOINED CAUSES.																																						
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, &c.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, malformations, &c.	Senility.	Subtle.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Leigh (B) ...	592	...	23	1	5	5	11	...	...	18	8	...	1	77	7	40	87	...	30	33	39	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	18	26	...	4	29	19	12	34	*51	4
Leyland ...	122	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	...	19	3	10	27	...	2	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	1	12	4	2	2	6	1
Litherland ...	182	1	...	1	5	8	...	1	...	16	3	...	2	26	...	8	37	...	4	6	13	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	6	11	...	...	...
Littleborough ...	162	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	...	3	3	...	1	16	4	17	32	...	14	11	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	12	4	4	12	...	...	...
Little Crosby ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Little Hulton ...	101	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	6	21	...	3	9	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	6	3	1	6	8	2
Little Lever ...	67	...	1	...	1	1	1	6	3	3	14	1	3	6	4	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	8	...
Longridge ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	6	...	4	17	...	3	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	7	...	2	10	1
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	337	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	12	2	...	1	35	8	26	91	...	20	8	6	6	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	10	25	...	2	3	24	2	10	27	1
Middleton (B) ...	377	...	2	2	2	7	5	...	...	15	5	...	1	43	5	21	77	...	25	28	29	5	3	2	1	...	2	...	2	10	15	1	2	13	8	7	9	32	...
Milnrow ...	133	...	2	2	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	15	3	3	32	1	12	8	3	...	2	...	1	5	6	6	3	2	5	11	...
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	389	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	12	3	...	...	40	8	24	124	...	26	17	14	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	8	20	...	2	12	7	2	9	38	4
Mossley (B) ...	189	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	9	1	...	1	32	1	11	33	...	18	11	6	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	5	...	...	7	11	3	9	11	...
Nelson (B)...	420	1	...	1	1	1	11	2	...	21	7	...	1	53	6	36	134	2	32	25	20	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	8	12	20	1	1	17	21	6	8	*26	5
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	217	1	5	2	...	2	11	1	...	10	2	...	...	25	1	13	42	...	6	8	12	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	11	6	1	...	12	6	2	9	21	3
Norden ...	60	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	1	...	12	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	...	9	...
Ormskirk ...	193	1	3	5	13	2	2	...	30	3	7	37	...	5	11	13	1	2	...	5	3	8	1	2	10	12	...	5	12	...
Orrell ...	78	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	9	2	6	10	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	11	...	5	5	1
Oswaldtwistle ...	182	1	...	5	1	...	8	2	...	2	27	5	9	35	...	15	11	6	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	4	9	3	10	2	7	15	...
Padiham ...	155	1	2	1	...	6	3	...	1	14	2	5	47	...	7	7	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	4	4	1	1	5	7	1	3	18	...
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	1	...	9	...	7	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	...
Presall ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9 ^{ab}	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
† Prescott ...	109	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	11	2	7	25	...	5	9	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	11	1	5	6	...
Prestwich ...	247	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	12	3	...	...	29	1	20	54	...	12	5	19	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	5	3	10	24	...

* Includes one death from Polio-encephalitis.

† See note on page 18.

‡ See note on page 19.

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																						
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	Cancer, malignant.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, &c.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Radcliffe ...	330	...	1	...	1	3	9	1	...	23	8	1	1	37	2	24	94	...	10	10	14	4	3	10	1	...	...	1	...	1	10	1	...	14	14	5	10	22	...
Rainford ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ramsbottom ...	201	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	8	1	...	...	35	...	12	46	...	22	8	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	4	4	3	6	...
Rawtenstall (B) ...	377	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	1	2	45	6	21	95	1	27	13	21	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	11	30	2	...	15	13	2	18	22	1
Rishton ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	14	5	1	15	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	4	1	1	4	1
Royton ...	233	1	3	2	...	1	2	1	...	12	2	1	3	24	3	8	51	1	5	10	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	10	...	...	...	22	15	5	9	18	...
Skelmersdale ...	76	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	10	1	6	12	...	3	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	3	5	2	1	7	1
Standish-with-Langtree ...	85	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	1	4	14	...	11	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	5	1	2	9	...
Stretford ...	625	...	2	...	4	10	11	2	1	30	4	3	2	78	11	49	116	2	20	19	51	5	5	3	5	1	3	18	21	...	...	3	24	43	9	30	40	...	
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	378	...	...	1	...	7	3	1	1	18	6	1	2	56	5	41	54	1	15	19	27	2	4	1	4	...	...	6	8	16	...	...	...	12	12	5	18	30	2
Thornton Cleveleys ...	132	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	11	1	...	...	22	3	12	33	...	6	5	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	7	...
Tottington ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	21	...	12	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	7	2
Trawden ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	9	...	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	6	...
Turton ...	142	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	20	1	11	39	1	9	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	4	14	1	1	12	...
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley ...	166	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	2	12	1	1	1	20	4	8	26	...	8	8	11	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	4	5	...	...	13	7	4	2	10	2
Ulverston ...	138	1	...	4	...	1	4	1	23	3	8	39	...	4	2	17	1	1	4	1	1	6	...	1	14	2
Upholland ...	45	5	4	1	1	13	...	1	1	3	4	...	4	...	2	3	2	1
Urmston ...	94	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	14	1	7	19	...	1	4	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	5	9	...	2	6	...
Walton-le-Dale ...	144	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	2	2	20	...	9	30	...	3	6	8	2	2	2	1	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	1	8	6	2	10	10	...
Wardle ...	66	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	1	4	13	...	3	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	4	3	4	4	...
† Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	384	...	4	1	4	3	8	2	...	25	7	...	1	56	4	25	65	2	19	13	35	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	13	...	...	2	20	14	4	15	26	2
Westboughton ...	183	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	8	3	...	3	18	3	10	27	1	19	7	6	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	...	...	12	8	5	5	18	...
Whitefield ...	133	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	19	2	6	39	...	9	2	7	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	6	2	3	2	10	...
Whitworth ...	126	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	1	2	24	...	13	9	13	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	2	12	1

* Includes one death from Poliomylitis. + See note on page 93.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.—The relative importance from the point of view of mortality of various well-defined diseases is shown in the following statement:—

	No. of deaths in 1932.	Percentage to total deaths in 1932.	Percentage to total deaths in 1931.
Heart disease	4,823	21·7	20·7
Cancer, malignant disease	2,688	12·1	11·6
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	1,414	6·3	5·8
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,303	5·8	6·6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1,213	5·4	5·5
Violence (including suicide)	1,062	4·7	4·3
Bronchitis	997	4·4	5·8
Senility	964	4·3	4·3
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.,	937	4·2	4·0
Acute and chronic nephritis	840	3·7	3·6
Influenza	515	2·3	3·9
*Principal infectious diseases	497	2·2	1·7
Other digestive diseases	453	2·0	2·0

* Includes smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever, and diarrhoea (under 2 years).

Compared with the year 1931 decreases are recorded in the number of deaths in 1932 from influenza 407, bronchitis 368, pneumonia 247, and there were increases in the deaths from measles 75, cerebral hæmorrhage 61, violence 47, appendicitis 26, etc.

In the following paragraphs reference is made to the chief causes of death, and the death-rates given are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population. As stated in the note on page 22, these rates are "crude" rates, and in considering these statistics the rapid ageing of the population as a result in the fall of the birth and death rates must be taken into account. The crude death-rates of diseases mainly affecting elderly people, such as heart disease, cancer, and cerebral hæmorrhage, overstate the real mortality averages.

HEART DISEASE.—The fatalities in 1932 classified under the term "heart disease" numbered 4,823, or 21·7 per cent. of the total deaths in the Administrative County from all causes, equivalent to a death-rate of 2·67 per 1,000 of the population. The Registrar-General in his statistical review for England and Wales states "the increase of crude mortality from heart disease is due, among other causes, to the increasing age of the population and to rapid increase of the record of myocardial degeneration in certification of the deaths of old people." The crude death-rates for the County for the last four years have remained practically stationary with a slight tendency to rise, but the following figures show a marked rise in the percentage of deaths classified as heart disease to the total deaths from all causes:—

The statement below gives the County ten years' figures:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Crude Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage to total deaths from all causes.
1923	2,707	1·52	12·4
1924	2,776	1·55	12·4
1925	3,113	1·74	13·7
1926	2,995	1·67	13·9
1927	3,441	1·91	15·0
1928	3,506	1·93	16·2
1929	4,523	2·49	17·8
1930	4,230	2·34	19·7
1931	4,824	2·67	20·7
1932	4,823	2·67	21·7

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths in the County area during the ten years 1923-1932 from heart disease at various age periods. The rise in the number of fatalities at the higher age periods will be noted :—

Year.	Age periods—Years.									
	At all ages.	Under 5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and upwards.
1923 ...	2,707	7	44	77	283		1,005		821	470
1924 ...	2,776	1	51	57	321		936		858	552
1925 ...	3,113	5	39	74	242		1,072		1,050	631
1926 ...	2,995	11	30	65	259		972		1,006	652
1927 ...	3,441	5	33	62	284		1,120		1,143	794
1928 ...	3,506	7	46	76	288		1,158		1,156	775
1929 ...	4,523	3	29	82	321		1,389		1,556	1,143
1930 ...	4,230	2	42	61	283		1,283		1,510	1,049
1931 ...	4,824	4	35	59	97	197	453	971	1,656	1,352
					294		1,424			
1932 ...	4,823	4	26	69	114	173	436	1,008	1,660	1,333
					287		1444			

District death-rates from heart disease.—The following districts produced the highest death-rates in 1932 :—Morecambe and Heysham (B) 4.99, Clayton-le-Moors 4.65, Burnley (R) 4.32, Ulverston 4.22, Fulwood 4.19, Longridge 4.10, Padiham 4.05, Whitefield 3.97, Accrington (B) 3.83, Radcliffe 3.77, Milnrow 3.74, Heywood (B) and Lytham St. Anne's (B) each 3.62, Nelson (B) 3.55, and Trawden and Blackburn (R) each 3.53.

Extending over a period of three years, 1930-1932, the following districts had the highest averages :—Morecambe and Heysham (B) 4.35, Ulverston 4.30, Burnley (R) 3.99, Fulwood 3.96, Lees, 3.74, Haslingden (B) 3.70, Barrowford 3.63, Poulton-le-Fylde and Whitefield each 3.57, Heywood (B) 3.54, and Grange-over-Sands 3.52.

CANCER (MALIGNANT DISEASE).—The recorded number of deaths in the Administrative County in 1932 due to cancer shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, viz., 2,688 against 2,705. The crude death-rate, 1.49 per 1,000 of the estimated population is exactly the same as in 1931. The County rate for 1932 is 0.02 below the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

The increase during recent years in the number of deaths registered as due to cancer is not in itself definite evidence of an increase in the fatality of the disease. Factors such as improvement in diagnosis, greater accuracy of certification, increased longevity, etc., must be taken into account. The changes in the mortality rates over a period of 33 years are shown by the following statistics.

Cancer records for the Administrative County are available since the year 1900, and below are given the number of deaths each year ascribed to this disease, and the County death-rates per 1,000 of the estimated population. For purposes of comparison the rates for England and Wales are also given :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate. Administrative County.	Death-rate. England and Wales.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate. Administrative County.	Death-rate. England and Wales.
1900 ...	1072	0.54	0.90	1917 ...	1713	1.09	1.19
1901 ...	1149	0.62		1918 ...	1727	1.12	1.19
1902 ...	1113	0.60		1919 ...	1793	1.07	1.18
1903 ...	1223	0.65		1920 ...	1880	1.08	1.16
1904 ...	1229	0.65		1921 ...	1981	1.12	1.21
1905 ...	1164	0.65		1922 ...	2063	1.16	1.22
1906 ...	1214	0.69		1923 ...	2076	1.17	1.26
1907 ...	1254	0.70		1924 ...	2182	1.22	1.29
1908 ...	1283	0.71		1925 ...	2273	1.27	1.33
1909 ...	1374	0.75		1926 ...	2312	1.29	1.36
1910 ...	1333	0.74	0.99	1927 ...	2411	1.33	1.37
1911 ...	1493	0.86		1928 ...	2514	1.38	1.42
1912 ...	1466	0.83		1929 ...	2560	1.41	1.43
1913 ...	1618	0.93		1930 ...	2564	1.41	1.45
1914 ...	1668	0.95		1931 ...	2705	1.49	1.48
1915 ...	1577	0.94		1932 ...	2688	1.49	1.51
1916 ...	1728	1.06					

During the thirty-three years the deaths certified as due to cancer in the County area have increased by about 150 per cent.

The incidence of cancer amongst males and females, as indicated by the mortality returns, is shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Percentage of Cancer deaths.		Year.	Percentage of Cancer deaths.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1923 ...	43.4	56.6	1928 ...	45.6	54.3
1924 ...	46.8	53.2	1929 ...	43.1	56.8
1925 ...	45.8	54.2	1930 ...	46.0	53.9
1926 ...	47.1	52.9	1931 ...	45.4	54.5
1927 ...	46.3	53.6	1932 ...	46.3	53.6

The following table groups the cancer deaths in the County in certain age-periods, for males and females :—

Year.	Total Cancer Deaths.	Sex.	Years.						
			Under 25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75 and upwards.
1923 ...	2,076	M.	15	47		458		306	76
		F.	10	103		572		333	156
1924 ...	2,182	M.	15	53		543		331	80
		F.	6	125		591		301	137
1925 ...	2,273	M.	11	75		528		306	121
		F.	11	142		585		336	158
1926 ...	2,312	M.	10	58		561		337	123
		F.	11	120		609		339	144
1927 ...	2,411	M.	12	66		569		372	99
		F.	9	113		634		358	179
1928 ...	2,514	M.	11	53		585		379	120
		F.	9	143		615		402	197
1929 ...	2,560	M.	13	52		536		370	134
		F.	11	133		677		443	191
1930 ...	2,564	M.	10	69		545		407	149
		F.	4	143		645		378	214
1931 ...	2,705	M.	9	11	40	189	397	438	146
		F.	1	29	111	256	416	441	221
1932 ...	2,688	M.	10	15	43	144	424	444	166
		F.	9	18	113	281	394	394	233

This table gives the percentage to total cancer deaths for both sexes at stated age periods :—

Year.	Sex.	Percentage to total Cancer deaths at specified age periods (crude rates).						
		Under 25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75 and upwards.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1923 ...	M.	0.7	2.3		22.0		14.7	3.6
	F.	0.5	4.9		27.6		16.0	7.5
1924 ...	M.	0.7	2.4		24.9		15.1	3.6
	F.	0.3	5.7		27.1		13.7	6.2
1925 ...	M.	0.5	3.3		23.2		13.4	5.3
	F.	0.5	6.3		25.7		14.7	6.9
1926 ...	M.	0.4	2.5		24.3		14.5	5.3
	F.	0.5	5.2		26.3		14.6	6.2
1927 ...	M.	0.4	2.7		23.6		15.4	4.1
	F.	0.3	4.6		26.2		14.8	7.4
1928 ...	M.	0.4	2.1		23.2		15.0	4.7
	F.	0.3	5.6		24.4		15.9	7.8
1929 ...	M.	0.5	2.0		20.9		14.4	5.2
	F.	0.4	5.1		26.4		17.3	7.4
1930 ...	M.	0.3	2.6		21.2		15.8	5.8
	F.	0.1	5.5		25.1		14.7	8.3
1931 ...	M.	0.3	0.4	1.4	6.9	14.6	16.1	5.3
	F.	0.03	1.0	4.1	9.4	15.3	16.3	8.1
1932 ...	M.	0.3	0.5	1.5	5.3	15.7	16.5	6.1
	F.	0.3	0.6	4.2	10.4	14.6	14.6	8.6

County cancer mortality shown per 100,000 of each sex living at various age-periods for the years 1923-1932* :—

Year.	Sex.	Per 100,000 living at specified age periods—						
		Under 25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75 and upwards.
1923 ...	M.	3.9	19.0		272.9		984.0	921.5
	F.	2.5	35.5		309.7		840.3	1158.6
1924 ...	M.	3.9	21.4		323.6		1064.4	970.0
	F.	1.5	43.1		320.7		759.5	1017.5
1925 ...	M.	2.9	30.4		314.7		984.0	1467.2
	F.	2.8	48.9		316.8		847.8	1173.4
1926 ...	M.	2.6	23.5		334.3		1083.7	1491.4
	F.	2.8	41.3		329.8		855.4	1069.5
1927 ...	M.	3.1	26.7		339.1		1196.2	1200.4
	F.	2.3	38.9		343.5		903.4	1329.4
1928 ...	M.	2.9	21.4		348.6		1218.7	1455.0
	F.	2.3	49.3		333.0		1014.4	1463.1
1929 ...	M.	3.4	21.0		319.4		1189.8	1624.8
	F.	2.8	45.8		366.6		1117.8	1418.5
1930 ...	M.	2.6	27.9		324.8		1308.8	1806.7
	F.	1.0	49.3		349.3		953.8	1589.4
1931 ...	M.	2.6	7.8	33.5	171.2	466.8	1038.1	1330.5
	F.	0.2	18.5	77.9	199.2	436.0	837.7	1265.3
1932 ...	M.	2.8	10.7	36.0	130.4	498.6	1052.1	1512.8
	F.	2.5	11.5	79.3	218.6	412.9	748.4	1334.0

* The mortality averages shown in the above table for 1931 and 1932 are based on the age and sex distribution of the population as at the Census 1931; the other rates are based on the 1921 Census.

The England and Wales mortality averages, showing the rise in the cancer death-rate of the whole country during the last 62 years, are set out below :—

Years.	Cancer death-rate per million persons living.
1871-1880 ...	470
1881-1890 ...	591
1891-1900 ...	757
1901-1910 ...	901
1911-1920 ...	1117
1921-1925 ...	1269
1926 ...	1362
1927 ...	1376
1928 ...	1425
1929 ...	1437
1930 ...	1454
1931 ...	1484
1932 ...	1510

Statistics are not available as regards the County cancer deaths showing the anatomical distribution, but the table below, which has been prepared from the figures published annually by the Registrar-General, shows the preponderance with which certain sites are affected in both sexes.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECORDED FATAL CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1923-1932.

Site affected.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Buccal cavity and pharynx...	M. 2819	2814	2953	2894	3043	3109	2928	2913	2951	3040
	F. 492	522	515	515	512	508	529	519	514	536
Digestive organs and peritoneum ...	M. 13621	14289	14838	15264	15534	15887	16396	16710	17043	17703
	F. 12833	13109	13473	14311	14059	14743	14955	15230	15368	15493
Respiratory organs ...	M. 1405	1493	1642	1735	1794	1984	1991	2258	2532	2688
	F. 542	576	651	659	665	708	760	864	908	920
Uterus ...	F. 4363	4385	4467	4409	4428	4325	4455	4354	4341	4342
Other Female genital organs ...	F. 1209	1241	1238	1382	1444	1483	1567	1645	1667	1735
Breast ...	M. 34	38	39	43	41	51	46	60	61	49
	F. 4096	5153	5372	5296	5678	5878	5344	6052	6381	6386
Male genito-urinary organs...	M. 2156	2295	2437	2474	2586	2822	2885	2947	3187	3259
Skin ...	M. 566	585	572	585	589	652	664	627	683	630
	F. 427	460	432	427	475	502	494	447	480	527
Other or unspecified organs ...	M. 1464	1585	1521	1442	1461	1508	1374	1401	1320	1460
	F. 1741	1844	1789	1784	1769	1893	1908	1856	1910	1948
Total Cancer deaths ...	M. 22065	23099	24062	24437	25048	26013	26284	26916	27777	28829
	F. 26603	27290	27937	28783	29030	30240	30612	30967	31569	31887

Extracted from the Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

District death-rates from Cancer.—The County districts with the highest mortality rate from cancer in the year 1932 were:—Preesall 4.26, Grange-over-Sands 2.93, Mossley (B) 2.67, Lancaster (R) 2.63, Ulverston 2.49, Poulton-le-Fylde 2.45, Darwen (B) 2.44, Ramsbottom 2.34, Lees 2.33, Denton 2.21, Clayton-le-Moors and Thornton Cleveleys each 2.19, and Rishton 2.14.

Extending over a period of five years, 1928–1932, the following districts had the highest averages:—Preesall 2.52, Grange-over-Sands 2.42, Poulton-le-Fylde 2.30, Ulverston 2.07, Denton 2.00, Ulverston (R) 1.97, Urnston 1.92, Church 1.90, Lytham Saint Anne's (B) and Mossley (B) each 1.89, and Darwen (B) and Lees each 1.88.

Report No. 70, Public Health and Medical Subjects, was issued in May, 1933, by the Ministry of Health. One of the objectives of the enquiry preceding the issue of the report was an attempt to ascertain whether environmental conditions associated with occupation or industry, other than those already recognised as conducive to skin cancer, lay open to suspicion. The pamphlet contains a considerable amount of information with regard to these difficult questions.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).—A reduction is recorded in 1932 in the number of deaths from pneumonia, viz. 1,303 against 1,550 in the year 1931. The percentage to total deaths was 5.87, and the death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 0.72, in the urban districts 0.73, and in the rural districts 0.62.

BRONCHITIS.—There was also a reduction in the number of fatalities recorded as due to bronchitis, 997, as compared with 1,365 in 1931. The deaths from this disease represented 4.49 per cent. of total deaths from all causes, and a rate of 0.55 per 1,000 of the population—urban districts 0.57, rural districts 0.43.

INFLUENZA.—The mortality from this cause fluctuates considerably. In 1932 there were 515 deaths, 922 in 1931, 341 in 1930 and 1,690 in 1929. The death-rate in 1932 equalled 0.28 per 1,000 of the population, against a rate of 0.51 in the preceding year. School closure on account of the prevalence of influenza was considered necessary in only 2 districts.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—The deaths assigned in 1932 to tuberculous affections in the aggregate numbered 1,213 as compared with 1,287 in 1931. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system contributed 975 deaths (1,021 in 1931), and other forms of tuberculosis 238 (266 in 1931). The death-rates per 1,000 of the population were:—Pulmonary 0.54, non-pulmonary 0.13. The deaths, and also the notified cases, are fully analysed on pages 158 to 163.

CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE contributed 1,414 deaths, 61 more than in the preceding year.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS, ETC.—Fatalities in 1932 assigned to this group totalled 937 or 13 fewer than in 1931. They represented 4.2 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and corresponded to a rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Reference to the cases notified and the deaths from smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, enteric fever and diarrhoea, and to the other notifiable diseases is made in the section of the report headed "Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases," pages 138 to 171. The total number of deaths ascribed to the seven diseases mentioned above was 497, or 2.2 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. In 1931 the deaths numbered 415, or 1.7 per cent.

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.—During the year under report the following "transfers" were made:—5,343 persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in the Administrative County, died in a district other than that in which they resided, and these (known as inward transfers) have been allocated to their proper districts; 5,413 deaths occurring in County districts of persons not belonging thereto were transferred to the areas to which they belonged.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year registered in the Administrative County in the year 1932 was 1,641, or 7.40 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages. In 1931 the deaths numbered 1,773 and the percentage to total deaths was 7.63.

An analysis of the infant mortality of 1932 and the preceding four years is given in the following table:—

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS.

Causes of Infant Deaths.	No. of Deaths of Infants under 1 year.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Total—All Causes	1827	2161	1622	1773	1641
Measles	22	22	42	14	27
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	47	118	28	42	50
Diphtheria	6	7	3	2	1
Influenza	8	39	3	28	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	2	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	4	9	6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	3	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	26	18	18	21	18
Bronchitis	130	182	79	122	91
Pneumonia (all forms)	248	392	169	287	227
Other Respiratory Diseases	7	12	11	8	12
Diarrhoea, &c.	133	130	127	98	84
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c....	846	893	856	929	917
Other Causes	348	340	278	212	191

The rate of infant mortality in the Administrative County in the year 1932 was 67 per 1,000 registered live births, as compared with a rate of 70 in the preceding twelve months; in the urban districts the rate was 68, and 65 in the rural districts. With the exception of the year 1930 the rate for the year under review was the lowest ever recorded for the Administrative County.

Reference to the tabular statement set out on the next page, which gives the infant mortality of the County in quinquennial periods, will show a progressive reduction in the infant mortality from 167 per 1,000 births in 1897–1901 to 67 in the year 1932.

The continuous decline in the birth-rate, with the consequent possible greater care of smaller families, has had considerable influence in the decline in the infant mortality rate, but much of the reduction can probably be attributed to the general improvement in the living conditions of the people, combined with the provision of ante-natal services and the more intelligent interest in the care and management of young children, fostered by the instructions given at child welfare centres and by the home visits of public health officials.

Notwithstanding this it is disturbing to find that of the total infant deaths in the County in 1932 (1,641) more than fifty-five per cent. were attributable to congenital debility, premature birth or malformations. This proportion remains persistently high and does not show the desired response to preventive measures.

The Medical Officer of Health of Eccles (B) in commenting on infant mortality states "that many of the stillbirths and infant deaths during the first month of life are due to unsuccessful efforts to determine pregnancy in the early stages cannot be doubted, but unfortunately many of the methods adopted to terminate pregnancy in achieving their object cause serious damage to the mother and often result in prolonged ill-health and suffering. That the practice of procuring abortion is prevalent is confirmed by the large proportion of still-births and early infant deaths while the low birth-rate is positive evidence of the wide spread practice of limitation of families. These are facts which we must face. We must consider whether it is better to allow the limitation of families by hole and corner methods to continue or to square up to the issue and consider whether it would not be better to direct the present tendency into safer channels."

The following table gives the infant death-rates, County, urban, and rural, for 1932 and the preceding ten years, and also the rate for England and Wales :—

	Rate of Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Live Births.										
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Urban Districts ...	87	82	84	83	82	74	71	87	64	72	68
Rural Districts ...	75	67	68	71	71	68	57	64	58	63	65
Administrative County ...	85	80	81	82	80	73	69	84	64	70	67
England and Wales	77	69	75	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65

The tabular statement below shows the very considerable and progressive fall in the infant mortality of the Administrative County during the past 36 years :—

Years.	INFANT MORTALITY.		
	Rate of Deaths under One Year.		Percentage of Infant Deaths to Total Deaths at all ages.
	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.	
1897-1901 ...	167	4.56	26.83
1902-1906 ...	141	3.66	24.46
1907-1911 ...	126	2.98	21.16
1912-1916 ...	111	2.40	16.86
1917-1921 ...	93	1.82	13.19
1922-1926 ...	81	1.37	10.94
1927-1931 ...	72	1.02	8.11
1932 ...	67	0.91	7.40

Death-rate amongst illegitimate children.—The statement following shows the differential incidence of mortality in 1932 amongst legitimate and illegitimate children.

	Mortality per 1,000 live births.		
	Legitimate children.	Illegitimate children.	Total.
County	65	118	67
Urban districts ..	66	116	68
Rural districts ..	63	132	65

District infant death-rates.—The highest district infant death-rates in 1932 were :—Trawden 148, Royton 137, Atherton 108, Skelmersdale 107, Clayton-le-Moors 105, Tottington 104, Leigh (R) 98, and Hindley and Tyldesley-with-Shakerley each 96.

Extending over a period of five years, 1928-1932, the following districts had the highest infant death-rates :—Royton 112, Ince-in-Makerfield and Whitworth each 106, Clayton-le-Moors 98, Billinge and Winstanley 97, Hindley 96, and Adlington 95.

Low infant death-rates were recorded in 1932 in :—Croston, Grange-over-Sands, Huyton-with-Roby and Preesall each nil, Audenshaw 10, Lunesdale (R) 11, Lytham St. Anne's (B) and Clitheroe (R) each 13, Kirkham and Lees each 16, Fulwood 25, Withnell 28, and Formby and Longridge each 31.

In 6 districts in 1932 the rate was between 100 and 150 per 1,000 births.

„ 33	„	„	75	„	100	„
„ 49	„	„	50	„	75	„
„ 18	„	„	25	„	50	„
„ 12	„	„	under 25 per 1,000 births.			

The table on page 14, gives the infant mortality rate for the County and for the urban and rural districts since the year 1889, and on pages 209 to 233, each district rate in 1932 is shown contrasted with the previous year's rate and with the average for the preceding five years.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COUNTY.

Hospital Accommodation.—**SMALLPOX.**—**OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Table 6, pages 139 to 152, shows the nature of the hospital accommodation, both for smallpox and other infectious diseases, provided in, or available for, each County sanitary district, and the table also gives for each district the number of cases removed to hospital in the year 1932, and the number of deaths in hospital.

Summarised, the position of the Administrative County at the end of 1932 as regards hospital accommodation for smallpox and other infectious diseases is shown in the following statement :—

No. of Districts with their own Hospital	For smallpox.		For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	
	...	13	...	18
„ constituent members of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees	33	...	...	35
„ using other hospitals within the Administrative County (i.e., belonging to other urban or rural authorities)	...	11	...	8
„ using the hospitals of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees, or belonging to County Boroughs	53	...	...	52
„ without hospital accommodation	6	...	...	3

The districts stated to have no hospital accommodation available are as follow :—

For Smallpox :
Ashton-in-Makerfield
Blackrod
Hindley
* Little Hulton
Lunesdale (R)
Wigan (R)

For other Infectious Diseases :
Billinge and Winstanley
Mossley (B)
Clitheroe (R)

The following changes are reported in 1932 in the local arrangements for hospital accommodation :—

For Smallpox—

Wigan (R).—The use of the local smallpox cottage hospital has been discontinued, and the district now has no provision for smallpox isolation.

Carnforth.—Arrangement made with Lancaster (B).

* Little Hulton.—Arrangement made with Salford C.B. said to be discontinued and no alternative provision made. (* From the 1st April, 1933, this district is combined with the Worsley Urban district which has a smallpox hospital.)

For other infectious diseases :—

Carnforth.—Use of local hospital at Crag Bank definitely discontinued, and arrangement made with Kendal (B) (pending completion of new joint hospital).

Other comments by local Medical Officers of Health on their hospital accommodation include :—

Colne (B).—The isolation hospital at Jerusalem farm is only suitable for use in an emergency. Final arrangements regarding Colne becoming a member of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board still indefinite.

Lancaster (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B) and Carnforth.—A Joint Hospital Board has been formed for these districts and a new isolation hospital is in course of erection on the northern border of Lancaster.

Withnell.—For economy, the local hospital has not been used for many years ; cases usually sent to Blackburn C.B.

Whiston (R).—Two new observation wards are being provided.

Under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council is required to make a survey of the hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease provided by the councils of any districts wholly or partly within the County, and upon completion of the survey to prepare, in consultation with the councils of all such districts and, if necessary, with the council of any County Borough adjoining the County, and submit to the Minister of Health for his approval, a scheme for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease within the County. The hospitals in the Administrative County have been surveyed by the County medical staff. An interim report on the smallpox hospital accommodation of the County has been presented to the County Public Health Committee, and a report on the whole question of hospital provision is now in preparation.

To the Ministry's queries "has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage," and "what action has been taken to shorten the stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home," many districts, including Carnforth, Chadderton, Clitheroe (B), Croston, Denton, Droylsden, Eccles (B), Farnworth, Haydock, Middleton (B), Standish with Langtree, Swinton and Pendlebury, Trawden, Widnes (B), Worsley, Warrington (R), etc., state that cases are now only removed to hospital where home isolation is impracticable or where some business is carried on. At Oswaldtwistle, 'except for special reasons,' hospital isolation of scarlet fever entirely discontinued. On the other hand in some districts a high percentage of removals still takes place. In many districts it is reported action has been taken with a view to shortening the period of stay in hospital of uncomplicated cases.

Contributions towards maintenance in isolation hospitals.—In the majority of County districts no attempt is made to recover the cost of maintenance of patients in isolation hospitals ; in about twelve districts it is stated parents, or others responsible, are asked to contribute according to means.

REMOVAL OF CASES.—The following table gives the number and percentage of removals to hospital in 1932 of cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, and contrasts the mortality of cases isolated in hospital with that of cases treated at home :—

	Total cases notified.	Hospital Treatment.			Home Treatment.		Case mortality per cent.	
		Cases removed to hospital.	Percentage of removals.	Deaths in hospital.	Cases treated at home.	Deaths at home.	In hospital.	At home.
Smallpox ...	4	4	100	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3349	2071	61·8	12	1278	10	0·57	0·78
Diphtheria ...	1550	1211	78·1	92	339	23	7·59	6·78
Enteric Fever ...	98	49	50·0	11	49	3	22·44	6·12

In 1931 the percentage of removals to hospital was :—Smallpox 100 (1 case only), scarlet fever 60·5, diphtheria 74·4, and enteric fever 50·5.

Medical Services transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929 :—

The Lancashire County Council decided that the Poor Law Functions of the Guardians as from the appointed day, namely, the 1st April, 1930, be co-ordinated with the General Health Services of the County, and that such functions be organised under the Clerk of the County Council as the Chief Official acting in a supervising and co-ordinating capacity, and as legal adviser; that the second official be the County Medical Officer of Health, who is responsible for the administration of Medical Services, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Workhouses or Institutions containing inmates requiring medical attention; and that the third official be the Public Assistance Officer, upon whom devolves—subject to the foregoing—such duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Public Assistance Committee.

The following table shews the Public Assistance Institutions, Hospitals, Infirmaries and Homes situated within the Geographical County :—

Former Union.	Institution.	Remarks.
Ulverston	Ulverston Institution	Wholly County.
Lancaster	Lancaster Institution and Infirmary } Children's Home, Parkside }	Wholly County.
Lunesdale	Lunesdale Institution, Hornby	Wholly County.
Garstang	Garstang Institution... ..	Wholly County
Kirkham	} Fylde Institution and Infirmary Cottage Homes, Kirkham }	Institutions vested in the County. Receive Blackpool County Borough cases under "User" agreement.
Fylde		
Preston	Preston Institution, Fulwood	} Vested in the County Borough of Preston. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Sharoe Green Hospital	
	Children's Homes	
	Brockholes View	
	Ribchester Institution	Vested in the County Council. Receives Preston County Borough cases under "User" agreement.
Chorley	Eaves Lane Institution	Wholly County.
Blackburn	Queen's Park Hospital	} Vested in the Blackburn County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Cottage Homes	
	Working Boys' Home	
Clitheroe	Coplow View	Vested in the County Council. Receives West Riding cases under "User" agreement.
Burnley	Primrose Bank	} Vested in the Burnley County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Boys' Home	
Haslingden	Moorlands Institution, Infirmary and Maternity Home	Wholly County.
Ormskirk	Ormskirk Institution	Vested in the County Council. Receives Southport County Borough cases under "User" agreement.
Wigan	Frog Lane Institution	} Vested in Wigan County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Billinge Hospital	

Former Union.	Institution.				Remarks.
Bolton	Fishpool House	Vested in Bolton County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Townley's Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Hollins Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
	Working Boys' Home ... ..	...	...	...
	Kingsgate Institution ... ..	...	...	...
Bury	Jericho Institution	Vested in the County Council. Receives Bury County Borough cases under "User" agreement.
Rochdale	Birch Hill Institution	Vested in Rochdale County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Birch Hill Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
Prescot	Whiston Institution and Infirmary	Vested in the County Council. Receives St. Helens County Borough cases under "User" agreement.
Leigh	Leigh Institution	Wholly County.
Warrington	White Cross Institution and Mental Wards	Vested in the Warrington County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	White Cross Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Padgate Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
Barton-upon-Irwell	Green Lane Institution	Wholly County.
	Park Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
Oldham	Boundary Park Institution	Vested in the Oldham County Borough. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Boundary Park Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Children's Scattered Homes ... ..	...	...	...
	Working Children's Homes... ..	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne	Darnton House	Vested in the County Council. Receive Cheshire County Council cases under "User" agreement.
	Lake Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
Manchester	Crumpsall Hospital	Vested in Manchester City. Receive Prestwich and Failsworth cases under "User" agreement.
	Crumpsall Institution ... ..	...	...	...
	Rose Hill Convalescent Home ... ..	...	...	...
	Withington Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Withington Institution ... ..	...	...	...
	Langho Colony ... ..	...	...	...
	Booth Hall Hospital ... ..	...	...	...
	Swinton Home ... ..	...	...	...
	Styal Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
	Dr. Rhode's Homes ... ..	...	...	...
Salford	Hope Hospital	Vested in Salford City. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Old People's Homes ... ..	...	...	...
	Culcheth Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
West Derby	Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool	Vested in the Liverpool City. Receive County cases under "User" agreement.
	Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...
	Belmont Road Institution, Liverpool	...	...	...
	Olive Mount Cottage Homes, Waver-	...	...	...
	tree, Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...
	Cottage Homes, Fazackerley ... ..	...	...	...
	Kirkdale Homes, Liverpool... ..	...	...	...
	Smithdown Road Institution, Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...
	Seafeld House, Litherland ... ..	...	...	...
	Deysbrook House, Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...
	Walton Institution, Liverpool ... ..	...	...	...

The following table shows the treatment of In-Patients at Institutions and Hospitals under the control of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1932:—

INSTITUTION OR HOSPITAL.	No. of beds available for sick, maternity and mental cases.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	No. of beds occupied.			11.	12.
	Men.	Women.										(a) Average.	(b) Highest.	(c) Lowest.		
Ulverston	36	123	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	43	82	139	149	130	...	...
Lancaster	49	49	8	8	7	1	...	...	...	77	245	82	97	67	...	...
Fylde	68	73	3	17	17	...	...	2	...	113	384	125	137	114	...	...
Garstang	8	8	1 out.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	8	11	6	...	...
Chorley	82	93	13	106	103	4	...	1	1	63	381	139	155	125	...	...
Clitheroe	24	19	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	11	68	30	41	24	...	...
Moorlands, Rawtenstall	113	151	32	261	248	3	6	9	2	164	1,004	245	277	217	...	...
Ormskirk	162	144	8	29	27	3	3	8	...	170	684	246	296	225	6	...
Jericho, Bury	119	222	39	279	259	20	6	13	...	326	1,476	310	342	284	113	23
Whiston	353	253	100	99	92	9	9	23	3	285	2,068	400	530	450	359	140
Leigh	90	99	7 out	21	18	3	1	8	1	139	451	149	167	130	...	...
Park Hospital, Davyhulme	190	270	40	583	561	30	18	44	4	384	4,309	322	390	285	2,488	338
Green Lane, Patricroft	171	190	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	265	330	357	320	...	...
Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne	172	253	27	387	371	23	20	35	1	435	1,880	355	374	348	53	54
Totals	1,637	1,947	399	1,795	1,707	97	63	143	12	2,349	13,308	2,979	3,323	2,725	3,019	555

PARTICULARS RELATING TO MENTAL PATIENTS IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

ACCOMMODATION.

Institution.	No. of Beds.			Total number of Beds.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Ulverston	—	94	—	94
Ribchester	180	—	—	180
Chorley	24	44	—	68
Moorlands (Rawtenstall)	46	59	—	105
Ormskirk	55	56	—	111
Jericho (Bury)	58	78	2	138
Whiston (Prescot)	114	105	—	219
Leigh	24	28	—	52
Green Lane (Patricroft)	74	84	—	158
Darnton House (Ashton-under-Lyne)	52	87	—	139
	627	635	2	1,264

NO. OF LONG STAY CASES UNDER PERMANENT DETENTION ORDER (SECTION 24, LUNACY ACT).

Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ulverston	6	9	—	15
Ribchester	149	—	—	149
Chorley	3	2	—	5
Moorlands (Rawtenstall)	20	36	—	56
Ormskirk	29	43	—	72
Jericho (Bury)	45	60	—	105
Whiston (Prescot)	95	93	2	190
Leigh	14	21	—	35
Green Lane (Patricroft)	53	60	7	120
Darnton House (Ashton-under-Lyne)	42	40	—	82
	456	364	9	829

NO. OF SHORT STAY CASES, *i.e.* NOT ON PERMANENT DETENTION ORDER IN INSTITUTIONS ON THE 3RD JULY, 1933.

Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ulverston	—	2	—	2
Ribchester	1	—	—	1
Chorley	1	2	—	3
Moorlands (Rawtenstall)	1	—	—	1
Ormskirk	2	1	—	3
Jericho (Bury)	2	4	—	6
Whiston (Prescot)	9	3	—	12
Leigh	3	1	—	4
Green Lane (Patricroft)	1	2	—	3
Darnton House (Ashton-under-Lyne)	2	1	—	3
	22	16	—	38

NO. OF CASES NOT UNDER ORDER (*e.g.* SENILE, ETC.).

Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ulverston	5	9	—	14
Chorley	6	6	—	12
Moorlands (Rawtenstall)	22	19	—	41
Ormskirk	15	14	1	30
Jericho (Bury)	7	17	1	25
Green Lane (Patricroft)	7	30	4	41
Darnton House (Ashton-under-Lyne)	8	6	4	18
	70	101	10	181

SUMMARY.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
No. of Long Stay Cases under Permanent Detention Order (Section 24, Lunacy Act)	456	364	9	829
No. of Short Stay Cases <i>i.e.</i> not on Permanent Detention Order in Institutions on the 3rd July, 1933	22	16	—	38
No. of Cases not under Order (<i>e.g.</i> Senile, etc.)	70	101	10	181
	548	481	19	1,048

SURVEY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES.

For the purpose of ensuring that all the Public Assistance Hospitals and Infirmarys under the control of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee are properly staffed and equipped, the County Medical Staff is making a general survey of all the Hospitals and Infirmarys. A detailed report on each Institution with observations and recommendations is being presented to the Public Assistance Committee. The following report on the Whiston Public Assistance Institution indicates the type of report presented to the Committee after an Institution has been surveyed by the County Medical Staff :—

WHISTON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Whiston Institution is situated on the main road from Liverpool to Manchester, midway between Prescott and Rainhill. It serves a population of 188,373 for Public Assistance purposes, the districts in the area being :—

	Population, 1931 Census.
St. Helens County Borough	106,789
Whiston Rural District	22,873
Widnes Municipal Borough	40,619
Huyton-with-Roby Urban District	5,199
Prescot Urban District	9,399
Rainford Urban District	3,494
	<hr/> 188,373

The total rateable value on the 1st April, 1930, was £997,016, of which £469,047 was apportioned to the St. Helens County Borough, and £527,969 to the County.

The Infirmary is on the east part of the site and is separated from the other units of the Institution by a roadway. It consists of six non-communicating blocks of wards, four of which were built in 1897, the remaining two being added in 1907. Two of the blocks (built in 1897) are two-storey buildings and four are three-storey buildings; these latter have recently been provided with lifts.

The Nurses' Home is situated on the opposite side of the Warrington main road, and is a self-contained unit, but apart from this the Infirmary is administered, and has supply services, in common with the whole Institution.

Medical Staff (including Consultants).

Name.	Qualifications.	Nature of Appointment.
Hay, G. G. W.	... M.B., Ch.B.	... Medical Superintendent, Resident
Sawmy, P. G.	... L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.P. & S.G.	... Assistant Medical Officer, Non-resident
Bywater, H. H.	... M.D., F.R.C.S.	... Ophthalmic Surgeon. Attends two days per month
Griffin, P. G. B.	... L.D.S., R.C.S.	... Dental Surgeon. Two half-days per week
Green, G. E.	... M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	... Visiting Physician. On request.
McFarland, B. L.	... M.D., M.Ch.(Orth), F.R.C.S.E.	... Orthopædic Surgeon. On request.

Nursing Staff.

- 1 Superintendent Nurse.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent Nurse and Sister Tutor.
- 1 Night Sister.
- 1 Home Sister.
- 1 Assistant Home Sister.
- 1 Maternity Sister.
- 13 Charge Nurses.
- 58 Probationers.

The Infirmary Buildings.

The six blocks of the Infirmary provide the following wards, which are classified as follows:—

A.1	...	...	...	...	...	} Maternity.
A.2	...	...	...	...	...
B.1	...	...	...	...	...	Children (Male).
B.2	...	...	...	...	...	Surgical (Male).
C.1	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Female).
C.2	...	...	...	...	...	Children (Female).
C.3	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Female).
D.1	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Male).
D.2	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Male).
D.3	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Male).
E.1	...	...	...	...	...	Children (Female).
E.2	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Female).
E.3	...	...	...	...	...	Surgical (Female).
F.1	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Male).
F.2	...	...	...	...	...	(Unoccupied).
F.3	...	...	...	...	...	Medical (Male).

The above wards give the following number of beds:—

(a) Medical (all forms)	...	...	...	297
(b) Acute Surgical	...	...	...	52
(c) Maternity	...	...	...	23
(d) Children (including cots)	...	...	...	108
				<hr/> 480

Operation Theatres.

Two side wards attached to the main surgical wards have been converted into Operation Theatres. Owing to the fact that there is no inter-communication between the blocks, one theatre has been provided for male patients and one for female patients. In each case, however, the accommodation is limited. Operations are carried out in these improvised theatres, which require for their safe conduct an operating suite consisting of Operation Theatre, Anaesthetic room, Recovery room, Sterilising room and Changing room for the surgeon.

It is also preferable that the main theatre of a hospital should be reserved for "clean" cases, where perhaps the opening of joint or other cavities is involved. The present theatres are difficult to keep surgically "clean," the ventilation is very defective, and this greatly enhances the disadvantages of administering anaesthetics to patients actually in the Operation Theatre.

X-ray Department.

The value of X-rays in the diagnosis and treatment of disease depends largely upon the type of apparatus used. The plant in use in this hospital was installed in October, 1924, at a cost of approximately £400. There is no screening stand, long exposures are necessary, and the results, in many cases, are not reliable. The general advance in electrical science which has been made during the last few years is well known, and is reflected to a notable degree in the improved design and technical efficiency of X-ray plants. Judged by modern standards the present machine is obsolete, and is considered dangerous both to patients and the operator. The newer plants, which in chest, abdominal and bone cases give a clear definition with only a short exposure, not only enable a lesion to be diagnosed with great accuracy, but also increase the "safety" factor for both patients and operator.

Light Therapy.

A side ward of E.1 is equipped as an artificial sunlight and radiant heat room, and is also used for minor operations. Mercury vapour, carbon arc and radiant heat lamps have been installed. The room is small, and the accommodation generally is not sufficient to deal with patients in an expeditious manner.

Dispensary.

The dispensary is in a side ward of B.1, and there is suitable accommodation for the storage of drugs and dressings.

One dispenser is employed, and the Department functions in a satisfactory manner.

Dental Treatment.

The dental room is on the ground floor of G. Block. A dentist attends at the Institution on two half-days each week. Indoor patients only are treated. The equipment is satisfactory.

This room is also used by the Assistant Medical Officer for interviews, treatment of out-patients, etc.

Administrative Quarters.

The side ward in various Blocks are used for this purpose. The Medical Superintendent has the side ward in Block B.; the Matron's room is in Block A.; and Typists' room in Block D.

Out-Patients' Department.

Special quarters for the treatment of out-patients have not been provided. Such cases are dealt with either in the wards or in the rooms set apart for special purposes.

Pathological Laboratory.

The hospital does not possess a pathological laboratory. Material for investigation is sent to the County Mental Hospital, Rainhill, for examination and report, at a cost of 10s. per examination. This system is open to some objection. Modern methods of treatment, medical and surgical, depend more and more upon the correct interpretation of pathological examinations. Such examinations, bio-chemical, bacteriological, etc., call for the closest possible co-operation between the pathologist and the medical officer. The preparation of the patient and the collection of the specimen should be under the direct supervision of the pathologist, and in many instances he should have access to the cases and thoroughly acquaint himself with the clinical conditions in order that he may interpret his pathological findings in the best interest of the patient.

The above is a brief account of the accommodation provided for the various forms of medical and surgical treatment carried out at this Infirmary, and it is seen that Operation Theatres, Special and Administrative Departments have been established in the several side wards of the existing buildings, the cost of new construction being thus avoided. Whilst the Infirmary functioned mainly as a Poor Law Infirmary such improvisations were to some extent sufficient to meet the needs of the patients, but the developments which have taken place both with regard to the forms of treatment now advocated and the numbers and types of cases admitted suggest that administratively and technically the re-organisation of the hospital has now become a matter for serious consideration.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE WHISTON INFIRMARY.

In recent years there has been a material alteration in the status of this Infirmary. Built to fulfil the purpose of a hospital for the sick poor, and in accordance with the contemporary designs of such buildings, it has gradually extended its functions, and now serves as a general hospital for the surrounding districts. The main factor which has brought about this change is the actual situation of the hospital. It stands midway between Prescot and Rainhill, on the main road from Warrington to Liverpool, and within a half-mile radius there is a population of approximately 18,000. In this area of the County there is a shortage of voluntary hospital beds. Between Warrington and Liverpool there are in fact only the two small hospitals situated in St. Helens. The accommodation in these is barely adequate for the needs of the Borough and their chronic and long stay cases are sent to Whiston. This shortage no doubt influenced certain large works in the neighbourhood to make arrangements with the late Board of Guardians for their employees to be admitted and treated in the Whiston Infirmary.

The arrangements which are in existence at present include the following :—

Name.	Rates of Payment.			
British Insulated Cables Hospital Fund	... In-patients	...	...	£1 per week.
	Out-patients	...	...	2s. 6d. per attendance.
	X-ray Department	...	...	5s. per attendance.
	Sunlight Department	...	...	1s. 3d. per attendance.
	Massage Department	...	...	2s. 6d. per attendance.
Merseyside Hospitals Council.	Adults :—15s. per week for the first four weeks. 10s. per week for the next four weeks. Children under 16 years of age half the above rates.			
Hulton Colliery Co., Limited.	Colliery employees contribute to a Hospital and Benevolent Fund 3d. a week. One-third of the gross amount is handed over to the Whiston Institution. No specific charge is made in respect of individual patients. The only cases treated within the scheme involve accident cases which occur in or about the colliery premises.			
Stoves, Limited	A nominal payment of 5s. per case as an out-patient is made in respect of employees who attend at the Whiston Infirmary with foreign bodies in the eye, damaged fingers, etc.			
Widnes Corporation	6s. per night for any case of Puerperal Pyrexia.			
Lancashire County Council	Tonsils and adenoids and eye operations, 7s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. operation fee.			
Lancashire County Council	Maternity cases, £2 2s. 0d. per week.			

Further demands have been made upon the resources of this hospital owing to the increase in the weight of traffic on the Warrington-Liverpool road. The number of accident cases admitted is large. They are a particularly anxious type of case to treat, and they place greater responsibilities upon the Medical Staff than their mere numbers would indicate. The new Lancashire Road is also within the area and any accidents which may arise on this road in the vicinity would also be admitted to Whiston Institution.

The following shows the number of road accidents treated at Whiston during each of the last three years :—

Road accidents	1930.	1931.	1932.
...	89	122	83*

The above facts explain why the Whiston Infirmary is functioning both as a Poor Law Infirmary and as a General Hospital.

A point of further importance is that an Infirmary in which the active treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions is carried out develops a system of out-patient treatment.

Cases attending the Out-Patient Department include :—

- (1) Former in-patients who require observation or treatment after discharge.
- (2) Accidents, casualties, or other emergencies.
- (3) Cases referred for consultation by duly authorised Medical Officers of the County Council.
- (4) Ante-natal and post-natal examinations and treatments.
- (5) Patients entitled to out-door medical relief.
- (6) Cases sent by private practitioners or under one or other of the Hospital Schemes.

Such a system provides that in many instances the duration of in-patient treatment can be shortened, cases being transferred to the Out-Patient Department as ambulatory patients. In other cases it is necessary for patients to attend for re-examination or treatment; this is especially advisable where there is danger of relapse. Occasionally there will be patients who, though unsuitable for home treatment, can be efficiently dealt with in a special section of the Out-Patient Department, e.g. electro-medical, massage, etc.

This Department, properly equipped and organised, is in fact a most important feature of a General Hospital, and not only saves very considerable maintenance costs, but gives a permanence value to the treatment provided, not easily obtained by other means.

At the Whiston Infirmary a system of out-patients has been created, but as there are no premises set apart for their reception and treatment, it is difficult to exercise proper supervision and so obtain full value for the time and labour expended.

* The reduction in the number of road accidents is largely due to the diminution of heavy transport following trade depression.

Statistics of the Infirmary.

The table below shows, in broad outline, the steady growth in the number of patients treated in the wards, and by the rise in the number of surgical operations, the more exacting nature of the work:—

Year.	Admission.	Discharges.	Births.	Operations.
1924	953	838	39	94
1925	1,078	906	34	100
1926	1,237	1,062	20	126
1927	1,446	1,267	40	132
1928	1,697	1,479	64	186
1929	2,207	1,844	62	256
1930	1,777	1,511	70	284
1931	2,334	2,053	60	360
1932	2,335	2,068	99	458

A recent analysis has been made of the surgical work carried out, the total numbers and the exact nature of the cases operated upon being carefully ascertained. A wide field has been covered, and it is clear that the tendency is for these activities to increase.

Maternity Cases.

In common with other suitably equipped hospitals the number of cases admitted to the maternity wards also tends to increase, and the reluctance of an expectant mother to enter a hospital for her confinement is rapidly diminishing. The accommodation provided is on the whole excellent and the patients receive skilled medical and nursing services. A maternity section is, however, not completely efficient unless ante-natal and post-natal services are provided, and little of this valuable type of work can at present be carried out at Whiston.

No. of Births year ended
31st December, 1931.

60

No. of Births year ended
31st December, 1932.

99

The Special Departments.

The number of in-patients X-rayed during the year 1932 was 231, as against a total number of 149 for the previous year. The alteration in the type of case admitted is again stressed. The amount of time and labour expended in the investigation of patients depends largely upon the nature of the cases treated. An increase in the number of patients who require, for the diagnosis and treatment of their conditions, pathological or X-ray reports, etc., renders it necessary to provide additional staff and greater facilities in the matter of technical equipment.

Well-organised Special Departments greatly enhance the efficiency of the hospital as a unit. In such Departments complete records of the patients are kept; there is close medical supervision of the treatment given, and the work is co-ordinated not only with the medical services in the hospital wards, but also with outside practitioners to whose care the patients are ultimately discharged.

During the last decade notable advances have been made in various departments of medical science. The shortage of Voluntary Hospital beds is partly due to the fact that most hospitals have been confronted with the need for extending and re-equipping their Special Departments. A similar need exists at the Whiston Infirmary, but the buildings are ill-adapted for such purposes, and to provide the required facilities for the supervision and treatment of the patients new construction will be necessary.

Out-Patients.

Reference has already been made to the Out-patients scheme, which was re-organised during 1931.

The table below shows the amount and character of the work done during the first six months of 1932, and there is little doubt that this branch of the hospital will continue to expand:—

Table showing the Attendances of Out-Patients during the first six months of 1932.

Month.	Dressings.		X-ray.		Sunlight.		Eye Dept.		Massage.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
January	6	42	6	6	3	11	20	21	1	3
February	10	30	4	7	3	8	20	23	...	...
March	17	119	12	12	8	61	16	16	...	...
April	14	127	4	4	10	66	29	29	1	5
May	23	149	2	2	10	71	20	20	1	5
June	20	113	9	9	8	46	18	19	...	...
Total	90	580	37	40	42	263	123	128	3	13

This Department is open seven days of the week, with the exception of the Eye Department Section, and cases can attend at any time during the day or night. It consists of the following branches :—

Dressings.
X-ray.
Sunlight.
Eye Department.
Massage.

Any cases other than those admitted on a Relieving Officers' Order can be attended by payment of the following scale charges :—

Dressings	...	...	...	2s. 6d. each dressing.
X-ray	...	...	...	5s. each photograph.
Sunlight	...	...	...	1s. 3d. each exposure of Sunlight.
Massage	...	...	...	2s. 6d. each massage.
Eye Department	...	...	...	Relief cases only.

Cases who cannot pay the prescribed fees are recommended to apply for an Order to the Relieving Officer of the district in which they reside.

Out-patients are seen by either Dr. Hay, the Medical Superintendent, or by Dr. Sawmy, the Assistant Medical Officer, in the first instance, and on any other occasion when the Sister in charge of the particular Department considers it necessary.

A Sister is in charge of each of the above Departments.

Patients also attend the Out-Patients Department in connection with the Works' Hospital Schemes already referred to.

Cases from the County Borough of St. Helens are charged to the Public Assistance Committee of St. Helens, the total number of Attendances by St. Helens cases from October, 1931, to October, 1932, being 202.

Number of individual cases attending the Out-Patients Department during the year October, 1931—October, 1932				...	...	...	370
Total number of Attendances				...	...	...	2,236
Attendances on Relieving Officer's Order, Prescott				...	...	...	455
Attendances on Relieving Officer's Order, Widnes				...	...	...	77
Attendances on Relieving Officer's Order, St. Helens				...	...	...	202
							734
Attendances other than on Relieving Officers' Orders				...	...	...	1,502

From the above it will be seen that approximately one-third of the Out-Patient Attendances are on the Order of a Relieving Officer.

As the work in the wards continues to increase, both with regard to numbers and more particularly with regard to types of cases treated, it will become increasingly difficult to give the necessary attention to Out-Patient cases, unless the Department can be centralised.

STAFF AND SUPPLY SERVICES.

Duties of the Medical Superintendent.

The Medical Superintendent is the only Resident Medical Officer on the Staff. He undertakes all the ordinary work of the Hospital with the exception of routine work in three of the Ward Blocks and the Male Mental Wards. His medical duties are very exacting, and he is in addition Master of the Institution and Public Vaccinator. In his dual capacity as Medical Superintendent and Master his administrative duties are considerable and involve much clerical work.

The Assistant Medical Officer.

This officer is non-resident.

Nursing Services.

The Charge Nurses rank as Sisters in charge of Wards and are paid accordingly. There are no Staff Nurses, Probationers who have passed their final examinations and are deemed suitable being promoted to the rank of Sister.

The Supply Services.

With regard to the supply services the Institution is one unit, and, with the exception of the kitchen accommodation, the provision made is satisfactory. The present central kitchen is small and poorly equipped, and to overcome these defects and to supply the needs of the patients methods have been adopted which are not in the best interests of the Hospital. The major portion of the hospital meals are in fact prepared and cooked in the separate Ward kitchens, and although it is necessary for Probationer Nurses to gain experience in sick cooking, the system in force is wasteful, and far too much of the Nurses' time is spent on work which should be carried out in a central kitchen.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

In certain respects the conditions at this Institution, particularly with regard to the Infirmary, are not satisfactory, the main defects being :—

- (1) Shortage of Medical Staff.
- (2) The non-employment of Staff Nurses.
- (3) Deficiencies in certain of the Special Departments :—
 - (a) Operating Theatre.
 - (b) X-ray Department.
 - (c) Electro-medical and Massage Department.
 - (d) Pathological services.
 - (e) Out-Patients Department (including ante-natal and post-natal clinics).
 - (f) Administrative Quarters.
 - (g) Unsuitable kitchen arrangements.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

1.—*Staff.*

- (a) It would appear to be a matter of some urgency to increase the Medical Staff. An Assistant Medical Officer, resident in the Institution, would relieve the Medical Superintendent of much routine work, and would enable him to devote more of his time to special cases and matters of administration. Quarters could be provided in Block G, the rooms in which are well adapted for the purpose. In order to attract the type of Officer required the salary should be at the rate of £250 per annum, with food and quarters.
- (b) A re-organisation of the Nursing Staff should be made, and as vacancies occur the position of Charge Nurse or Sister should be filled by a Staff Nurse, until five such appointments have been made. Only in very exceptional cases should a Nurse be appointed Sister unless she has had two years' experience as a Staff Nurse.

2.—*Supply Services.*

- (a) The present kitchen should be used to supply the needs of the Mental Wards and house portion of the Institution.
- (b) A new kitchen should be built to supply the Infirmary Wards.

3.—*Administrative and Special Departments.*

Administrative offices should be provided and the Special Departments extended and re-equipped.

The new construction required should take the form of centralised administrative and special departments, including in the latter new X-ray equipment and laboratory facilities.

The above report was considered by the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee and the recommendations of the County Medical Officer are being acted on.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.—There are 133 District Medical Officers appointed to attend those poor persons resident in the Administrative County area who require medical attendance. In some instances the District Medical Officer supplies the requisite medicines, etc., to those persons on his medical relief list, whilst other District Medical Officers issue a prescription which is presented to a local chemist. These prescriptions, together with the accounts for the medicines supplied, are forwarded by the Chemists to the Central Office. The County Medical Officer has made arrangements whereby all the prescriptions are priced by the pricing bureau of the Lancashire Insurance Committee before they are scheduled for payment.

SUPPLY OF DRUGS, DRESSINGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.—A duplicate requisition for all drugs and dressings which are ordered by the Public Assistance Institutions and Infirmarys is forwarded to the County Medical Officer. All medical and surgical appliances or repairs thereto are ordered by the Central Office. This method ensures uniformity of practice throughout the County, facilitates the provision of whatever is required, and gives the County Medical Officer complete supervision over the expenditure.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS, ETC.—Local Authorities are authorised under Section 67 of the Poor Law Act, 1930, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, to contribute by way of an annual subscription towards the support and maintenance of:—

- (a) Any Public Hospital or Infirmary for the reception of sick or infirm persons; or
- (b) Any Institution for blind or deaf and dumb persons or for persons suffering from any permanent or natural infirmity; or any Association for aiding such persons; or
- (c) Any Association for providing nurses or for aiding boys and girls in service; or
- (d) Any Society for the prevention of cruelty to children; or
- (e) Any other Institution which appears to the Council with the approval of the Minister to be calculated to render useful aid in the administration of relief of the poor;

provided that the foregoing shall not authorise any subscription to any Institution unless the Minister is satisfied that the persons receiving relief from the Council have, or could have, assistance therein in case of necessity.

The following statement sets out the subscriptions which are now being paid by the County Council to Voluntary Organisations, etc. :—

HOSPITAL OR ASSOCIATION.						SUBSCRIPTION.		
						£	s.	d.
Accrington Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	46	17	0
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	76	8	0
Barrow-in-Furness, North Lonsdale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	0
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	128	7	0
Blackpool Victoria Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	0
Bolton Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	0
Bootle Borough Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	0
Burnley Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	0
Bury Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	0
Chorley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	0
Colne, Hartley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	0
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	0
Fleetwood Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	0
Lancaster Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	0
Leigh Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	0
Liverpool Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	144	4	0
Lytham Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	135	9	0
„ St. Mary's Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	71	3	0
„ Royal Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	41	6	0
„ Ancoats Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	0
„ Hospital for Consumption	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	0
„ Royal Eye Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	31	11	0
„ Hospital for Incurables	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
„ Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	0
„ Hospital for Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	0
„ Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	0
„ Ear Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	0
„ Christie Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	0
„ Babies' Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
„ Bethesda Home...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
„ Radium Institute	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	0
Morecambe, Queen Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	0
Nelson, Reedyford Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	0
Oldham Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	51	17	0
Ormskirk Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	0
Preston Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	121	4	0
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	0
Rochdale Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	0
Salford Royal Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	0
Southport Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	0
Stretford Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	45	12	0
Ulverston and District Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	37	3	0
Warrington General Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	0
Waterloo Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	0
Wigan Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	89	19	0
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	52	0	0
						1,799	13	0
Nursing Associations	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	0	0
Other Associations	...	...	...	...	...	372	9	0
						£4,128	2	0

TUBERCULOSIS.—The Lancashire County Council, through the Tuberculosis Committee, has provided a complete scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis for the inhabitants of the Administrative County area.

The following statement is kindly supplied by Dr. G. Lissant Cox, the Central Tuberculosis Officer:—

Sanatoria and Hospitals.—Number of beds in sanatoria and hospitals occupied by County patients suffering from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, July, 1933:—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Sanatoria for early and intermediate cases ...	324	36	...	5	365
Training Colonies	4	...	6	1	11
Pulmonary Hospitals for advanced cases requiring isolation or nursing	275	3	...	...	278
General Hospitals and Infirmarys for surgical cases	1	...	6	3	10
Special Hospitals for surgical cases	22	3	91	135	251
Sanatoria and Hospitals taking observation cases	9	4	7	9	29
	635	46	110	153	944
	681		263		

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.—Twenty-four dispensaries have been established by the County Tuberculosis Committee, the dispensary areas covering the whole of the Administrative County. Details as to the situation of the premises, the medical and nursing staff, days and hours of sessions, etc., are given in Dr. Cox's Annual Report.

MATERNITY BEDS.—In the section of this report on Maternity and Child Welfare, reference is made on pages 190 and 193 to the facilities provided for maternity cases in the County Council scheme, and by the Local Authorities who themselves undertake maternity and child welfare work.

HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN.—The district reports state that hospital provision for children is available at Accrington (B), Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Chorley (B), Colne (B), Fleetwood, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Ormskirk, Ramsbottom, and Stretford. Other districts report that children are sent to general hospitals elsewhere, or to Public Institutions. The County Council arrangements for children are referred to on pages 56 and 193.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.—Institutional accommodation for these classes is stated to be available at Great Crosby (Nazareth House), Heywood (B) (Simpson Hill), Kirkham (Cottage Homes), Stretford (Galloway Homes), Tottington (Holly Mount), Waterloo-with-Seaforth (St. Mary's Home), and Blackburn (R) (Wilpshire). Accommodation for these classes of cases is available at all the Public Assistance Institutions.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—A list of the maternity and child welfare centres provided (a) by the County Council, and (b) by Local Sanitary Authorities, with the day and time they are open, is given on pages 182 and 191. Details as to the child welfare work carried out by the County Council Health Visitors are given on page 181.

Day Nurseries.—Day nurseries have been provided at Leyland (by the County Council) and at Morecambe and Heysham (B) (managed voluntarily).

School Clinics, &c.—(A) BY COUNTY AUTHORITY ; (B) BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—

(A). COUNTY SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.—The development of medical treatment has progressed still further, and since the last report additional Clinics have been opened at Thornton-le-Fylde, for the treatment of minor ailments, and at Droylsden for the treatment of defective vision.

The following is a list of the School Clinics open for treatment at the time of going to press, the kind of work which is undertaken in each being shown :—

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	... Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Nurse only.
			a.m. & p.m.	... Orthopædic	
	Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Surgeon attends second Tuesday in each month only.
			p.m.	... Orthopædic	
	Wed.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	
	Thurs.	...	p.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Ashton-under-Lyne (a)	Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	... Wed.	...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Wednesday in each month only.
Ashton-under-Lyne (b)	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only.
	... Mon.	}	p.m.	... Artificial light	... Doctor attends Tuesday and Friday only.
	... Tues.				
	... Wed.				
	... Thurs.				
Atherton	Fri.	...			
	... Mon.	...	p.m.	... Artificial light	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			p.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
			a.m.	... Artificial light	
Audenshaw	Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	... Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Wed.	...	a.m.	... Dental	
			p.m.	... Ophthalmic	
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
Burnley	Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	... Thurs.	...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	
Carnforth					... Surgeon attends second Thursday in each month only.
	... Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Open alternate weeks only.
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open first Thursday in each month only.
	Fri.	...	p.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Chadderton	... Wed.	...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Wednesday in each month only.
	Fri.	...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only.
Chorley (a)	... Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Wed.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Chorley (b)	... Mon.	{	2—3 p.m. Boys	} Artificial light	
	Wed.		3—4 p.m. Girls		
	Fri.				

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Crompton	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	...		p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
Dalton-in-Furness	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Dental	
	...		a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
Darwen	...	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Wednesday in each month only.
Davyhulme	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		p.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	...	Thurs. ...	p.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Droylsden	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...		p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Wed. ...	p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Fri. ...	p.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open monthly.
Earlestown	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Alternate weeks only.
	...		a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only. Alternate Mondays.
	...	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends alternate Tuesdays in each month.
	...	Wed. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...		a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...				
Fleetwood	...	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...		a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		a.m. & p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Friday in each month only.
	...		a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	...				
	...	Tues. ...	} a.m.	... Dental	
	...	Thurs. ...			
	...	Fri. ...			
Haydock	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...		p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only. Alternate weeks.
	...	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends alternate Tuesdays in each month.
	...	Wed. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	...		a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Horwich	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...		p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...		a.m.	... Artificial light	
	...	Wed. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open monthly.
	...		a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Wednesday in each month only. Nurse attends first and fourth Wednesdays.
	...				
	...	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...		p.m.	... Dental	
	...	Sat. ...	a.m.	... Artificial light	

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Irlam ...	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Thursday in each month only.
Kearsley ...	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
		p.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Nurse only.
	Wed. ...	p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Wednesday in each month only.
Lancaster ...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Tuesday, alternate months. Nurse attends alternate Tuesdays.
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	... Open by arrangement when sufficient number of cases for treatment. Day changed to Monday during summer months.
	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
		p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Monday in each month only.
Leyland ...		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
Litherland ...	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
		p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends second Wednesday in each month only.
Littleborough ...	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
		a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Nurse only.
		p.m.	...	Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Milnrow ...	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
Nelson ...	Fri. ...	p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Friday (a.m.) in each month only.
Ormskirk (a) ...	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Medical Officer attends alternate weeks only. (Re-dressings by Hospital staff each day).
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.	
Ormskirk (b)	...	Tues.	...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only, except second Tuesday in each month.
		Fri.	...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Friday in each month only.
Orrell	...	Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
				a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Fri.	...	p.m.	... Ophthalmic	
Oswaldtwistle	...	Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
		Tues.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
		Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Padiham	...	Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Open every third week.
		Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
				p.m.	... Ophthalmic	
		Thurs.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Prescot	...	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	...	Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
				a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
				p.m.	... Ophthalmic	
Preston	...	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments		... Open first and last Wednesday in each month only.
				a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
				a.m. & p.m.	... Orthopædic	
		Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Orthopædic	
Ramsbottom	...	Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
		Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Open alternate weeks only.
		Wed.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Fri.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	
				a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Rawtenstall	...	Wed.	...	a.m.	... Orthopædic		... Surgeon attends fourth Wednesday in each month only.
Rishton	...	Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
				a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Open alternate weeks only.
		Tues.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	
				a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Wed.	...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	
	Thurs.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental		
Rochdale	...	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Surgeon attends each week.
				p.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.		Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Royton ...	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Skelmersdale ...	Wed. ...	p.m.	... Inspection	
Thornton-le-Fylde	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Tyldesley	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m. p.m.	... Dental ... Orthopædic	... Nurse only.
	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends second Wednesday in each month only.
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m. p.m.	... Dental ... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
Ulverston	Mon. ...	a.m. a.m. & p.m.	... Minor ailments ... Dental	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Tues. ...	p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Third Tuesday alternate months.
	Wed. ...	a.m. a.m.	... Minor ailments ... Dental	
	Thurs. ...	a.m. p.m.	... Ophthalmic ... Dental	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Walkden	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m. p.m.	... Dental ... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
Westhoughton	Mon. ...	a.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Minor ailments	
	Tues. ...	p.m.	... Artificial light	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Ophthalmic	... Open every fourth Wednesday only.
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m. p.m.	... Dental ... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Fri. ...	a.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Artificial light	
Whitefield	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m. a.m.	... Dental ... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Thursday in each month only.
	Fri. ...	a.m. p.m.	... Ophthalmic ... Minor ailments	... Open alternate weeks only. ... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Whitworth	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Wigan ...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Monday in each month only.

Attendances.—The following table shows the number of attendances made at the various School Clinics during the year 1932 :—

NAME OF CLINIC.	MINOR AILMENTS.				DENTAL.			OPHTHALMIC.		ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.	
	Children of School Age.		Children under 5 and not at School.		Children of School Age.	Children under 5 and not at School.	Nursing and Expectant Mothers.	Children of School Age.	Children under 5 and not at School.	Children of School Age.	Children under 5 and not at School.
	Treatment.	Inspection.	Treatment.	Inspection.							
Ashton-in-Makerfield	2,107	1,020	8	5	1,992	...	...	885	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	205
Atherton ...	586	629	...	2	1,296	13	...	...	...	790	1,244
Audenshaw ...	1,982	906	43	42	1,904	26	1	402	24	...	...
Carnforth ...	364	217	39	11	764	2	42	139	7	...	...
Chorley ...	815	238	78	18	1,500	...	1	209	7	521	161
Crompton ...	1,278	777	9	22	1,271	8	...	465	9	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness ...	2,601	357	176	13	1,068	24	70	195	12	...	...
Davyhulme ...	489	973	4	16	1,692	37	5	280	17	...	...
Droylsden ...	1,289	290	37	14	581	9	...	...	...	...	...
Earlestown ...	1,342	406	5	...	1,186	10	4	293	4	...	...
Fleetwood ...	3,777	344	165	28	2,937	21	35	515	158	...	...
Great Crosby ...	...	...	...	...	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haydock ...	1,634	244	12	2	634	30	38	429	36	...	...
Horwich ...	2,816	663	...	...	1,156	5	23	266	...	954	...
Irlam ...	1,277	360	13	4	1,771	37	16	549	24	...	...
Kearsley ...	2,224	571	35	...	1,743	18	13	825	21	...	...
Lancaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Leyland ...	5,303	378	471	67	1,793	11	15	507	14	...	...
Litherland ...	2,912	964	69	22	1,638	64	60	1,126	48	...	...
Littleborough ...	2,118	459	19	25	917	11	4	438	68	...	...
Milnrow ...	1,386	159	40	9	612	3	2	...	...	...	...
Ormskirk ...	2,947	78	41	...	685	12	6	...	...	...	...
Orrell ...	1,412	646	5	1	904	7	17	450	21	...	...
Oswaldtwistle ...	1,706	299	16	9	1,227	1	18	259	4	...	...
Padiham ...	1,162	179	47	1	1,687	...	...	116	18	...	...
Prescot ...	1,851	1,577	137	58	2,099	108	167	241	13	...	...
Ramsbottom ...	1,139	275	7	7	1,523	4	1	375	1	...	...
Rishton ...	2,064	275	70	23	1,747	4	...	437	6	...	...
Rochdale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	30	...	...
Royton ...	4,169	1,182	...	...	1,316	1	...	457	4	...	...
Thornton-le-Fylde ...	303	30	86	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyldesley ...	1,072	600	2	5	2,037	7	...	673	...	...	...
Ulverston ...	2,724	466	270	41	1,419	25	59	287	56	...	...
Walkden ...	1,114	375	...	4	1,725	3	1	300	...	...	...
Westhoughton ...	985	414	...	...	1,537	21	9	225	...	318	...
Whitefield ...	1,863	483	...	...	2,463	16	12	651	21	...	...
Whitworth ...	1,666	264	32	19	658	7	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62,567	17,098	1,936	471	48,546	545	620	12,196	623	3,072	1,610

Number of attendances made by children of school age ... 143,479

Number of attendances made by Child Welfare cases ... 5,803

Total ... 149,282

Hospital Treatment.—Arrangements have been made with the following Hospitals etc., for the treatment of specified classes of defect, those marked with an asterisk being new arrangements made during the year:—

Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary	...	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, operative treatment of squint, X-ray treatment of ringworm.
*Ashton-under-Lyne Clinic (Secondary School cases)	...	Refractions, teeth.
Blackburn Royal Infirmary	...	Tonsils and adenoids, X-ray treatment of ringworm, refractions, *operative treatment of squint.
Bolton Infirmary	... ..	Refractions, tonsils and adenoids, X-ray treatment of ringworm, operative treatment of squint.
Burnley Victoria Hospital	...	Refractions, tonsils and adenoids, operative treatment of squint.
Bury Infirmary	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, operative treatment of squint, X-ray treatment of ringworm.
Colne Hartley Hospital	... ..	Refractions, tonsils and adenoids, operative treatment of squint.
Darwen Clinic (Secondary School cases)	... ..	Refractions, teeth.
Davyhulme Park Hospital	...	Tonsils and adenoids.
Fleetwood Hospital	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids.
Lancaster Royal Infirmary	...	Tonsils and adenoids.
Leigh Borough Clinic	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids.
Liverpool Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary (Myrtle Street)	...	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, operative treatment of squint.
Liverpool St. Paul's Eye Hospital	...	Operative treatment of squint.
Manchester Ancoats Hospital	...	Aural cases (operative treatment), tonsils and adenoids, crippling defects.
*Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Disease	...	X-ray treatment of ringworm.
Morecambe Clinic (Secondary School cases)	... ..	Refractions, teeth.
Oldham Royal Infirmary	... ..	Refractions, operative treatment of squint, X-ray treatment of ringworm, tonsils and adenoids.
Ormskirk General Hospital	...	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, eye operations.
Preston Royal Infirmary	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids, X-ray treatment of ringworm, refractions, operative treatment of squint, aural treatment.
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital	...	Tonsils and adenoids.
Rawtenstall Clinic	... ..	Minor ailments, teeth, refractions.
St. Helens, Peasley Cross Hospital	...	Refractions, operative treatment of squint, tonsils and adenoids.
Southport Infirmary (Pilkington Road)	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids.
Stretford Clinic (Secondary School cases)	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, aural treatment, teeth.
Ulverston Cottage Hospital	...	Tonsils and adenoids.
Warrington Infirmary	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids, refractions, operative treatment of squint.
Whiston Infirmary	... ..	Operative treatment of squint.
Widnes Accident Hospital	...	Tonsils and adenoids.
Wigan Royal Infirmary	... ..	Tonsils and adenoids.
Wigan (Tower Buildings)	... ..	Refractions.

The following statement shows the number of individual children who received treatment under the Hospital scheme of the Lancashire County Council during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1932 :—

Disease or Defect.	Elementary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Child Welfare.	Total.
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1,994	15	97	2,106
Defective Vision	704	69	19	792
Squint	52	1	1	54
Aural	2	...	...	2
Ringworm	31	...	1	32
Teeth	9	22	...	31

The following table shows the number of cases treated at each Hospital or Infirmary with which the Lancashire County Council has made arrangements :—

Hospital, Infirmary, or Treatment Centre.	Tonsils and Adenoids.			Defective Vision.			Squint.			Aural.			Ringworm.			Teeth.		
	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.
Ancoats	74	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne	70	1	2	17	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne Clinic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blackburn	107	...	3	26	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bolton	271	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnley	23	...	1	52	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bury	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Colne	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwen ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Davyhulme	177	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleetwood	161	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leigh	94	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool Eye, Ear and Throat	89	1	5	4	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool St. Paul's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester and Salford ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Macclesfield ... ..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Oldham	56	...	8	59	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsbottom	107	...	10	119	8	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochdale	191	1	9	226	1	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Ramsbottom	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawtenstall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Routhport	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Helens	288	...	13	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stretford ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Thursford	85	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varrington	86	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidnes	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	43	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Bywater ... ..	...	...	...	123	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Holmes ... ..	...	...	...	51	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1994	15	97	704	69	19	52	1	1	2	...	...	31	...	1	9	22	...

MINOR AILMENTS.

These include such defects as running ears, external eye disease, skin diseases, etc., and treatment for them is available for approximately 90,000 children. The number of individual children who received treatment under the County scheme during the year was 11,543.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Arrangements are now in force with the following Hospitals and Clinics for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids :—Ancoats Hospital, Manchester; Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary; Blackburn Royal Infirmary; Bolton Infirmary; Burnley Victoria Hospital; Bury Infirmary; Davyhulme Park Hospital; Fleetwood Hospital; Hartley Hospital, Colne; Lancaster Royal Infirmary; Leigh Borough Clinic; Myrtle Street Hospital, Liverpool; Oldham

Royal Infirmary; Ormskirk Cottage Hospital; Peasley Cross Hospital, St. Helens; Preston Royal Infirmary; Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital; Southport Infirmary; Stretford Clinic; Ulverston Cottage Hospital; Warrington Infirmary; Widnes Accident Hospital; Wigan Royal Infirmary.

During the year the number of elementary school children who received operative treatment for this condition was 2,157, of whom 1,994 were treated under the County scheme.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The treatment of tuberculous school children is in the hands of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Lancashire County Council, and all cases for treatment are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for the area concerned.

VISION.

The treatment of defects of vision is undertaken either in the Eye Departments of General Hospitals or in the Eye Departments of the County's own Clinics. In the former case it is undertaken by the Specialist Staff of the Hospital; in the latter case by part-time Visiting Specialists. Arrangements have been made with the following Hospitals:—Ashton-under-Lyne; Blackburn; Bolton; Burnley; Bury; Colne; Oldham; Ormskirk; Preston; St. Helens; Warrington; Whiston; Liverpool, Myrtle Street Eye and Ear, and St. Paul's Eye; Wigan (Tower Buildings); also at the following Clinics:—Ashton-under-Lyne; Darwen; Morecambe; Stretford.

Visiting Specialists attend the County's School Clinics in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Audenshaw, Carnforth, Chorley, Crompton, Dalton-in-Furness, Davyhulme, Droylsden, Earlestown, Fleetwood, Haydock, Horwich, Irlam, Kearsley, Lancaster, Leyland, Litherland, Littleborough, Orrell, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Prescott, Ramsbottom, Rishton, Rochdale, Royton, Tyldesley, Ulverston, Walkden, Westhoughton, Whitefield, and Wigan.

The number of children for whom Specialist eye treatment is available is approximately 121,000. The number of elementary school children who received treatment for defective vision or squint was 6,804, of whom 6,612 were dealt with under the County scheme.

Arrangements have also been made with certain firms of opticians, in connection with each Ophthalmic Clinic or Hospital, to supply spectacles at a fixed low charge. In necessitous cases the charge is reduced or remitted altogether. The number of children who either purchased glasses or received free spectacles under this scheme was 4,076.

In one area a local charity has arranged for the treatment of visual defect in elementary school children, and provides spectacles free of charge to every child requiring them.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The dental staff now consists of sixteen full-time and one part-time dental surgeons, each assisted by a nurse or dental attendant. Dental Clinics have been established in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Atherton, Audenshaw, Carnforth, Chorley, Crompton, Dalton-in-Furness, Davyhulme, Droylsden, Earlestown, Fleetwood, Great Crosby, Haydock, Horwich, Irlam, Kearsley, Leyland, Litherland, Littleborough, Milnrow, Ormskirk, Orrell, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Prescott, Ramsbottom, Rishton, Royton, Tyldesley, Ulverston, Walkden, Westhoughton, Whitefield, and Whitworth.

These Clinics serve schools with an average attendance of approximately 76,000 children. The number of elementary children who received treatment during the year was 28,491.

Apart from routine work, the dentists treat the following classes:—

- (a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers, on the recommendation of the Medical Officers;
- (b) Children under school age, similarly;
- (c) Casuals.

Casuals are of three classes:—

- (a) Urgent cases, e.g. toothache, dental abscess;
- (b) Cases where the mouth has to be put into a clean condition previous to operation for tonsils and adenoids;
- (c) Cases in which the Medical Officer requests that dental treatment should be given for some other medical reason.

During the year 61,869 children were inspected by dentists : of these 45,623, or 73·7 per cent., were found to require treatment, and of those needing treatment 62·4 per cent. actually obtained it, as against the percentages of 78·2 per cent. and 68·8 per cent. respectively for the previous year.

	Total Inspections.	Percentage needing Treatment.	Percentage of those in previous Column actually treated.
1925	10,458	81·3	75·8
1926	18,676	80·7	77·3
1927	25,434	78·7	78·8
1928	34,037	74·6	67·2
1929	40,053	78·5	64·1
1930	46,550	77·0	66·1
1931	49,025	78·2	68·8
1932	61,869	73·7	62·4

In most of the areas for which dental inspection is available all age groups are now undergoing routine examination, rather more than half the elementary school population being covered. The table above shows the number of inspections, the percentages of those needing treatment and the percentages of the latter who actually obtained treatment during the last eight years. As each year has seen the influx of a new group, namely, the group aged 5 and 6 years, it is obvious that the condition of this group with regard to its dental state will influence the percentage of children needing treatment, diminishing the percentage if the teeth of the new group are in good order and increasing it if the teeth are in a worse condition than those of other entrants of previous years, other things being equal. The above figures include the special cases numbering 4,000-5,000 each year, and, if these are excluded, having been in most cases urgently recommended for treatment which has been carried out immediately, the corresponding percentages relating to the routine inspections can be calculated. The figures thus obtained show, in the first place, that there is little variation in the percentages of children undergoing routine examination and requiring treatment from year to year; they are all in the neighbourhood of 70-75 per cent. Whether due to imperfect tooth formation or subsequent destruction of enamel, or a combination of both, the same causes appear to be still at work, and the results in figures show little, if any, alteration by the introduction of the fresh groups in each year.

In the second place, the consent to treatment in the routine groups is disappointing. These consents have been given in the last few years in 58-65 per cent. of routine inspections recommended for treatment. The withholding of consent increases the likelihood of caries in the other teeth and the progress of caries in the teeth already affected. When a septic condition has been set up it is too late to save the teeth, and delayed action is a detriment to the child's health and a source of interference with the normal working of the dental scheme.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

Clinics have been established at Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Chorley, Horwich, and Westhoughton for the treatment by artificial light of certain children in sub-normal health, and during the year 195 children received this form of treatment, making 4,680 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of administrative procedures for the prevention of infectious disease the most important are :—

- 1.—The exclusion of children suffering from, or showing symptoms suggestive of, infectious disease, or who may, it is feared, develop disease after exposure to infection ;
- 2.—The closure of schools or of departments of schools.

During 1932 it was found necessary to close 69 schools on account of the prevalence of infectious disease. Every endeavour has again been made by the Assistant County Medical Officers to work in close co-operation with the local Medical Officers of Health whenever the closure of a school or department was in question.

The following tables show the number of schools which were closed in the County Elementary Education area during the year and the causes of closure :

*No. of Schools Closed during 1932 by the Sanitary Authority
(Article 22 of the Code).*

Measles and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles and Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever and Sore Throats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									50

*No. of Schools Closed during 1932 by the School Medical Officer
(Article 23 (b) of the Code).*

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles, Mumps and Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles, Mumps and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
									19

Frequently requests are made that a school should be closed because the attendance has fallen considerably. The necessity for closure is not always obvious, for in Urban areas the children have opportunities of meeting in other places than the school.

In such cases, however, the School Medical Officer is empowered, under the Education Act, 1921 (Admin. Memo. No. 51, Art. 15), to give certificates to any school or department where the attendance, on account of the occurrence of infectious disease, has fallen below 60 per cent. of the number of children on the register.

The number of such certificates given during 1932 was 410.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—The new schools provided by the County have every facility for a healthy school life which could be demanded reasonably. The older schools, admittedly, are in a much inferior position, but even here the correct use of whatever facilities exist can make up for many deficiencies. A clean, dustless school, with proper spacing of the children, is of great assistance in the prevention of infection, coupled with the intelligent observation of slightly ailing children and the rigid exclusion, for an adequate period, of those known to convey infection, e.g. cases of "sore throat." Too great a reliance is frequently placed upon chemical disinfection of the school premises, whereas, in fact, the sources of infection are not in the inanimate objects in the school, but in the persons actually in attendance.

Reports are received at every inspection of any defects found in the premises.

(B). **LOCAL SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.**—Outside the area of the Administrative County for Elementary Education, i.e. the County School Medical area, there are the 19 Non-County Boroughs, and the following eight Urban Districts: Chadderton, Farnworth, Hindley, Ince-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, and Waterloo-with-Seaforth. In each of these areas a school clinic has been established.

Artificial Light Clinics.—The local reports of Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Haslingden (B), Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Middleton (B), Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Westhoughton, Widnes (B), etc., state that an artificial light clinic has been established or is available. In addition, there are the clinics established under the County Council's tuberculosis scheme.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.—Particulars of the County Council scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases and a list of the Treatment Centres are given on pages 164 to 170.

Ambulance Facilities.—In almost every County district ambulance facilities are available both for infectious cases and for non-infectious and accident cases, and in the majority of districts for maternity cases, as will be seen below :—

			For infectious cases— No. of Districts.	For non- infectious and accident cases— No. of Districts.	For Maternity cases No. of Districts.
Motor Vehicle	...	...	105	112	80
Horse	..	...	10	1	—
Nil	...	...	1	3	36

Vaccination.—THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867–1907.—THE VACCINATION ORDER, 1930.—Under Section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1929, from the appointed day, *the 1st April, 1930*, the functions relating to vaccination, formerly discharged by Poor Law Authorities, shall be discharged by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs as functions relating to public health.

The County Council resolved that these functions be carried out under the direction and control of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

The law relating to vaccination is contained in the Vaccination Acts 1867, 1871, 1874, 1898, and 1907. The Vaccination Order, 1930, rescinded from the 1st April, 1930, all the previous Vaccination Orders.

The Vaccination Acts require that every child shall be vaccinated within six months of birth, but parents may claim exemption by making a statutory declaration of conscientious objection before the child attains the age of four months, while vaccination may be postponed by a medical certificate. The Acts also provide for any person to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated by the public vaccinator of the district free of cost.

The vaccination service of the Administrative County was taken over by the County Council on the 1st April, 1930, in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1929, and at the present time (August, 1933) there are 139 Public Vaccinators and 55 Vaccination Officers functioning in the County area. The names of these officers and their respective areas follow on pages 64 to 69. The vaccination areas are coterminous with registration districts or sub-districts. On the change-over from the Boards of Guardians to the County Council there was no break in the continuity of public vaccination, and as the Law as to Vaccination remains unaltered, the work is proceeding practically on the same lines as before the transfer. Certain adjustments of areas may be necessary on completion of the review of registration districts under Section 24 of the Local Government Act, 1929, and the general review of County districts under Section 46.

NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS, AND RE-VACCINATIONS, EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES, ETC.—The Minister of Health, through the Registrar-General, requested that a Return, Form M379, be supplied relating to vaccination, etc., of children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1931, and another Return, Form M379a, as to the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year ended 30th September, 1932.

The tables M379 and M379a are given herewith. From the former, relating to the year 1931, it will be noted that of the 24,614 births included in the return, the number which at the time the return was made, had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 7,854 (being 31·9 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died un-vaccinated was 1,133 (or 4·6 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining children 110 (or 0·4 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 220 (or 0·8 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; and 14,015 (or 56·9 per cent.) in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection were received; leaving 1,282 (or 5·2 per cent.) as “removed,” “not traced,” or otherwise not accounted for. If from the births included in the return the deaths that took place before vaccination be first deducted, it appears that, of the surviving 23,481 children, there were registered at the time of the return 33·4 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·4 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 0·9 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement, and 59·6 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination had been obtained, leaving 5·4 per cent. as at the time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The tables following show the position in regard to vaccination in the Administrative County and in the various divisions. The percentage of successful vaccinations in the County area is still declining and in the latest year for which vaccination statistics are available the percentage was only 33·4. Conversely the percentage of statutory declarations is increasing and has now reached 59·6 per cent. of the total births.

There is a wide variation in the number of vaccinations in the County divisions, for example, in the Ulverston area the percentage of successful vaccinations to total births was 68·4, 64·9 in the Ormskirk area, 61·1 in Prescot area, whilst in the Ashton-under-Lyne area the percentage was only 13·7, and in the Haslingden area 14·9.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1931.

RETURN respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1931, inclusive.

Ministry of Health Form M. 379.

	Guardians' Committees Areas.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered 1st Jan., 1931.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1933, in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheet), viz.						No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1933, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of:			Number of these Births remaining in the "Vacc. Reg." not temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vacc. of Children under 14 received during 1932.	(See Footnote).	No. of Statutory Declarations of Objections received by V.O. during 1932.
			Col. I. Successfully Vacc.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations.	(See footnote).	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to District V.O.'s of which have been applied.	Removal to places unknown and Cases not found.				
				Ineligible of Vacc.	Had Small-pox.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13
1	Ulverston	509	336	3	—	142	9	18	6	—	1	3	347	15	142
2	Lancaster	1,228	711	2	—	402	1	46	16	13	15	23	716	26	344
3	Fylde and Garstang	1,312	395	16	—	612	3	51	7	11	65	245	311	26	531
4	Preston and Chorley	1,850	735	15	—	857	—	102	34	15	46	46	683	28	858
5	Blackburn and Clitheroe	1,182	346	6	—	751	1	58	9	2	2	8	413	16	730
6	Burnley	1,245	195	2	—	988	—	52	3	4	—	1	227	12	1,034
7	Haslingden	1,298	185	7	—	1,018	2	60	2	1	5	20	180	20	987
8	Ormskirk	1,579	993	19	—	437	1	51	7	14	36	22	1,200	237	416
9	Wigan	1,938	497	5	—	1,205	1	84	34	3	42	68	497	10	1,208
10	Bolton	1,431	417	4	—	895	1	80	7	20	5	3	443	18	946
11	Rochdale and Bury	2,112	363	7	—	1,515	—	86	7	34	48	52	454	108	1,449
12	Prescot	1,376	810	2	—	461	—	51	16	13	16	7	924	57	455
13	Leigh	2,283	594	3	—	1,495	—	145	8	14	12	12	613	34	1,396
14	Barton-upon-Irwell	2,549	951	1	—	1,181	—	132	31	23	32	198	1,049	75	1,161
15	Oldham	1,118	205	3	—	826	—	53	19	9	1	2	270	6	849
16	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,604	211	15	—	1,230	1	64	14	16	18	36	277	52	1,158
Administrative County Totals ...		24,614	7,854	110	—	14,015	20	1,133	220	192	344	746	8,604	740	13,664

NOTE.—(a) Total of Cols. 3 to 11 agree with Col. 2. Children successfully vaccinated after declaration of conscientious objection included in Col. 6. The number of such cases inserted in Col. 6a.

(b) Figures in Cols. 2 to 11 do not include re-registered births or cases of children.

* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of children under 14 actually received during year including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given include the Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts. Number of Certificates for 1932 sent to other

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Ministry of Health Form M.379a.

VACCINATION.—Year ended 30th September, 1932.

RETURN showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1932 :—

Guardians' Committees Areas.	Number of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons :—			Number of successful Re-vaccinations, <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.
	Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
No.				
1. Ulverston	239	9	248	11
2. Lancaster	482	24	506	7
3. Fylde and Garstang	217	14	231	14
4. Preston and Chorley	431	20	451	4
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	292	9	301	6
6. Burnley	125	49	174	8
7. Haslingden	125	41	166	40
8. Ormskirk	784	54	838	46
9. Wigan	415	5	420	4
10. Bolton	296	23	319	4
11. Rochdale and Bury	256	19	275	10
12. Prescott	743	22	765	8
13. Leigh	516	29	545	15
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	712	27	739	13
15. Oldham	204	10	214	8
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	178	14	192	15
Administrative County Totals ...	6,015	369	6,384	213

Total Births "registered" in Administrative County—

Year ended 31st December, 1931	25,014
Year ended 31st December, 1932	24,239

Reference to Table M.379, page 62, will show the number of successful vaccinations, number of certificates of exemptions, etc., in the year 1931, in the various County areas. The statement below shows these figures in percentages to total live births after deducting the number of children who died un-vaccinated before the date of the return. For comparison the percentages for 1929 and 1930 are also given :—

Areas.	Percentage of successful vaccinations.				Percentage of statutory declarations.		
	1929	1930	1931		1929	1930	1931
1. Ulverston	71.0	74.1	68.4	...	24.0	22.0	28.9
2. Lancaster	67.7	62.8	60.1	...	28.3	30.6	34.0
3. Fylde and Garstang	33.5	25.6	24.1	...	44.5	51.9	48.5
4. Preston and Chorley	46.4	41.9	42.0	...	44.2	48.4	49.0
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	37.9	35.3	30.7	...	59.0	61.5	66.8
6. Burnley	16.7	14.6	16.3	...	82.2	84.4	82.8
7. Haslingden	15.9	14.0	14.9	...	80.4	83.6	82.2
8. Ormskirk	64.3	66.8	64.9	...	28.2	26.1	28.5
9. Wigan	32.5	25.7	26.8	...	61.3	66.2	64.9
10. Bolton	34.4	31.4	30.8	...	62.5	66.5	66.2
11. Rochdale and Bury	23.6	20.2	17.9	...	68.5	71.7	74.7
12. Prescott	68.3	66.9	61.1	...	27.8	29.6	34.7
13. Leigh	32.8	30.0	27.7	...	64.4	67.0	69.9
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	43.3	41.2	39.3	...	42.7	46.0	48.8
15. Oldham	24.2	22.8	19.2	...	72.8	74.3	77.5
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	16.4	13.6	13.7	...	74.8	78.2	79.8
Administrative County ...	38.0	34.9	33.4	...	54.9	58.1	59.6

PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND VACCINATION OFFICERS.

August, 1933.

ULVERSTON. AREA No. 1.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
W. G. Southern ...	Broughton West, Angerton, Dunnerdale with Seathwaite, Kirkby Ireleth.	J. Swainson ...	Blawith, Claife, Coniston, Hawkshead, Satterthwaite, Skelwith, Subberthwaite, Torver, Angerton, Broughton West, Dunnerdale with Seathwaite, Kirkby Ireleth.
W. R. Penny ...	Blawith, Haverthwaite (part), Egton-w-Newland, Lowick, Subberthwaite, Lands common to Lowick and Subberthwaite.		
W. E. L. Allen...	Claife, Hawkshead, Satterthwaite.		
R. F. C. H. Buchanan...	Coniston, Skelwith, Torver.		
F. J. Charlton ...	Lower Allithwaite, Upper Allithwaite, Broughton East, Cartmell Fell, Grange, Lower Holker, Upper Holker, Haverthwaite (part), Staveley.	W. Dickinson ...	Lower Allithwaite, Upper Allithwaite, Broughton East, Cartmell Fell, Grange, Lower Holker, Upper Holker, Haverthwaite (part), Staveley.
R. H. Fothergill ...	Aldingham, Dalton, Urswick, Lands common to Aldingham and Urswick.	T. T. Woodburn ...	Aldingham, Dalton, Urswick, Lands common to Aldingham and Urswick.
A. G. Petrie ...	Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Pennington, Ulverston.	W. Walker ...	Ulverston, Colton, Egton, Lowick, Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Pennington, Lands common to Lowick and Haverthwaite, Subberthwaite (part).
G. W. Christie ...	Ulverston Poor Law Inst.		

LANCASTER. AREA No. 2.

L. Mather ...	Heaton-w-Oxcliffe, Lancaster B., Middleton, Overton, Lancaster Institution.	Miss A. Dunderdale ...	Lancaster B, Aldcliffe, Ashton-w-Stodday, Cockerham, Cockersand Abbey, Ellet, Over Wyresdale, Scotforth, Thurnham.
F. W. Moss ...	Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton-w-Lindeth (except Dudley), Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne.	A. Ayer ...	Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Heaton-w-Oxcliffe, Middleton, Overton, Morecambe and Heysham B., Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Slyne-w-Hest, Warton - w - Lindeth, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne.
B. W. Hogarth ...	Morecambe and Heysham B.		
E. S. Jackson, junr. ...	Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Dudley (part of Warton), Borwick, Halton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet.		
W. Boys-Stones ...	Aldcliffe, Ashton-w-Stodday, Cockerham, Cockersand Abbey, Ellet, Over Wyresdale, Scotforth, Thurnham.		
B. J. Acheson ...	Caton, Cloughton, Gressingham, Hornby, Melling, Roeburndale, Tatham, Wennington, Wray, Cantsfield, Arkholme, Quernmore, Lunesdale Institution.	W. Danson ...	Lunesdale R.
R. G. Mathews ...	Burrow-w-Burrow, Ireby, Leck, Tunstall, Whittington.		

FYLDE AND GARSTANG. AREA No. 3.

R. Thursz ...	Marton.	J. A. Jump ...	Marton.
J. Wylie ...	Fleetwood.	J. Cardwell ...	Fleetwood, Carleton, Elswick, Hardhorn-w-Newton, Poulton, Singleton, Thornton Cleveleys, Little Eccleston-w-Larbreck.
J. K. Thomas ...	Poulton, Carleton, Singleton, Elswick, Hardhorn-w-Newton, Little Eccleston-w-Larbreck.		

FYLDE AND GARSTANG. AREA No. 3—*continued*.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
A. H. Penistan ...	Thornton Cleveleys.		
W. Haddow ...	Medlar-w-Wesham, Freckleton, Kirkham, Clifton-w-Salwick, Newton-w-Scales, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Ribby-w-Wrea, Plumpton, Weeton-w-Preese, Greenhalgh-w-Thistleton.	J. P. Langley ...	Kirkham, Medlar-w-Wesham, Freckleton, Clifton-w-Salwick, Newton-w-Scales, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Ribby-w-Wrea, Plumpton, Weeton-w-Preese, Greenhalgh-w-Thistleton.
H. M. Coope ...	Lytham St. Anne's B, Bryning-w-Kellamergh, Westby, Warton.	R. J. Waring ...	Lytham St. Anne's B., Bryning-w-Kellamergh, Westby, Warton.
H. R. Parkinson ...	Wesham Institution, Kirkham Cottage Homes.		
N. R. Usher ...	Barnacre-w-Bonds, Bleasdale, Cabus, Cloughton, Cleveleys, Forton, Garstang, Holleth, Nateby, Nether Wyresdale, Winmarleigh, Garstang Institution.	W. H. Barton ...	Garstang R., Preesall.
A. Gibb ...	Bilsborrow, Catterall, Gt. Eccleston, Kirkland, Inskip-w-Sowerby, Myerscough, Upper Rawcliffe-w-Tarnacre.		
S. A. Nield-Faulkner ...	Hambleton, Out Rawcliffe, Pilling, Stalmine-w-Staynall, Preesall.		

PRESTON AND CHORLEY. AREA No. 4.

D. J. Davies ...	Samlesbury, Cuerdale, Ribbles-ton.	H. Smith ...	Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale, Preston R.
R. Slater ...	Barton, Broughton, Fulwood, Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam, Woodplumpton.		
E. W. Johnson ...	Dutton, Ribchester, Dilworth, Alston, Hothersall, Grim-sargh, Elston, Haigh-ton, Whittingham, Goos-nargh, Ribchester Institu-tion.		
S. Sharples ...	Farington, Little Hoole, Much Hoole, Hutton, Howick, Longton, Penwortham, Walton-le-Dale.		
J. Rigby ...	Chorley B., Charnock Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Welch Whittle.	T. Clare ...	Chorley B., Chorley R., Croston, Leyland, Withnell, Adlington.
C. M. Willmott ...	Leyland, Cuerden, Euxton.		
C. Peddie ...	Clayton-le-Woods, Brindle, Heapey, Whittle-le-Woods.		
T. W. P. Leighton ...	Hoghton, Wheelton, Withnell.		
W. Taylor ...	Croston, Bretherton, Eccles-ton, Heskin, Mawdesley, Ulmes Walton.		
W. C. Rigby ...	Rivington, Adlington, Ander-ton, Anglezarke, Heath Charnock.		
W. Warburton ...	Chorley Institution, Chil-dren's Homes.		
W. N. Chisholm ...	Fulwood Institution.		

BLACKBURN AND CLITHEROE. AREA No. 5.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
D. O'Driscoll	Balderstone, Mellor, Clayton-le-Dale, Osbaldeston, Ramsgrave.	G. G. Dickinson	Blackburn R., Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Darwen B., Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle, Rishton.
J. T. T. Ramsay	Livesey, Pleasington, Witton.		
W. A. Smith	Darwen B., Tockholes, Eccleshill, Yate and Pickup Bank.		
P. H. Stewart	Church and Oswaldtwistle.		
J. P. Davidson	Clayton-le-Moors.		
J. Ferguson	Rishton.		
J. K. Cumming	Great Harwood.		
H. B. Lawrie	Billington, Dinckley, Salesbury, Wilshire, Little Mitton, Henthorn and Coldcoats, Pendleton, Whalley, Wiswell.	J. Peters	Little Mitton, Pendleton, Whalley, Wiswell.
L. Patchett	Aighton, Bailey, Chaigley, Chipping, Little Bowland, Leagram, Thornton-w-Wheatley.	Mrs. A. Rawcliffe	Aighton, Bailey, Chaigley, Chipping, Little Bowland, Leagram, Thornton-w-Wheatley.
W. E. Barker	Chatburn, Clitheroe B., Downham, Mearley, Twiston, Worston.	Mrs. M. A. Hargreaves	Chatburn, Clitheroe B., Downham, Mearley, Twiston, Worston.
J. S. Cooper	Clitheroe Institution.		

BURNLEY. AREA No. 6.

G. Young	Briercliffe, Cliviger, Worsthorne-w-Hurstwood.	J. Clegg	Burnley R., Barrowford, Brierfield, Colne B., Nelson B., Padiham, Trawden.
J. Haworth	Dunnoekshaw, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill.		
W. Jackson	Barley, Barrowford, Blacko, Brierfield, Goldshaw, Higham, Nelson B., Old Laund, Roughlee, Wheatley Carr Booth, Reedley Hallows.		
A. W. Eadie	Colne B., Foulridge, Trawden.		
J. W. J. Forsythe	Altham, Hapton, Northtown, Padiham, Read, Salsden, Simonstone.		

HASLINGDEN. AREA No. 7.

D. G. Paterson	Accrington B. No. 1.	J. Parkinson	Accrington B.
A. P. Hall	Accrington B. No. 2.		
J. P. Brown	Bacup B. (3 Wards).	J. H. Berry	Bacup B.
T. S. Shaw	Bacup B. (3 Wards).		
R. J. Warrington	Rawtenstall B. No. 1.	F. J. Hobson	Rawtenstall B.
M. Murchison	Rawtenstall B. No. 2.		
W. M. Watson	Haslingden B., Moorlands Institution.	A. E. Jump (Resigned from 30th September, 1933).	Haslingden B.

ORMSKIRK. AREA No. 8.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
G. G. Rigby ...	N. Meols, Scarisbrick (part).	Mrs. L. Dandy ...	Hesketh, N. Meols, Rufford, Tarleton.
W. P. O'Regan ...	Aughton, Bickerstaffe, Burscough (part), Halsall, Lathom (part), Ormskirk, Scarisbrick (part).	N. Bottomley ...	Bickerstaffe, Bispham, Burscough, Lathom, Scarisbrick, Simonswood, Skelmersdale.
C. V. H. Nesbit ...	Downholland, Lydiat, Maghull, Melling, Simonswood.	N. C. Lyon ...	Altcar, Aughton, Downholland, Halsall, Formby, Lydiat, Maghull, Melling, Ormskirk.
H. B. Wickham ...	Bispham, Hesketh, Rufford, Tarleton.		
A. B. Sykes ...	Altcar and Formby.		
J. W. Pitt ...	Burscough (part), Lathom (part).		
J. Graham ...	Skelmersdale.		
H. C. Haslam Fox ...	Ormskirk Institution.		
W. F. Jones ...	Aintree.	J. C. Howarth ...	Netherton, Aintree.
J. F. Webb ...	Great Crosby, Little Crosby, Waterloo, Ince Blundell, Lunt, Thornton.	R. W. Jackson ...	Seaforth, Waterloo, Great Crosby, Little Crosby, Ince Blundell, Thornton, Lunt, Sefton, Litherland, Ford.
J. C. Mann ...	Litherland, Seaforth, Netherton, Ford, Sefton.		

WIGAN. AREA No. 9.

G. H. Ormsby ...	Parbold, Shevington, Standish, Worthington, Wrightington.	J. H. Richards ...	Parbold, Shevington, Standish, Worthington, Wrightington.
L. Unsworth ...	Blackrod.	R. Armour ...	Aspull, Haigh, Blackrod.
R. A. Cooke ...	Aspull, Haigh.		
M. J. Duffy ...	Hindley (except Platt Bridge).	C. D. T. Mortimer ...	Abram, Ince-in-Makerfield, Hindley.
A. R. Erskine ...	Abram, Platt Bridge.		
H. Aspinall ...	Ince-in-Makerfield.		
H. Winstanley ...	Ashton-in-Makerfield.	E. H. Boggis ...	Ashton-in-Makerfield.
J. T. Shirlaw ...	Dalton, Upholland.	C. A. Mather ...	Billinge and Winstanley, Orrell, Dalton, Upholland.
R. O. Mather ...	Billinge and Winstanley.		
A. Matheson ...	Orrell.		

BOLTON. AREA No. 10.

G. P. Alderson ...	Turton (excluding Belmont Ward), Edgworth.	J. Openshaw ...	Farnworth, Kearsley, Horwich, Little Hulton, Little Lever, Westhoughton, Turton.
H. Robinson ...	Turton (Belmont Ward).		
J. M. Stirling ...	Farnworth and Kearsley.		
J. S. Sewell ...	Horwich.		
J. H. Marsh ...	Little Hulton.		
E. C. Racker ...	Westhoughton.		
W. Mottershead ...	Little Lever.		
E. S. Gawne ...	Townley's Hospital, Fishpool Institution.		

ROCHDALE AND BURY. AREA No. 11.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
W. H. Carse	Norden.	W. M. Law	Norden.
P. A. Ashcroft	Littleborough, Wardle.	T. Bradley	Littleborough, Wardle, Whitworth.
A. L. Pirrie	Whitworth.	P. Fairbank	Milnrow.
J. B. Scarr	Milnrow.		
H. N. Crossley	Birch Hill Institution, Cottage Homes.		
W. Greenlaw	Tottington, Ainsworth.	A. Walker	Ramsbottom, Walmersley, Tottington.
C. W. Crawshaw	Ramsbottom, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth.		
I. Flack	Radeliffe.	S. Mills	Radeliffe, Outwood, Whitefield, Unsworth, Ainsworth, Prestwich.
W. P. Ferguson	Whitefield, Outwood, Unsworth.		
J. A. Jamieson	Prestwich.		
J. Boyd... ..	Heywood B., Birtle-cum-Bamford.	A. Royds	Heywood B., Birtle-cum-Bamford.

PRESCOT. AREA No. 12.

H. B. Bates	Eccleston (part).	A. Griffin	Windle.
J. S. Fox	Windle.	J. Hitchen	Eccleston, Huyton-with-Roby, Knowsley, Prescott, Rainhill, Tarbock, Whiston.
G. E. Green	Eccleston(part),Huyton-with-Roby, Knowsley, Prescott, Rainhill, Tarbock, Whiston.	W. T. Bridge	Bold, Cronton, Hale, Halewood, Widnes B.
C. Nelson	Widnes B. (part), Halewood (part), Ditton.		
A. Patton	Bold, Cronton, Widnes B. (part).		
F. C. Robbs	Hale, Halewood (part).	R. Fairclough	Rainford, Kirkby.
F. Prosser	Rainford, Kirkby.		
G. G. W. Hay	Whiston Institution.		

LEIGH. AREA No. 13.

J. J. Jones	Leigh B. (part).	P. Barnes	Leigh B., Leigh R, Atherton, Golborne, Tyldesley-w-Shakerley.
G. E. Hayward	Atherton.		
T. Gray	Astley and Tyldesley.		
J. D. Gallagher	Leigh Institution.		
J. Bennett	Cuendley, Great Sankey, Penketh.	E. Houghton	Houghton, Arbury, Middleton, Poulton-w-Fearnhead, Rixton-w-Glazebrook, Southworth-w-Croft, Woolston-w-Martinscroft, Winwick-w-Hulme, Cuendley, Penketh, Great Sankey.
R. B. Sephton	Houghton, Middleton, Arbury, Poulton-w-Fearnhead, Rixton-w-Glazebrook, Southworth-w-Croft, Woolston-w-Martinscroft, Culcheth, Leigh B. (part), Golborne, Lowton, Kenyon.		
W. Valentine	Newton-in-Makerfield, Winwick-w-Hulme, Burtonwood.	R. L. Bent	Newton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Burtonwood.
B. Coffey	Haydock.		
G. A. Sinclair	Padgate Cottage Homes.		
J. D. Giles	Culcheth Cottage Homes.		

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL. AREA No. 14.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
E. H. Forrest	Eccles B.	B. A. Kinder	Barton R., Eccles B., Irlam, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Urmston, Worsley.
C. Moffatt	Irlam, Barton Moss.		
T. B. Wolstenholme ...	Davyhulme, Flixton, Urmston.		
W. T. Westwood	Stretford (part).		
J. T. Walker	Stretford (part).		
J. P. Williams	Swinton, Clifton.		
W. J. Cowan	Worsley.		
D. W. Davidson	Green Lane Institution.		
T. M. Popple	Pendlebury.	C. F. Settle	Pendlebury.

OLDHAM. AREA No. 15.

J. H. Burns	Chadderton.	F. H. Mellor	Chadderton, Crompton, Middleton B., Royton, Failsworth.
E. P. Maitland	Crompton.		
H. W. McH. Wallace ...	Middleton B.		
R. P. Parker	Royton.		
E. Barnes	Failsworth.		

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. AREA No. 16.

J. W. Ford	Droylsden, Little Moss, Woodhouses, Audenshaw (part).	J. B. Higginbottom ...	Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Little Moss, Waterloo and Woodhouses.
J. S. MacGill	Denton, Audenshaw (part).	C. Barber	Denton.
B. Bowman	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (part), Bardsley, Hurst and Waterloo.	H. B. Firth	Ashton-under-Lyne B.
C. H. Spencer	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (part).		
D. M. Sproull	Alt and Lees.		
H. A. Logan	Hartshead, Mossley B.	J. Cooper	Mossley B., Alt, Hartshead, Lees.
W. E. C. Thomas	Darnton House (Institution), Lake Hospital.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY AND OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

COUNTY STAFF.

(Jointly with the School Medical and Child Welfare Department).

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. J. BUTTERWORTH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Assistant County Medical Officers :

F. HALL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

E. H. SCHOLEFIELD, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers :

G. V. ASHCROFT, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.	H. HOLROYD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Deceased October, 1932).
L. E. H. R. BARKER, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	GLADYS H. HUTCHINSON, M.B., Ch.B.
R. J. BATTY, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	J. R. JAGGER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
W. C. V. BROTHWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.M., D.P.H.	G. G. JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.
CATHERINE L. CORBETT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	J. H. PORTER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
A. C. CRAWFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.	A. V. STOCKS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
R. W. ELDRIDGE, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
S. C. GAWNE, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	C. ROBERTSON WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
WINNEFRED M. GRAY, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	G. G. WRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	S. N. WRIGHT, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons :

R. ACKERS, L.D.S.	I. F. McASH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., H.D.D., L.D.S.
H. J. APLEYARD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.	F. D. MANNERS, L.D.S.
MARGARET E. CALDWELL, L.D.S.	E. V. POLLITT, L.D.S.
J. B. DAVIES, L.D.S.	A. W. POOLE, L.D.S.
F. J. W. DEWHURST, L.D.S.	A. E. SHAW, B.D.S.
R. E. HODGSON, B.D.S.	T. H. WIGNALL, L.D.S.
J. KERSHAW, L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S.	F. W. WILLIAMS, B.D.S.
W. A. LINNELL, L.D.S.	A. CLEAVER, L.D.S. (part-time).
T. G. LLOYD, L.D.S.	

Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time) :

E. ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B.	J. F. PENMAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Deceased, May, 1933).
H. H. BYWATER, M.D., Ch.B., D.Ch.O., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	G. E. PLOWRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
O. M. DUTHIE, M.D., Ch.B.	G. A. RENWICK, M.B., Ch.M.
G. A. JELLY, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., D.P.H.	T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
N. MACINNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.	W. SYKES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
J. M. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.	J. M. WISHART, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
H. G. PARKER, F.R.C.S., (Edin.) L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S. (Deceased, February, 1933).	

Honorary Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon :

SIR ROBERT JONES, Bart., K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc. (Deceased, January, 1933).

Orthopaedic Surgeons (part-time) :

H. PLATT, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. T. P. McMURRAY, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeons (part-time) :

E. S. BRENTNALL, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.)	S. M. MILNER, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
B. L. MCFARLAND, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).	H. POSTON, M.B., M.Ch.

Consultant Obstetrician (Litherland Clinic) :

J. W. BURNS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital—Senior House Surgeon :

ISABEL VALLANCE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned January, 1933).	FRANCES A. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed February, 1933).
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Junior House Surgeons :

HELEN M. DICK, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned August, 1932).	FRANCES A. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed September, 1932).
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DILIAS MACLEAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed February, 1933).

Matron :

Miss M. ROCHELL.

County Sanitary Officers :

A. T. EGINTON, F.S.I. (Chief).	J. MERCER.
R. KEELEY.	T. PICKERING.

Principal Clerk, and County Inspector Shops Acts :

J. E. GEE.

County Inspector of Midwives :

Miss E. J. B. WRIGHT.

Organiser and Lecturer under Venereal Diseases Scheme

(In co-operation with the British Social Hygiene Council) :

Miss M. M. TIPPER.

29 Veterinary Surgeons (part-time)

(For purposes of the Milk and Dairies Act).

63 School Nurses and Health Visitors.

4 Orthopaedic Nurses.

County Analyst :

G. D. ELSDON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

August, 1933.

URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.
Abram	M.O. A. R. Erskine. S.I. H. Allen.	Crompton	M.O. K. D. Murchison. S.I. F. Taylor.
Accrington (B) ...	M.O. A. Greenhalgh. S.I. J. A. Hindle. S.I. J. E. Spencer. S.I. J. R. Woodcock. H.V. 1.	Croston	M.O. A. Duckworth. S.I. H. W. Chadwick.
Adlington	M.O. W. C. Rigby. S.I. T. Warwick.	Dalton-in-Furness ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Grange, Ulverston, and Ulver- ston R). S.I. W. E. Caine.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. Winstanley. S.I. D. Gamble. S.I. T. Whitter. H.V. 1.	Darwen (B)	M.O. J. Robertson (whole time). S.I. C. R. Walsh. S.I. F. Littlecott. S.I. E. P. McGlynn. H.V. 2.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	M.O. J. W. Talent (whole time). S.I. C. S. Handforth. S.I. T. C. Ward. H.V. 3.	Denton	M.O. W. Stewart. S.I. A. C. Brocklehurst. H.V. 1.
Aspull	M.O. R. A. Cooke. (L. Cooke to 12th Aug., 1932). S.I. J. Eccleshaw.	Droylsden	M.O. A. W. Laing. S.I. J. P. Kershaw (F. Schofield to 1st Aug., 1932).
Atherton	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. F. Markland.	Eccles (B)	M.O. J. E. Spence (whole time). S.I. C. W. Laskey (to 30th Sept., 1932). S.I. G. V. Hulce. S.I. H. R. Taylor. S.I. K. F. Johnson. H.V. 5.
Audenshaw	M.O. W. P. T. Daniel. S.I. H. M. Doxey.	Falsworth	M.O. P. J. Webb. S.I. J. A. James. H.V. 1.
Bacup (B)	M.O. J. W. McKinney. S.I. A. E. Barnes. H.V. 2.	Farnworth	M.O. A. G. Glass (whole time with Kearsley). S.I. H. T. Ogden. S.I. D. Davies. S.I. S. Seel. H.V. 2.
Barrowford	M.O. R. G. Markham (whole time with Nelson B). S.I. W. S. Green.	Fleetwood	M.O. J. Colgan. S.I. G. Pilkington. S.I. A. Dale. S.I. E. H. Evans.
Billinge and Winstanley	M.O. J. S. Mather (R. O. Mather to 30th Nov., 1932). S.I. J. J. Perkins.	Formby	M.O. M. G. Garry. S.I. J. Hodge.
Blackrod	M.O. J. W. Unsworth. S.I. A. Gillibrand (J. Moore to 27th April, 1932).	Fulwood	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. F. Higginson.
Brierfield	M.O. J. S. Wilson. S.I. W. D. Haigh. H.V. 1.	Golborne	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. A. Clough. H.V. 1.
Carnforth	M.O. E. S. Jackson. S.I. F. Holt.	Grange-over-Sands ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Ulverston, and Ulver- ston R). S.I. T. Huddleston.
Chadderton	M.O. J. Wood (whole time). S.I. A. Ashworth. S.I. H. Prenton. H.V. 2.	Great Crosby	M.O. A. J. W. Cunningham. S.I. J. Almond.
Chorley (B)	M.O. A. Anderson (whole time). H. E. Middle- brooke to 30th Sept., 1932). S.I. W. Heaps. S.I. R. P. B. Lund. H.V. 2.	Great Harwood	M.O. J. K. Cumming. S.I. A. Eddleston. H.V. 1.
Church	M.O. F. W. Pare. S.I. F. Howarth.	Haslingden (B)	M.O. W. M. Martin (A. Brem- ner died 19th July, 1932). S.I. R. Austin. S.I. A. Warburton. H.V. 1.
Clayton-le-Moors ...	M.O. L. Tattersall. S.I. J. H. Bridge.	Haydock	M.O. A. Dowling. S.I. J. Evans.
Clitheroe (B)	M.O. W. E. Barker. S.I. J. Bolton. H.V. 1.		
Colne (B)	M.O. G. M. D. Lobban (whole time). S.I. A. Fortune. S.I. R. R. Overend. H.V. 2.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.
Heywood (B) ...	M.O. J. Brooks (whole time) S.I. J. E. Cropper. H.V. 3.	Middleton (B) ...	M.O. S. T. Beggs (whole time). S.I. T. Turner. S.I. S. Hacking. H.V. 3.
Hindley ...	M.O. R. K. Nisbet (whole time). S.I. T. France. H.V. 1.	Milnrow ...	M.O. O. R. I. Love. S.I. T. Warrington.
Horwich ...	M.O. J. S. Sewell. S.I. C. Coop. H.V. 2.	Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	M.O. J. W. Watterson. S.I. H. Morgans. S.I. W. S. Makin. S.I. T. H. Ashbrook.
Huyton-with-Roby ...	M.O. A. W. McDonald. S.I. H. Gorton.	Mossley (B) ...	M.O. L. White. S.I. E. Slater. S.I. H. B. Bell. H.V. 1.
Ince-in-Makerfield ...	M.O. G. H. Potter. S.I. W. Thorpe. H.V. 2.	Nelson (B) ...	M.O. R. G. Markham (whole time with Barrowford). S.I. J. W. Ingham. S.I. S. Grindrod. S.I. S. Haydock. H.V. 2.
Irlam ...	M.O. J. W. Roberts. S.I. R. Rutter. S.I. W. Whitfield.	Newton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. E. Watkins. S.I. H. Ashcroft. H.V. 1.
Kearsley ...	M.O. A. G. Glass (whole time with Farnworth). S.I. E. Shaw.	Norden ...	M.O. W. H. Bateman. S.I. A. E. Duncan.
Kirkham ...	M.O. W. Haddow. S.I. J. R. Holmes.	Ormskirk ...	M.O. J. Young. S.I. E. J. Wright. S.I. T. Burrows.
Lancaster (B) ...	M.O. J. D. Buchanan (whole time) S.I. H. Scholefield. S.I. W. W. Jackson. S.I. W. Combey. H.V. 4.	Orrell ...	M.O. K. Fraser. S.I. B. Preston (J. Farri- mond to 30th Sept., 1932).
Lees ...	M.O. J. Currie. S.I. H. Boardman.	Oswaldtwistle ...	M.O. A. E. Townley. S.I. P. J. Fisher.
Leigh (B) ...	M.O. J. C. Beckitt (whole time). S.I. E. Jackson. S.I. W. T. Frost. S.I. A. N. Nicklin. H.V. 6.	Padiham ...	M.O. J. W. J. Forsythe. S.I. G. Egner.
Leyland ...	M.O. C. M. Willmott. S.I. H. Cheetham.	Poulton-le-Fylde ...	M.O. J. K. Thomas. S.I. W. G. Woolley.
Litherland ...	M.O. T. D. Williams. S.I. H. Harrison.	Preesall ...	M.O. S. A. Nield-Faulkner. S.I. H. Turner.
Littleborough ...	M.O. J. T. R. MacGill. S.I. H. E. Williamson.	Prescot ...	M.O. S. M. Green. S.I. J. E. Hart.
Little Hulton ...	M.O. J. H. Marsh. S.I. J. T. Davies.	Prestwich ...	M.O. H. C. Burbidge. S.I. L. T. J. Trippier.
Little Lever ...	M.O. W. Mottershead. S.I. T. Grant.	Radcliffe ...	M.O. W. S. Haydock (whole time). S.I. W. Holt. H.V. 2.
Longridge ...	M.O. E. W. Johnson. S.I. J. Marshall.	Rainford ...	M.O. F. Prosser. S.I. E. S. Rosbotham.
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	M.O. J. P. Litt (whole time). S.I. H. Yates. S.I. F. Haworth. H.V. 2.	Ramsbottom ...	M.O. H. Lawrie. S.I. H. Barlow (G. A. Shaw to 14th May, 1932). H.V. 1.
		Rawtenstall (B) ...	M.O. J. E. Helm. S.I. W. E. Hoyle. H.V. 2.
		Rishton ...	M.O. J. Barr. S.I. C. Woodcock.
		Royton ...	M.O. W. L. Bentley. S.I. J. Butterfield. H.V. 1.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICT.	Public Health Officers.
Skelmersdale ...	M.O. H. E. Marsden. S.I. E. Huntington.	Withnell ...	M.O. T. P. Leighton. S.I. A. Penney.
Standish-with-Langtree	M.O. R. J. Ormsby. S.I. A. A. Smith.	Worsley ...	M.O. T. E. Kavanagh. S.I. W. Allen.
Stretford ...	M.O. E. H. Walker (whole time). S.I. S. Massey. S.I. T. E. Bowker. S.I. H. Wrigley. S.I. L. F. Atherton. S.I. G. A. Farrow. S.I. Miss McGarvie. H.V. 4.	RURAL DISTRICT.	
Swinton and Pendlebury	M.O. G. H. Hogben (whole time). (H. C. Mulhol- land to 31st Jan., 1932). S.I. P. E. Berry. S.I. L. A. Marshall. S.I. A. S. Kershaw. S.I. G. E. Taylor. H.V. 2.	Barton-upon-Irwell ...	M.O. D. W. Davidson. S.I. R. G. Child.
Thornton Cleveleys ...	M.O. A. H. Penistan. (F. S. Rhodes died 21st May, 1932). S.I. H. Fenton.	Blackburn ...	M.O. C. M. Bradley. S.I. H. Eccleston.
Tottington ...	M.O. G. Crawshaw. S.I. L. Kenyon. S.I. J. F. Smithie (part time).	Burnley ...	M.O. H. J. Robinson. S.I. A. Johnson.
Trawden ...	M.O. W. Alexander. S.I. J. H. Tatham.	Bury ...	M.O. H. Smith. S.I. H. Parkinson.
Turton ...	M.O. H. Robinson. S.I. A. McMorrine.	Chorley ...	M.O. J. Rigby. S.I. H. F. Froes. S.I. A. Fowler.
Tyldesley-with- Shakerley	M.O. T. E. Fliteroft. S.I. G. Yates. H.V. 1.	Clitheroe ...	M.O. J. M. Postlethwaite. S.I. W. H. Jackson.
Ulverston ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Grange, and Ulver- ston R). S.I. C. T. Hague.	Fylde ...	M.O. W. Haddow. S.I. F. S. Roscoe.
Upholland ...	M.O. F. H. Browne. S.I. A. Hunt. S.I. K. G. Hunt. H.V. 1.	Garstang ...	M.O. N. R. Ussher. S.I. J. Cook. S.I. J. B. Cook.
Urmston ...	M.O. D. W. Davidson. S.I. J. Heath.	Lancaster ...	M.O. W. Edmondson. S.I. J. Littlefair. S.I. A. Halhead.
Walton-le-Dale ...	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. N. Baron.	Leigh ...	M.O. S. H. Ryan. S.I. J. Monks.
Wardle ...	M.O. D. G. MacGill. S.I. E. A. Stewart.	Limehurst ...	M.O. G. F. Bowman. S.I. R. Thompson.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	M.O. V. J. Glover. S.I. J. H. Cannell. S.I. A. E. Jones. H.V. 2.	Lanesdale ...	M.O. B. J. Acheson. S.I. E. Ellis.
Westhoughton ...	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. J. C. Almond. S.I. F. J. A. Green. H.V. 2.	Preston ...	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. T. Ashcroft. S.I. H. Collier.
Whitefield ...	M.O. A. J. Young. S.I. B. Hodgson.	Ulverston ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Grange, and Ulver- ston U.D.) S.I. T. Hudson. S.I. J. F. A. Ellwood.
Whitworth ...	M.O. T. J. L. Forbes. S.I. J. J. Cordingley.	Warrington ...	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. F. W. Kerfoot.
Widnes (B) ...	M.O. A. Jones (whole time). S.I. J. G. Macdonald. S.I. C. A. Pennington. S.I. E. F. Starkey. H.V. 7.	West Lancashire ...	M.O. H. E. Marsden. S.I. T. G. H. Hunter. S.I. J. Ainsworth.
		Whiston ...	M.O. T. U. Mercer. S.I. W. H. Bone. S.I. C. Hitchin.
		Wigan ...	M.O. R. J. Ormsby. S.I. E. A. Lyne.

PAYMENTS TOWARDS SALARIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.—Under the Third Schedule (3) of the Local Government Act, 1929, payments towards the salaries of public health officials are made by the County Council to the Councils of 19 boroughs, 78 urban districts, 19 rural districts, and two port sanitary districts. The total payments during the financial year ended March 31st, 1933, amounted to £28,315 16s. 7d., of which £9,919 0s. 11d. was in respect of Medical Officers of Health, and £18,396 15s. 8d. for Sanitary Inspectors. Contributions towards the salaries of Medical Officers of Health are made to all districts, and as regards Sanitary Inspectors to all districts except Trawden and Upholland.

VETERINARY OFFICERS.—It is stated that in over fifty districts the part-time services of veterinary surgeons are available, by arrangement, for the inspection of dairy cows, &c., other than as required by the Tuberculosis Order. In 15 districts an annual retaining fee is paid; in the remaining districts remuneration is by way of fees.

For the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, in connection with the inspection of cattle in cases where tubercle bacilli have been found in milk, the County Council employ, as required, 29 Veterinary Surgeons resident in different parts of the County area. These Veterinary Surgeons are also employed by the County Council for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—(A) GENERAL. (B) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—From the replies given by local Medical Officers of Health as to the nature of arrangements made by the Local Authority in the district for (a) general nursing, and (b) for infectious diseases, *e.g.* measles, etc., it appears that in very few areas are arrangements made by the authority for general nursing. The work of District Nursing Associations is referred to in the next paragraph. For the nursing of infectious cases, the following local authorities, amongst others, are willing to provide nursing assistance, if required:—Atherton, Barrowford, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Great Crosby, Heywood (B), Lancaster (B), Little Hulton, Middleton (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Nelson (B), Orrell, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Rawtenstall (B), Swinton and Pendlebury, Widnes (B), Barton-upon-Irwell (R), etc. In a number of districts the Health Visitors, it is stated, undertake the nursing of cases such as measles, whooping cough, puerperal fever, and ophthalmia neonatorum.

In 65 districts, it is stated, the local authorities contribute to voluntary hospitals.

District Nursing Associations.—In 108 County districts, 216 nurses are employed by District Nursing Associations; in 77 of these districts the Association is affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association. Financial assistance is given by the Local Authority to the Nursing Association in the following districts:—Ashton-in-Makerfield, 2/6 per visit; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), £50 per annum; Atherton, £100 p.a.; Audenshaw, £10 p.a.; Barrowford £25 p.a. and 1/- per visit; Carnforth, £20 p.a.; Chadderton, £6 6s. p.a.; Chorley (B), £30 p.a.; Colne (B), £400 p.a. to the Hartley Hospital, whose staff undertakes district nursing; Darwen (B), £10 10s. p.a. and 1/- per visit; Droylsden, £10 p.a.; Farnworth, £10 10s. 0. p.a. and 1/6 per visit; Great Crosby, £100 p.a.; Huyton-with-Roby, £10 p.a.; Lancaster (B), £75 for midwifery and £60 for home nursing; Little Lever, £13 13s. p.a.; Middleton (B), £20 p.a.; Morecambe and Heysham (B), £25 p.a.; Nelson (B), £10 p.a. retaining fee, £18 p.a. contribution, and 1/- per visit; Newton-in-Makerfield, £20 p.a.; Oswaldtwistle, £10 p.a.; Padiham, £50 p.a.; Prestwich, £10 p.a.; Radcliffe, £10 10s. p.a.; Rainford, £10 p.a.; Rawtenstall (B), 4d. per visit to children under five years of age; Wardle, £10 p.a.; Whitworth, £5 p.a.; Widnes (B), £50 p.a.; Worsley, £8 8s. p.a.; Whiston (R), £3 3s. p.a., etc. In 1933 the County Council made a grant of £1,250 for the County and District Nursing Associations; other County grants to Nursing Associations are referred to on page 177.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The following information has been supplied by the Superintendent of the Lancashire County Nursing Association:—

No. of local Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association ...	142
No. of Nurses employed by the affiliated local associations	194

The tabular statement on page 75 shows the number of visits, etc., paid by Nurses of the Lancashire County Nursing Association to "public health" cases in the Administrative County during the year 1932:—

Name of Disease.	No. of new cases.	No. of visits.	Number convalescent.	Number sent to hospital.	Number died.	Number removed from books for other causes.	Number remaining on books.
Pneumonia (except bronchial or complicating measles) ...	763	15,300	544	42	136	12	29
Tuberculosis (all cases) ...	174	6,482	63	30	52	2	27
Puerperal pyrexia and puerperal fever ...	28	670	22	5	1	—	—
Influenza (uncomplicated) ...	321	3,293	306	—	7	1	7
Measles ...	116	549	113	—	—	3	—
Measles with pneumonia ...	20	348	17	1	2	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	7	219	6	—	—	1	—
Chicken-pox ...	17	107	12	—	—	5	—
Whooping cough ...	36	259	36	—	—	—	—
Infantile diarrhoea ...	22	68	22	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	2	28	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases in children under five years of age ...	1,272	15,427	1,180	21	29	9	33
Erysipelas ...	22	351	19	2	—	—	1
Mumps ...	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	6	57	—	2	4	—	—
Membranous croup ...	5	23	5	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	2	7	—	2	—	—	—
Typhoid fever ...	2	10	—	2	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica ...	6	151	2	—	3	—	1
TOTAL ...	2,823	43,353	2,351	107	234	33	98

Midwifery Cases.—

Number of midwifery cases attended (no doctor engaged for confinement)...	1,711
Number of deaths of mothers from all causes, whether taking place at home, in hospital or elsewhere (no doctor engaged for confinement) ...	3
Number of times medical aid sent for:—	
(a) for mother during pregnancy ...	61
(b) for mother during labour ...	373
(c) for mother during puerperium ...	119
(d) for infant ...	89
	642
No. of forceps cases ...	142
No. of stillbirths ...	51
Number of deaths of infants under a month old ...	41

Maternity Cases.—

Number of maternity cases attended (doctor engaged, midwife acting as maternity nurse) ...	678
Number of deaths of mothers (maternity cases) ...	1

Midwives.—No local authority, apart from the County Council and a few Municipal Maternity Homes, employs or subsidises a practising midwife. The number of midwives practising in the County area at the end of the year 1932 was 735. The work carried out by the County Council under the Midwives Acts is detailed on pages 172 to 178.

Legislation in Force.—The district health reports contain lists of special Local Acts or Local Orders, and of the byelaws in force relating to public health.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE COUNTY.

Water.—As stated in previous reports the populous portions of the Administrative County are, on the whole, well supplied with a constant, plentiful, pure and wholesome water supply. Many of the County rural districts also, as will be seen from the tabular statement on page 80, have public water supplies available for certain parishes or parts of parishes. There are, however, a number of parishes or parts of parishes, and outlying portions of urban districts, where the supply is inadequate or unsatisfactory. The provision of an efficient and pure water supply in many rural areas presents serious problems. For financial reasons rural areas must largely depend for supplies on local sources, and in many instances these sources are not free from the danger of pollution, are unreliable in times of drought, and often of doubtful quality. The cost of constructional works is usually prohibitive. A further difficulty encountered in the consideration of this problem is the absence of reliable data with regard to existing and potential sources of supply.

The Ministry of Health in Circular 1338, dated 12th May, 1933, draws the attention of County Councils and Rural District Councils to the need for improvement in rural water supplies. Co-operation between these bodies is advised, and it is urged that they exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Local Government Act, 1929, to contribute towards the cost of parochial schemes. A thorough survey of rural areas is needed in order that reliable information may be obtained as to the conditions of existing supplies and the availability of new supplies. The most economical course appears to be the development of local resources, except perhaps as regards villages which lie on or near a trunk main of a larger centre of population. In certain urban or semi-urban areas, owing to the amenities now possessed by the inhabitants and the increase in domestic consumption of water, the available supplies are none too plentiful.

The Ministry of Health advocates the setting up of Regional Advisory Committees.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, only one application has been received by the County Council since the last report for financial assistance in respect of the provision of water supplies:—

Lunesdale (R).—Application for grant towards the cost of a scheme for the supply of water from the Manchester Corporation's Thirlmere Aqueduct to the township of Nether Kellat. The capital cost of the scheme is estimated at £3,010. The County Public Health and Housing Committee have decided to make a grant subject to the Rural District Council also contributing to the expenditure.

The following table shows the source of the water supply to each sanitary district, and the number of dwelling-houses supplied direct from the mains, or from stand pipes:—

WATER SUPPLY.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Abram	Liverpool Corporation. Constant.	1564	...
Accrington (B)	Dean Clough, Mitchell House, and Burnley Road reservoir; also deep well at Altham.	12446	...
Adlington	Blackrod U.D.C. and Manchester Corporation. Good.	1059	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Own works and 100,000 gallons daily from Liverpool Corporation (Rivington).	4260	4
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Ashton-under Lyne, &c. Water-works Joint Committee. Excellent.	All.	...
Aspull	Bolton Corporation and Blackrod U.D.C. Good.	1630	...
Atherton	Manchester and Bolton. Constant.	4973	...
Audenshaw	Ashton-under-Lyne, &c. Water-works Joint Committee. Good.	2400	...
Bacup (B)	Moorland. Excellent. (Private supplies to 821 houses).	5143	...

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Barrowford	Nelson. Constant	All. ...	...
Billinge and Winstanley ...	Old quarry workings. Fair ...	1074	...
Blackrod	Own Waterworks. Rivington gathering ground Good.	900	...
Brierfield	Nelson Corporation. Good. ...	2200	...
Carnforth	Carnforth Waterworks Co., Ltd. Reservoir at Withets. Good.	782	...
Chadderton	Oldham Corporation; Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board; springs and wells for a few houses.	7379	...
Chorley (B)	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington) Good.	8420	...
Church	Accrington District Gas & Water Board and Oswaldtwistle U.D.C.	All.	...
Clayton-le-Moors	Accrington District Gas & Water Board.	All.	...
Clitheroe (B)	Upland. Excellent	All.	...
Colne (B)	Laneshaw and Bents reservoirs. Springs and Moorland. Pure and very soft. Constant.	7282	...
Crompton	Oldham Corporation mainly. Excellent.	3918	...
Croston	Manchester Corporation—Thirlmere.	498	...
Dalton-in-Furness	Reservoir at Poaka Beck, Barrow Corporation.	Practically all.	Few in Marton Village.
Darwen (B)	Moorland. Soft	10450	...
Denton	Manchester Corporation. Good...	All except 6.	6
Droylsden	Manchester Corporation. Very good.	3870	...
Eccles (B)	Manchester Corporation	All.	...
Failsworth	Oldham Corporation. Manchester supply 36 houses in outlying parts. Good.	4137	...
Farnworth	Bolton Corporation—Upland gathering grounds. Soft.	7643	...
Fleetwood	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	5198	2 Caravans.
Formby	Southport and District Water Board. Very good.	2181	...
Fulwood	Upland gathering area. Good ...	1608	...
Golborne	Bulk supply from Ince. Wells in Golborne, but controlled by Ince U.D.C., hard and frequently discoloured. Constant, but pressure varies considerably and a booster plant has been installed by the Golborne Council.	1732	...
Grange-over-Sands	Hills at Newton and Simpson Ground.	Practically all.	...
Great Crosby	Liverpool Corporation. Constant.	5473	16 houses on 3 standpipes, 14 of which are wooden bungalows at High-town.

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Great Harwood	Dean Clough reservoirs. Good	All except 6.	...
Haslingden (B)	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Springs and wells. Constant.	4228	...
Haydock	Rivington reservoirs. Good ...	2089	3
Heywood (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Good.	7781	...
Hindley	Rivington reservoirs, Liverpool Corporation. Good.	5022	...
Horwich	Moorland and Pumping Station. Good.	4173	...
Huyton-with-Roby	Liverpool Corporation. Excellent.	1275	29 houses by 3 taps.
Ince-in-Makerfield	Council's own deep wells at Golborne and Liverpool Corporation (Rivington reservoirs). Good.	4757	10
Irlam	Manchester Corporation supply 3,183 houses; Warrington Corporation 9 houses; 1 from well, and 6 without proper supply. Good.	3192	...
Kearsley	Bolton Corporation; upland gathering ground. Soft.	2627	...
Kirkham	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	1079	...
Lancaster (B)	Wyresdale north side, moorland surface and springs. Good.	9900	About 400 by 90 standpipes.
Lees	Oldham Corporation	All.	...
Leigh (B)	Liverpool Corporation, Rivington waterworks. Constant ...	10565	...
Leyland	Clayton-le-Woods, and Thirlmere	2874	...
Litherland	Liverpool Corporation. Very good.	3785	2
Littleborough	Rochdale Corporation, reservoir at Ramsden. Good ...	3250	...
Little Hulton	Bolton Corporation. Good ...	All.	...
Little Lever... ..	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Good.	All but one.	...
Longridge	Preston Corporation. Good ...	1020	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	Fylde Water Board. Excellent ...	7047	...
Middleton (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board.	8297	At farms.
Milnrow	Rochdale and Oldham Corporations. Good.	2320	...
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	Lancaster Corporation reservoirs, millstone grit.	7712	...
Mossley (B)	Swineshaw and Yeoman Hey reservoirs. Moorland. Good.	3316	...
Nelson (B)	Moorland. Good	All.	...
Newton-in-Makerfield	Deep wells (3) with headings in red sandstone and two deeper boreholes. Constant.	All (except 13)	...
Norden	Heywood and Middleton Water Board and Rochdale Corporation. Excellent.	821	...
Ormskirk	Deep wells in red sandstone. Constant.	4094	85
Orrell	Reservoir at Bispham under Wigan Corporation. Good.	1690	...

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Oswaldtwistle	Own works, moorland. Fairly good.	3520	...
Padiham	Pendle Hill. Good	3375	...
Poulton-le-Fylde	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	973	...
Preesall	Fylde Water Board. Sometimes muddy in terminal mains. Constant.	600	...
Prescot	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	All.	...
Prestwich	Manchester Corporation, Bury and District Joint Board, and Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Good.	Approx. 6000	...
Radcliffe	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Good	7061	...
Rainford	St. Helens Corporation. Good ...	Nearly all.	...
Ramsbottom	Bury & District Joint Water Board. Good. Some private supplies.	3895	...
Rawtenstall (B)	Bury & District Joint Water Board supply three-fourths, remainder private. Good.	5762	...
Rishton	Accrington District Gas and Water Board. Good.	1750	17
Royton	Oldham Corporation. Good ...	4393	...
Skelmersdale	Artesian well. Good	1398	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	Liverpool Corporation. Anglezarke reservoir. Good.	Practically all.	...
Stretford	Manchester Corporation. Good. Three wells (to farms). Fair.	14548	...
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	Manchester Corporation. Good...	9269	...
Thornton Cleveleys	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	3089	...
Tottington	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Constant.	1548	...
Trawden	Boring on Boulsworth Hill. Excellent.	700	...
Turton	Bolton Corporation. Constant.	3012	...
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley ...	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere). Good.	All.	...
Ulverston	Reservoir at Pennington, Ulverston (R.). Good.	Nearly all.	Few houses in Rossie Village
Upholland	Two deep wells. Good	1295	...
Urmston	Manchester Corporation. Good.	All.	...
Walton-le-Dale	Deep well at School Lane, Bamber Bridge, and Thirlmere reservoir, (Manchester Corporation). Constant.	3346	5
Wardle	Rochdale Corporation. Good ...	775	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	7420	...
Westhoughton	Bolton Corporation. Satisfactory.	4030	3
Whitefield	Upland surface. Variable ...	All.	...
Whitworth	Rochdale and Bacup Corporations.	2158	...
Widnes (B)	Deep well in sandstone. Excellent.	8979	...

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Withnell	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	775	26 (and springs)
Worsley	Bolton and Manchester Corporations. Constant.	All but one.	1
RURAL.			
Barton-upon-Irwell ...	Manchester and Bolton Corporations. Good.	Practically all.	...
Blackburn	Blackburn, Manchester and Darwen Corporations. Remainder from private reservoirs and wells.	2500	...
Burnley	Council's own waterworks and those of adjoining towns. Upland surface and springs. Quality mostly good, a few fair.	5144	Approx. 20
Bury	Bury and District Joint Water Board; Heywood and Middleton Water Board; Bolton Corporation. Very good.	1974	150
Chorley	Mainly Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Rivington supplied by Liverpool Corporation; private supplies and wells.	4390	1
Clitheroe	Springs and wells; auxiliary supply from Clitheroe Corporation to Whalley if required.	1285	275
Fylde	Fylde Water Board. Constant ...	4296	...
Garstang	Principally from Fylde Water Board; Manchester Corporation, and private mains, all constant. Shallow and deep wells, upland springs and streams.	2315	25
Lancaster	Lancaster, Manchester, Heysham, and Carnforth. Good. Some roof water supplies and wells, satisfactory; other supplies bad.	1335	28
Leigh	Manchester, Liverpool, and Warrington.	2650	5
Limehurst	Mostly Ashton-under-Lyne and District Waterworks Committee; Oldham Corporation. Constant.	90% (27 houses by Oldham)	5
Lunesdale	Thirlmere, Caton reservoir, private supplies.	2040	57
Preston	Preston and Manchester Corporations, Fulwood U.D.C., Fylde Water Board. Constant.	7138	...
Ulverston	Various. Chiefly Pennington and Seathwaite reservoirs. Cartmell supplied by Grange Good.	Not recorded.	...
Warrington	Warrington and Liverpool Corporations. Very good, but rather hard. Also few wells in outlying parts.	3473	...
West Lancashire	Upland water, surface, deep wells, etc. Constant, except in Rufford where there is a shortage at times.	6095	20
Whiston	Mainly from Liverpool, St. Helens, and Widnes Corporations. Constant. Wells in outlying districts—not always dependable.	4208	25
Wigan	Various. Chiefly springs, wells and moorland. Fair.	1329	12

The following comments are made by district Medical Officers of Health in regard to the local water supplies :—

Billinge and Winstanley.—“The supply has been of ample quantity, but in view of the findings at a recent analysis one can hardly consider the quality from the Colmoor source as satisfactory, nor may one regard the Shaley Brow supply as entirely free from risk of contamination, and in consequence of the limited quantity of water to be obtained from St. George's tunnel we are at present left with the Upholland supply as the most constant in quantity and quality. We are fortunate, however, in that we have another as yet undeveloped source in the district, which has undergone all the tests satisfactorily, and which, if present arrangements mature, will be able to supply us with the whole of our water. Pending such developments, the unsatisfactory source of supply has been discontinued, and the area is at present being supplied chiefly with Upholland water.”

Golborne.—The water supply during the year has again been very unsatisfactory. At its best, it is very hard, and it has frequently been discoloured with an insoluble deposit, which latter has caused continual incrustation in the mains. On account of the incrustation the bore of the mains becomes greatly reduced, causing such a diminution in pressure that houses in the higher parts of the district have at times been unable to draw water for varying periods. The Ince Urban District Council, who supply the water, reported 12 months ago that the deposit was only a temporary phase owing to fresh boring operations. This, however, does not appear to be so, and unless there is a great improvement in the near future the Council will have to consider the question of seeking release from the Act of Parliament which gives Ince the monopoly of supplying the district.

Haydock.—An open reservoir existing in the midst of a crowded population is always liable to contamination and is a constant source of anxiety. The Council is strongly recommended to warn the inhabitants when water—which is a temporary measure during the interruption of the regular supply—from this source has to be consumed, to enable them to take precautions of boiling it before using it for drinking purposes. The Council have now under consideration the construction of a more suitable reservoir.

Newton-in-Makerfield.—The water supply is now adequate since the new well completed last year was connected to the mains, and its quality has always been satisfactory.

Ormskirk.—Frequent complaints as to shortage, especially at the beginning of the week, have been received from the Burscough and Newburgh areas. A scheme to remedy these defects is under consideration, and will most likely be in operation in 1933.

Oswaldtwistle.—There is risk of contamination from the manuring of land adjoining the gathering ground, and in this connection Cocker Cobbs farm on the gathering ground was acquired by the Council during the year 1928. In previous reports reference has been made to the threatened inadequacy of water supply to the township in general and to the negotiations with a private firm; these negotiations have, however, broken down.

Turton.—There is very occasional liability to lead solvency due to the peaty character of the gathering ground, but the water is submitted to analysis several times during the year, so any contamination by lead or other matter is detected and immediately remedied; also every possible precautionary methods are adopted at the source to maintain its purity.

Chorley (R).—Brindle water supply.—This year a beneficial improvement has been accomplished by the carrying out of a water scheme in this township. Mawdesley water supply.—This township is urgently in need of a water scheme. At the present time the inhabitants have to depend on wells and springs, and where these are not available the building of additional houses is retarded.

Clitheroe (R).—There were a number of complaints from the people of Wiswell that the water was foul smelling and that there was a brown sediment coming through the pipes. The reservoir was cleaned out and apparently the water is now satisfactory. There are several farms and small hamlets where the supply is not so good. The local Authority have purchased the water rights on Whalley Moors and have fenced round the gathering grounds.

Lunesdale (R).—Several schemes suggested to improve the water supplies to the villages of Gressingham, Over Kellet, Nether Kellet and Millhouses, but nothing has yet been done. In the case of Over Kellet and Nether Kellet several samples have been analysed and were found to be unfit for drinking purposes. To rectify this it is proposed to take a supply from the Thirlmere main, this appears to be the only alternative.

Ulverston (R).—Years ago the Council formulated water supply schemes and considered matters from the point of view of necessity and with due regard to the public health. The foremost question in these days appears to be purely one of finance. The question of preserving the health of the public should far outweigh any monetary consideration, and discontinuation of grants does not mean that schemes of water supply, already planned, will be shelved indefinitely. Egton-with-Newland and Lowick.—There can be little doubt that a water supply to the several important villages in these townships is much more necessary than it was over thirty years ago, when the question was first under consideration. Many new houses have been built, whilst baths and w.c.'s have become general, and further, the villages of Penny Bridge and Greenodd are very popular summer resorts. It is hoped that the Council will not allow the absence of a grant-in-aid to warp their consideration of the necessities of these villages. Osmotherly (Broughton Beck).—The water supply to the hamlet of Broughton Beck has been the subject of report since the year 1928. The supply is at all times most unsatisfactory, and after a short period of drought fails entirely. Not only so, but the sources from which the ordinary supplies are taken are open to grave pollution from several farms. The Engineer has presented a gravitation scheme to the Authority which should be quite satisfactory, and should not lay any too heavy a burden upon the ratepayers.

West Lancashire (R).—The township of Bispham is almost dependent on wells, but it is hoped that a supply from the new bore hole at Wrightington will shortly be available. Plans for the mains throughout the township have already been drawn.

Wigan (R).—In various parts of Wrightington, water has to be carried from wells, where there is always the danger of contamination, either animal or human. The Council have commenced a scheme for providing Appley Bridge with a water supply which it is intended will ultimately supply the whole of Wrightington, and also, if required, the surrounding parishes. The Parish of Dalton is without a public supply of water, with the exception of a few houses supplied by outside authorities. The supply available consists of wells and springs, which generally are in a poor condition. A piped supply is urgently needed for this parish.

Improvements and Extensions in 1932.—The following are extracts from the local reports :—Aspull, reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity and new pipe lines completed; Lancaster (B), new storage reservoir under construction at Langthwaite; Littleborough, main extended in the Hollingworth Road district, and 13 houses supplied; Morecambe and Heysham (B), new 12" main to West End district; Ormskirk, a new water tower of 150,000 gallons capacity, and 4,207 yards of mains installed during the year; Ulverston, 681 yards of new water mains laid to replace inefficient and defective mains; Burnley (R), 870 yards of 6" main in place of 3" main laid in Read; Garstang (R), completion of 50 miles of new water mains by the Fylde Water Board; Lancaster (R), a scheme to provide water from the mains of the Fylde Water Board to the townships of Cockerham, Thurnham, and part of Ashton-with-Stodday, was commenced in October—mains also extended to meet building developments; Leigh (R), mains have been extended in Risley, Newchurch, and Astley; Lunesdale (R), mains renewed at Halton; Wigan (R), a new 4" main laid to the Leyland Mill area of Haigh—this district has now an abundant water supply. Extension of mains :—In many districts water mains have been extended to new housing estates, new property, etc.; Bacup (B), 274 yards; Chorley (B), 300 yards; Middleton (B), 464 yards; Walton-le-Dale, 2,329 yards; Whiston (R), 4,477 yards, etc.

Possibilities of contamination, due mainly to surface contamination, are reported from :—Abram, open storage reservoir; Billinge and Winstanley, catchment area, which is agricultural land; farmers advised to discontinue use of nightsoil on catchment area; Darwen (B), possibility of contamination in vicinity of dwelling houses; Haydock, open emergency reservoir used occasionally during breakdown of ordinary supply (used 3 times during 1932); Morecambe and Heysham (B), two samples analysed from a suspected defective source were found to be unsatisfactory; the defect was remedied; Oswaldtwistle, from manuring of land adjoining gathering ground, 23 samples examined and the results showed evidence of pollution. Council are seeking compulsory purchase order for land acquisition; Ramsbottom, manured fields in the case of private supplies; Thornton Cleveleys, samples from wells showed some contamination from cultivated land; Burnley (R), a slight possibility from gathering grounds of one or two supplies, two samples examined—supplies condemned; Garstang (R), shallow wells by surface drainage; Leigh (R), three surface wells found to be contaminated are not now in use, three found contaminated with excretal matter—supplies closed; Lunesdale (R), several results showed water unfit for drinking purposes—proposed to obtain a supply from the Thirlmere water main; West Lancashire (R), about 50 per cent. of the samples from private wells are unsatisfactory; Whiston (R), some of the wells are liable to contamination; Wigan (R), two samples unsatisfactory and wells closed; Heywood (B), Water Board have acquired the whole of the gathering ground so as to ensure a pure supply of water.

Liability to plumbo-solvent action :—A few instances are reported :—Colne (B), supply is liable to acidity from the peaty gathering ground, but is corrected by the addition of lime after filtration; Darwen (B), the water is slightly acid and is treated with sodium carbonate before sand filtration, and limestone is also placed in the bed of the brook at the intake; Haslingden, (B),

satisfactory except for plumbo-solvency, the Water Board are taking action with regard to this; Haydock, strongly plumbo-erosive; Heywood (B), the water is filtered and receives an admixture of lime to prevent plumbo-solvent action; Leigh (B), slight possibility, but corrected by limestone and soda-ash; Burnley (R), one small supply which serves about 20 houses liable to plumbo-solvent action; Chorley (R), tin-lined pipes are insisted upon in new buildings.

Insufficient or unsatisfactory supplies are reported upon from:—Dalton-in-Furness—Outlying districts; Ormskirk—Burscough and Newburgh (Scheme in preparation); Ramsbottom—Nuttall Village and Holcombe; Burnley (R)—Townships of Read and Sabden (parts); Fylde (R)—Parishes of Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles; part of Warton; Lunesdale (E)—Gressingham, Over Kellett, Nether Kellett, Tatham; Preston (R)—Outlying areas; Ulverston (R)—Greenodd, Pennybridge, Lowick, Broughton Beck; Warrington (R)—Part of Cuerdley; Whiston (R)—a few isolated houses, chiefly in Kirkby and Bold; Wigan (R)—Dalton and part of Warrington.

Rivers and Streams.—A very considerable portion of the Administrative County, including the main industrial area, is under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell and the Ribble Watershed Joint Committees as regards the pollution of rivers and streams. Elsewhere the County Council is the Authority.

The local reports contain references to the action taken to prevent or minimise the pollution of rivers, streams, ditches, etc. At Golborne further attention has been given to pollution from the artificial silk works. At Littleborough complaints have been received of very disagreeable odours from the effluent of a silk works both before and after it is discharged into the river. The pollution of Sankey Brook, Warrington (R), has received special attention during the year; extensive dredging has been carried out in a joint scheme estimated to cost £5,000. This stream receives a large quantity of trade effluents.

The Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution has given consideration to the question of the admission of trade effluents into the public sewers, etc.

Among the local comments are:—

Hindley—It was necessary to draw attention to the pollution of Borsdane Brook, due to the discharging of ochrey water from colliery workings. Amicable arrangements have been made with the parties concerned, and every effort has been made to mitigate the nuisance.

Newton-in-Makerfield.—Since the new sewage works in Golborne came into service, the pollution has not been so severe; there has been a vast improvement in the water in Newton Lake. Although still polluted from Golborne, and in a lesser degree from Haydock, there must be still further considerable improvement when the whole of the sewage works in Golborne have attained the full activity. The Newton Brook below the lake is still polluted by the dye works in Newton, and by the Newton sewage. As the sewage works have already been partially brought into action, and will, in the next month or two, be complete, there will be practical elimination of every form of pollution from this source.

Garstang (R).—The rivers and streams are seriously polluted from some of the sewer outlets. The sewerage schemes of Garstang, Bonds, and Bowgreave should be completed and the sewage treated before entering the river. The pollution of the rivers is aggravated by the large quantities of water extracted in the higher reaches for water supply purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Each district report gives briefly the character of the sewage disposal works and the method of treatment, and also refers to any extension or improvement in character and sufficiency of the works, together with a statement of extension of sewers, &c., which has taken place during the year.

Amongst the schemes reported by local Medical Officers of Health as having been initiated or carried out during the year are the following:—Carnforth, schemes approved for sewerage Lower Crag Bank district, and for a relief sewer for Highfield district, the latter was completed in February, 1933; Eccles (B), works greatly extended during the year; Fleetwood, main sewerage system in progress for western portion of district; Fulwood, improved sprinklers at the sewage works; Golborne, the old "contact" beds have been replaced by an entirely new system of "automatic sprinklers"; Heywood (B), complete redrainage insisted upon as conversions to w.c.s occur, lack of sewers handicaps installation of w.c.s; Ince-in-Makerfield, new sewer completed; Kirkham, scheme in hand for improving Orders Lane sewer; Leyland, new sewerage works opened during the year—sedimentation and filtration; Littleborough, 9" sewer provided in the Whitelees district, new 24" sewer to the river to discharge the effluent from artificial silk works, new mill, etc., to replace existing defective stone sewer; Newton-in-Makerfield, sewage works being completely reconstructed; Ormskirk, large scheme in progress; Prestwich, extension to sewage disposal works nearing completion; Radcliffe, works extended and modernised; Rainford, works almost completed; Whitworth, new detritus pits and screening chambers, percolating filters, humus tanks and ejection chambers and storm water tanks have been constructed, alterations

made to existing buildings; Burnley (R), Old Laund Booth sewerage scheme completed, many house drains reconstructed and all connected to new sewers; Bury (R), new sewage works in Unsworth; Chorley (R), new sewer at Brindle connected to Walton-le-Dale sewers; Limehurst (R), new sewer cleaning outfit purchased and used on various sections in the parishes of Bardsley and Waterloo, new feed valves to sprinkler beds at Waterloo works, tank and filter constructed for new houses in non-sewered parishes, humus tank capacity to be extended at Bardsley and Waterloo; Lunesdale (R), sewage works for new houses at Hornby; Warrington (R), sewerage scheme for the whole district prepared. Extensions of sewers reported in many other districts. The reports also contain references to many parishes or isolated areas which are without efficient drainage. Most of these were referred to in last year's report.

Among the comments by district Medical Officers of Health are the following:—

Abram.—A scheme for improving the sewerage of Bickershaw and Plank Lane has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and the work will be completed in 1933.

Adlington.—The most notable sanitary improvement in 1932 has been the completion and modernisation of the sewage disposal works at Harrison's farm, and the construction of a new sewer.

Golborne.—Perhaps the most important event has been the installation of a completely new system of sewage treatment, in place of the old filter beds. Three of the latest type of automatic sprinklers have been erected, with new settling tanks and new arrangements for dealing with storm water. Ample room is left for the installation of further sprinklers as the district develops.

Lancaster (B).—The Town Council adopted a scheme in 1932 to discharge the bulk of the town's domestic sewage and trade wastes into the Lune at Stodday, further down the estuary. Hitherto, the outfalls, with one exception, have been within the Borough, and in the summer months many children use the polluted river water as an open-air bath.

Leyland.—Application was made to the Ministry of Health for borrowing powers to the extent of £33,000 to finance a drainage and sewage disposal scheme.

Burnley (R).—The sewerage scheme at Old Laund Booth (Wheatley Lane) was completed during the year and has effected a great improvement in the sanitary condition of the village. Sewerage schemes are required for the parishes of Cliviger, Dunnoekshaw, Higham, Hapton (Lane Ends area) and Briercliffe (Lane Bottom area).

Bury (R).—A new sewerage system is required for the village of Ainsworth, and improvements to the Ringley works are needed in order to provide for conversion of privies in the village of Ringley.

Clitheroe (R).—Certain townships—viz., Aighton, Chaigley, Little Bowland, Little Mitton, Pendleton, and Leagram—are without a proper drainage system.

Garstang (R).—Sewerage schemes are needed for Garstang, Bonds and Bowgreave.

Limehurst (R).—The question of the proper sewerage of the parishes of Littlemoss and Woodhouses, with the necessary disposal works for the treatment of the sewage, cannot be put off indefinitely, and the same comments may be applied to parts of the parishes of Alt and Hartshead.

West Lancashire (R).—Too much cannot be said against the antiquated cesspool, especially in cases where, as so frequently happens, it is in close relationship to a cottage with a small amount of land, where the onus of emptying it devolves upon the tenant, and, as a result, the land becomes filth-sodden and a menace to the community.

Ulverston (R).—Allithwaite Lower (Allithwaite).—For many years the necessity has been emphasised for the adoption of some comprehensive method for dealing with the sewage of the village of Allithwaite, and with the extension of building this has become more than ever urgent. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider the question, and it is hoped that at no very distant date a scheme will be promulgated. Coniston.—In the report for 1931 stress was laid on the necessity for a more comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for Coniston, and it is now reported that by the extension of the nine-inch sewer (170 yards) seven cottages, known as 'The Forge,' and four cottages, known as 'Dixon Ground,' have been connected with the main sewer.

Warrington (R).—Owing to the continued fouling of ditches in almost every parish by the effluents from the large number of septic tanks—at present the main method of dealing with household sewage—the question of the provision of an adequate sewerage scheme for the whole district becomes yearly more urgent in order to minimise the nuisance arising from the smells which come therefrom, and, more important still, the spoiling of the natural drinking water supply for animals.

Wigan (R).—The unprecedented number of buildings erected during the year brings the question of a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the three central parishes appreciably nearer. Water courses are becoming more fouled and annual charges for keeping them clean are increasing. A scheme was prepared for the sewerage of Wroughton, Shevington and Parbold. The estimated cost was £45,000, including the provision of three disposal works. Unfortunately the financial condition of the country caused the Government to reduce the Unemployment Grant to such an extent as to prevent the Council considering the scheme further without putting a tremendous burden on the rates.

Local Government Act, 1929.—Since the last County Report only one application has been received by the County Council for a grant under Section 57, viz. from the Huyton-with-Roby Urban District towards the cost of sewerage extensions and the reconstruction of sewage works. The cost of the combined schemes is estimated at £53,534. This application is now under consideration.

Closet Accommodation.—Table 4, pages 86 to 92, shows approximately the number of the various types of closet accommodation in each of the County districts at the end of the year 1932.

This accommodation may be summarised as under :—

	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	County.
Privy Middens	8,415	14,222	22,637
Privy Closets	12,892	19,088	31,980
Pail Closets	19,434	10,439	29,873
Water Closets	324,450	31,610	356,060
Waste-water Closets	82,715	3,916	86,631
Ashpits (excluding middens)	40,008	7,309	47,317
Movable Ashbins	333,741	31,231	364,972

The figures below, collated from local health reports, indicate the action taken in the County districts during 1932 and the preceding four years to abolish the insanitary types of privy, &c., accommodation :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Privies converted to Water Closets	2845	2724	2522	2417	1883
Privies converted to Pail Closets	199	165	204	146	152
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	1401	1543	2730	2229	1736

Progress is reported in 1932 in the direction of abolishing the privy midden and the substitution of the water-carriage system—in Skelmersdale 252 privies were converted, Golborne 229, Whitefield 152, Aspull 101, Burnley (R.) 100, Ulverston (R) 80, Ince-in-Makerfield 78, Leigh (R) 66, Ormskirk 61, etc. Reference to Table 4, pages 86 to 92, will show the relative high proportion of privy closets still in existence in certain districts, for example, Ince-in-Makerfield 1859, Ormskirk 1134, Standish-with-Langtree 851, Abram 813, Orrell 736, Rainford 672, Tottington 499, Billinge and Winstanley 496, Upholland 465, Skelmersdale 439, etc., and in the rural districts where there are still over 19,000 privy closets.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the local reports :—

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—The Medical Officer of Health suggests that the present pail closets should be converted to water closets, as the pail closets are most objectionable and very expensive to scavenge.

Golborne.—It is worth recording that further progress in the matter of closet conversions has been made, numbering 229, leaving only 155 still to be dealt with, included in which are 51 in outlying districts where such conversion is not practicable. Over 90 per cent. of the houses in the district are now on the water-carriage system after about five years' work.

Hindley.—Further progress was made, and 208 fresh water closets were provided during the year, in lieu of 197 pail closets, 3 privy closets and 2 waste-water closets. Power was granted by the Ministry to raise a loan of £5,000 to complete the scheme.

Oswaldtwistle.—Until a plentiful supply of water is assured conversions of closets have to be proceeded with cautiously. This particularly affects the village of Belthorn, the supply there being insufficient to allow of fresh water closets being installed generally.

Skelmersdale.—The steady improvement in the health conditions of the town is in no small part due to the Council's progressive policy of gradual conversion of the closet accommodation of all dwelling-houses to the water-carriage system. Two hundred and fifty-two conversions took place during 1932, making a total of three hundred and twenty-six during the past five years.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 4—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.							TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1927-1931.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.							Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Abram ...	441	813	32	186	879	397	...	Half-cost	10

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.										CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1927-1931.							
Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.		
No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.																						
Clitheroe (B) ...	1	2	107	11	2086	3500	1500	£4 per closet	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	12
Colne (B) ...	...	...	128	2466	3696	4169	4394	Half-cost	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	14
Crompton ...	...	27	119	2	3982	3754	257	Whole cost	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	2
Croston ...	269	269	153	130	75	104	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness ...	59	120	16	365	2481	1830	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwen (B) ...	...	...	194	5	8800	11091	2422	Half-cost	...	2	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	95
Denton ...	7	10	39	31	5425	5125	439	...	...	2	...	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	118
Droylsden ...	...	...	8	...	4540	3863	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Eccles (B) ...	...	...	23	...	13717	11563	120	W.W.C.'s.—£3 to £5 per closet	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Failsworth ...	15	29	139	3	4537	4537	179	Pails—whole cost. Privies—half-cost	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Farnworth ...	24	35	13	4	8005	7667	539	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Fleetwood ...	3	9	31	5	4981	5118	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formby ...	63	63	387	226	2012	1912	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	24	...	8	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Fulwood ...	21	21	14	27	2986	1462	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galborne ...	88	139	16	13	1588	1557	10	£4 per closet	229	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grange-over-Sands ...	10	10	1	215	693	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Crosby ...	68	71	13	9	5389	5371	...	By agreement	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Harwood ...	...	...	46	1206	930	2244	2685	£5 per closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.										Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1927-1931.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
										No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.							Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Haslingden (B)	2	2	282	14	1685	4500	2400	Half-cost	

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1927-1931.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.							Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Privy Closets to Pails, &c.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Little Hulton	62	101	2	128	1895	1707	80	...	18</

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS 1927-1931.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Prescot	...	59	24	241	2320	2051	...	Pedestal fittings and ashbin	596

TABLE 4—continued.

TABLE 4.—Continued.

	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1932.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1927-1931.					
	No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.							Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pails, &c. Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Waste W.C.'s.
URBAN DISTRICTS.																				
Ulverston	35	41	6	282	2284	2069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholland	310	405	24	107	845	580	...	£5 per closet	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urmston	7	14	...	41	2513	2504	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton-le-Dale	30	31	266	203	2759	2883	301	Half-cost	2	...	1	20	...	2	44	...	11	317	...	
Wardle	48	48	154	6	480	650	43	£4 per closet	3	...	...	...	...	5	19	...	...	...	36
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	...	9	36	11576	7728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westboughton	118	170	6	679	8759	3295	109	Half-cost	7	...	1	...	...	...	825	...	1	...	4
Whitefield	28	38	34	8	2944	2822	151	Half-cost	152	...	...	...	...	1	282	...	...	...	8
Whitworth	...	...	356	588	1929	1254	191	Each case considered	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	259	...
Widnes (B)	213	213	6	51	7478	8879	1446	£5 10s. per closet	3	...	6	...	...	3	109	...	...	...	11
Withnell	...	...	342	251	420	383	44	Up to £4 10s. per closet	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	213	...
Worsley	48	90	19	403	4128	3825	81	...	26	...	14	...	...	1	767	...	3	...	7
Total Urban Districts	8415	12862	19434	40008	324456	333741	82715	...	1424	...	53	1354	...	521	10882	8	233	8504	27	1794
RURAL DISTRICTS.																				
Barton-upon-Irwell	134	210	212	22	4260	4228	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	162	...	5	...	11
Blackburn	...	...	798	...	2065	1550	81	Whole cost in Liversay	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	29	53	...
Burnley	...	...	670	1946	1489	2508	2418	...	100	...	8	58	...	4	7	...	63	111	6

TABLE 4—continued.

[illegible]

Public Cleansing—Refuse collection and disposal, and public cleansing are, according to the local reports, undertaken in the County districts as follow :—

By local authority in 92 districts.

By authority and contract, or by contract only in 13 districts.

By authority, by contract, and/or by owners or occupiers in 11 districts.

The importance of a proper system of public cleansing is more generally recognised than formerly, but, as will be seen above, about 20 districts are yet without an efficient scheme. In about 80 districts the contents of privy middens are still removed in the day time. Motor vehicles for refuse removal have been provided in 77 County districts.

Briefly summarised the replies of local Medical Officers of Health to the Ministry's questions on this subject are :—

- (a) Method of collecting dry house refuse :— Chiefly by motor and covered carts. Ashbins in the majority of cases are emptied weekly ; ashpits vary from 3 to 4 weeks.
- (b) Method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies :— By motor and covered carts. Period varies from 1 to 5 weeks.
- (c) Method of disposing of dry house refuse :— In 24 districts dealt with at destructor ; 21 districts by controlled tips, in the majority of the remaining districts deposited on tips, and in a few instances on agricultural land.
- (d) Method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies :— In the majority of districts refuse from earth-closets and privies used for manurial purposes ; in a few instances it is disposed of into the sewers or removed to the destructor.
- (e) The method of cleansing cesspools :— Special tumbler cart used in most districts where cesspools exist ; in a few instances cleansing of cesspools left to owners or occupiers.
- (f) Arrangements for disposal of cess-pool contents :— In the majority of districts used on land for manurial purposes, in a few instances disposed of into the sewers.

Attention has lately been drawn by Circular 1311 to the cost of public cleansing, the need for special attention to the general organisation of the service, the possibilities in the way of obtaining income from refuse, etc., and many local reports this year contain references to the unnecessary extra work and cost imposed upon this service by the huge quantities of waste paper and other refuse which could readily be burned by householders.

The references on the subject of public cleansing by local Medical Officers of Health include :—

Bury (R).—Public cleansing is carried out by contract in Ainsworth, Unsworth, and Birtlecum-Bamford, and is generally satisfactory. A further extension of this system should be made so as to include the parish of Outwood or provision made for the work to be performed by the Council's employees.

Chorley (R).—Hoghton is more in need of public scavenging than the remaining townships in this category, because here there is a predominance of pail-closets which cannot be neglected without dire results.

Garstang (R).—The townships of Great Eccleston, Pilling, Hambleton, Stalmine, St. Michael's Village, and portions of the townships of Cabus, Catterall, Forton, and Cleveleys require a public system of scavenging.

West Lancashire (R).—The necessity of a scavenging scheme for Maghull, which has so frequently been commented upon, is at the time of writing under consideration by the Health Committee, and tenders are now being sought both for Maghull and for the adjacent urbanised area of Lydiat. Scavenging is desirable in that portion of Bickerstaffe which extends from the Skelmersdale boundary to Four Lane Ends ; it has become urgent in the townships of Hesketh and Tarleton. The provision of a scheme for Tarleton is now under consideration.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.—Destructors have been provided in 27 districts, viz., Accrington (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Crompton, Darwen (B), Droylsden, Grange-over-Sands, Heywood (B), Irlam, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Litherland, Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Nelson (B), Ormskirk, Padiham, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, and Widnes (B). Trade refuse and offal from Barrowford are dealt with at the Nelson (B) destructor.

Destructors are said to be required at Haydock, Hindley and Orrell. On the other hand at Eccles (B) and Royton the use of the destructors has been discontinued in favour of controlled tipping.

Sanitary Inspection.—The following table gives the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the results of the action taken. The number of nuisances abated during the year was 57,654; notices served totalled 31,550, and legal proceedings were instituted in 18 cases.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1932.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visited.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. OF NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. discovered.	No. abated.	In formal.	Statutory.	No.	Result.
Abram	910	336	297	56	22	...	
Accrington (B)	3351	1897	1769	187	76	...	
Adlington	15	15	15	15	...	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield	657	1218	1157	312	109	...	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	3821	710	687	326	3	...	
Aspull	476	831	642	231	118	2	Order for abatement in each case.
Atherton	2176	725	721	376	125	...	
Audenshaw	1445	366	353	31	2	...	
Bacup (B)	797	365	353	292	55	1	Case dismissed.
Barrowford	427	129	129	129	1	...	
Billinge and Winstanley	118	98	98	98	8	...	
Blackrod	345	161	126	10	15	...	
Brierfield	125	82	76	39	43	...	
Carnforth	117	61	61	53	...	...
Chadderton	1140	838	725	838	48	...	
Chorley (B)	3171	1057	922	1057	...	...
Church	90	40	40	40	...	...
Clayton-le-Moors	185	271	232	94	1	...	
Clitheroe (B)	3143	457	445	246	...	...
Colne (B)	6738	433	461	651	88	1	Order to abate and costs 10/-.
Crompton	3188	373	352	283	24	...	
Croston	30	15	15	15	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness	1285	91	102	91	14	...	
Darwen (B)	5574	3351	2973	3283	327	...	
Denton	2517	465	493	234	...	...
Droylsden	1960	633	621	337	4	3	Order granted in each case.
Eccles (B)	1950	2461	2074	1058	250	...	
Failsforth	2654	1307	1213	127	286	...	
Farnworth	1618	3211	3089	622	305	...	
Fleetwood	4656	1023	884	190	3	...	
Formby	279	79	75	79	9	...	
Fulwood	9	4	4	...	...	...
Golborne	460	119	119	102	...	...
Grange-over-Sands	18	8	8	8	...	...
Great Crosby	1860	621	599	214	7	...	
Great Harwood	342	302	302	96	...	...
Haslingden (B)... ..	3181	742	706	390	74	...	
Haydock	1740	254	254	228	1	...	

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visited.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. OF NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. discovered.	No. abated.	In-formal.	Statutory.	No.	Result.
Heywood (B)	2936	811	733	257	13	...	
Hindley	1083	1091	1006	116	44	...	
Horwich	2906	821	761	311	25	...	
Huyton-with-Roby	541	282	226	162	31	...	
Ince-in-Makerfield	1399	1421	1366	569	17	...	
Irlam	561	703	694	329	19	...	
Kearsley	266	214	203	29	2	...	
Kirkham	321	51	51	46	1	...	
Lancaster (B)	4057	1353	1179	293	65	1	Fined 5/- and costs.
Lees	423	201	184	54	...	...
Leigh (B)	1320	1201	1187	546	53	...	
Leyland	217	105	67	105	38	...	
Litherland	851	2134	2120	523	14	...	
Littleborough	207	423	388	43	7	...	
Little Hulton	2467	453	398	125	25	...	
Little Lever	163	98	96	98	...	...
Longridge	487	25	25	25	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	2469	425	407	277	1	1	Order to abate and pay costs.
Middleton (B)	4726	806	723	688	22	...	
Milarow	1575	574	552	284	3	...	
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	2561	356	344	31	3	...	
Mossley (B)	210	178	173	178	...	...
Nelson (B)	5147	209	205	145	9	...	
Newton-in-Makerfield	2240	273	259	164	5	...	
Norden	110	97	32	61	39	...	
Ormskirk	809	302	268	302	...	...
Orrell	120	144	127	111	10	...	
Oswaldtwistle	918	301	302	233	5	...	
Padiham	3871	1471	1446	515	61	...	
Poulton-le-Fylde	188	71	68	66	...	...
Preesall	367	115	112	10	111	4	Orders granted in 3 cases; one case dismissed.
Prescot	612	142	142	215	47	...	
Prestwich	928	1658	1658	583	48	...	
Radcliffe	1911	436	348	422	17	1	Withdrawn and agreement made.
Rainford	50	110	110	...	30	...	
Ramsbottom	768	459	274	50	...	...
Rawtenstall (B)	760	440	410	466	...	...
Rishton	800	261	250	70	8	...	
Royton	1656	254	250	162	14	...	
Skelmersdale	250	69	69	60	...	...
Standish-with-Langtree	653	275	263	112	...	...

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visited.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. OF NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. discovered.	No. abated.	In formal.	Statutory.	No.	Result.
Stretford	12386	2639	2639	385	33	...	
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	2640	1091	1225	1094	13	...	
Thornton Cleveleys	1429	523	312	517	6	...	
Tottington	450	141	115	15	27	...	
Trawden	20	2	2	2	...	...
Turton	1899	130	150	147	3	...	
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley ...	1733	151	127	57	6	...	
Ulverston	19	14	14	14	...	...
Upholland	177	42	41	42	...	...
Urmston	263	101	97	...	92	...	
Walton-le-Dale	1408	319	300	285	34	1	Fined 10/-.
Wardle	381	35	34	35	...	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	7553	3211	3040	902	199	...	
Westhoughton	1797	390	306	389	43	1	Order to abate.
Whitefield	3048	835	812	138	9	...	
Whitworth	276	292	290	66	...	...
Widnes (B)	6830	2542	2491	683	99	...	
Withnell	43	15	15	15	...	...
Worsley	1987	255	236	121	23	...	
Total Urban Districts ...	160811	58690	54924	26190	3392	16	
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Barton-upon-Irwell	1018	165	158	115	5	...	
Blackburn	1053	67	66	58	...	...
Burnley	467	182	176	46	19	...	
Bury	372	93	57	62	33	...	
Chorley	1229	150	150	62	26	...	
Clitheroe	1757	203	186	28	2	...	
Fylde	337	185	188	185	27	2	Order and costs in each case.
Garstang	1274	109	106	102	7	...	
Lancaster	1019	94	84	94	3	...	
Leigh	1186	335	327	226	43	...	
Limehurst	5698	118	40	47	12	...	
Lunesdale	263	66	52	46	1	...	
Preston	2210	127	120	30	62	...	
Ulverston	2044	197	144	197	34	...	
Warrington	1658	383	302	26	136	...	
West Lancashire	6026	388	387	89	...	...
Whiston	173	97	89	97	...	...
Wigan	50	130	98	42	6	...	
Total Rural Districts ...	27834	3089	2730	1552	416	2	
Total Administrative County	188645	61779	57654	27742	3808	18	

Smoke Abatement.—The following table shows the action taken by local authorities to control the nuisance from excessive smoke pollution, and gives the number of smoke observations (2,597) taken during the year.

In 1931 the observations numbered 2,486.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.
Abram	7	...	Horwich	18	*5
Accrington (B)	4	3 to 7	Huyton-with-Roby ... ..	...	...
Adlington ... ..	...	12	Ince-in-Makerfield ... ..	...	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield ... ..	...	8	Irlam	54	...
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	14	4	Kearsley	4	*2
Aspull ... ..	...	5	Kirkham	3	6
Atherton	37	*2½	Lancaster (B) ... ..	...	...
Audenshaw	2	4	Lees	9	4
Bacup (B)	3	...	Leigh (B)	142	*2
Barrowford	18	10	Leyland ... ..	...	2 to 6
Billinge and Winstanley ... ..	...	10	Litherland	8	*2
Blackrod	3	8	Littleborough	110	*2
Brierfield ... ..	...	*2	Little Hulton	9	*2
Carnforth ... ..	...	...	Little Lever	4	*2
Chadderton	34	*2 to 4	Longridge	35	...
Chorley (B)	11	8	Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	120	*2½
Church	4	8	Middleton (B)	105	*4
Clayton-le-Moors	19	10	Milnrow	6	*2
Clitheroe (B) ... ..	...	...	Morecambe and Heysham (B)	4	*2
Colne (B)	152	5 to 10	Mossley (B) ... ..	...	10
Crompton	48	*3	Nelson (B)	130	*5
Croston ... ..	...	...	Newton-in-Makerfield	4	4
Dalton-in-Furness ... ..	...	15	Norden	5	*2
Darwen (B)	12	5 to 7	Ormskirk	30	3
Denton ... ..	...	4	Orrel! ... ..	...	...
Droylsden	205	*2	Oswaldtwistle	10	4 to 7
Eccles (B)	47	*2	Padiham	19	*2
Failssworth	97	*2	Poulton-le-Fylde ... ..	...	...
Farnworth	67	*2	Preesall	10	3
Fleetwood ... ..	...	...	Prescot	53	...
Formby	11	4	Prestwich	15	*2
Fulwood ... ..	...	...	Radcliffe	44	4 to 6
Golborne	4	2	Rainford ... ..	...	...
Grange-over-Sands ... ..	...	...	Ramsbottom ... ..	...	6
Great Crosby... ..	2	...	Rawtenstall (B)	5	2
Great Harwood ... ..	...	10	Rishton	20	5
Haslingden (B)	73	*2	Royton	12	6 to 8
Haydock ... ..	...	...	Skelmersdale ... ..	...	...
Heywood (B)	112	*3	Standish-with-Langtree ... ..	...	...
Hindley	16	5	Stretford	41	*2

* Minutes per half hour.

SMOKE ABATEMENT—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.
Swinton and Pendlebury	256	*2	Barton-upon-Irwell	33	...
Thornton Cleveleys	3	4	Blackburn	22	...
Tottington	7	12	Burnley	5	*5
Trawden ... ..	...	...	Bury	18	5
Turton	30	6	Chorley	3	8
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	25	*4	Clitheroe	2	...
Ulverston ... ..	...	...	Fylde	2	...
Upholland ... ..	...	5	Garstang	6	...
Urmston ... ..	...	...	Lancaster ... ..	...	...
Walton-le-Dale ... ..	...	...	Leigh	16	6
Wardle	44	5	Limehurst	12	3
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	14	4	Lunesdale ... ..	...	...
Westhoughton	6	*2	Preston ... ..	...	...
Whitefield	21	...	Ulverston ... ..	...	...
Whitworth ... ..	...	*5	Warrington ... ..	...	*2
Widnes (B) ... ..	...	...	West Lancashire ... ..	...	...
Withnell	4	6	Whiston	2	...
Worsley	39	*2	Wigan ... ..	...	...
			Total Rural Districts	121	...
Total Urban Districts	2476	...	Total Administrative County	2597	...

* Minutes per half hour.

In a number of districts co-operative action with industry on the smoke question is reported upon, and in some instances as a result improved methods of stoking were adopted.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.—Offensive trades have been established in about 71 districts, the premises numbering 597. These are chiefly tripe boilers, gut scrapers, tanners or leather dressers, fat melters and oil works, soap boilers, &c.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—Action under these Acts is reported from Chadderton, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Oswaldtwistle, Wigan (R), etc.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—The table below is a summary of the action taken in the County districts during the year 1932, and shows the number of inspections made, and the defects found :—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	3761	208	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	7843	187	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	2037	41	...
TOTAL	13641	436	...

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES—continued.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	387	384	1	...
Want of ventilation	26	26	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	30	29	...	...
Other nuisances	245	245	3	...
Sanitary accommodation	(insufficient	48	42	...
	(unsuitable or defective	146	136	1
	(not separate for sexes	15	10	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	52	47	6	...
(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	951	921	11	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The local reports show that there are 77 common lodging houses in 33 districts; the majority are described as "fairly good." Unsatisfactory premises are reported at Colne (B), two are in a "clearance" area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Reference is made in 21 districts to this class of accommodation. New bye-laws have been adopted at Heywood (B). It is reported that bye-laws are required at Chorley (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B) and Ormskirk.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.—Where these exist regular supervision apparently takes place. In many districts steps have been taken to remove or abolish the structures. Legal proceedings were necessary at Fleetwood, Preesall, Chorley (R), etc. A conference between the Urban Council and the van dwellers at Stretford resulted in an agreement that all vans would be vacated by June, 1933, the Council undertaking to re-house the displaced inhabitants. Bye-laws are required at Great Harwood, Morecambe and Heysham (B), Wardle, Widnes (B), Garstang (R), etc.

Canal Boats.—Inspection of canal boats—183 in number—are reported from 10 districts; 25 infringements were noted.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of Districts.—The information given under this head is extracted from the reports of local Medical Officers of Health.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Abram	Scheme for improving sewerage of Bickershaw and Plank Lane, now been approved by Ministry of Health and work will be completed in 1933.
Accrington (B)	Further conversion of pail closets to fresh water closets.
Adlington	Improvement of private streets and back passages.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Substitution of water closets for pail closets, and increased water supply.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ... ..	.....
Aspull	Conversion of privies to fresh water closets. Paving of back yards, and repairs to property.
Atherton	Paving of back streets, yards, etc.
Audenshaw ... ..	.....
Bacup (B)	Clearance of a certain congested slum area. Provision of public abattoir.
Barrowford ... ..	.....

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Billinge and Winstanley	Demolition of property beyond reasonable repair.
Blackrod	Conversion of privies. General property repairs.
Brierfield	Scheme for sewerage of Marsden Heights area now approved—work to be carried out during 1933.
Carnforth	Highfield relief sewer—work completed in February, 1933. Lower Crag Bank—Ministry approval received for sewerage and sewage disposal works for this area. Tender received and work expected to commence in April, 1933.
Chadderton	Conversion of pail closets and abolition of open ashpits. Re-surfacing of secondary streets.
Chorley (B)	Public mortuary. Public wash-house and baths.
Church	Abolition of pail closets and ashpits.
Clayton-le-Moors	Erection of more houses.
Clitheroe (B)	Additional small houses to let at low rental.
Colne (B)	Further representations to be made regarding clearing of slum areas.
Crompton	Demolition of insanitary property. Building of additional houses. Smoke abatement.
Croston	Extension of sewer. Improvement of sewage outfall works. Conversion of privies. Cottages at a reasonable rent.
Dalton-in-Furness	Provision of better housing and water to out-lying dwellings.
Darwen (B)	Pitching, paving and arching over of river bed in vicinity of dwelling-houses and shops.
Denton	Abolition of remaining privy middens, dry ashpits, waste-water and hand flushed closets. Paving of back passages. Steam disinfectors. Public abattoir. Abatement of smoke nuisance. More houses of the working class type.
Droylsden	Paving of more private streets.
Eccles (B)	Accommodation for infectious diseases cases at a reasonable cost.
Failsworth	Paving, metalling and kerbing of private streets and passages.
Farnworth	More houses and demolition of old ones.
Fleetwood... ..	New mortuary. New abattoir.
Formby	Extension of sewers where possible.
Fulwood	Making up of more streets.
Golborne	Public sanitary convenience near bus terminus. Paving of back streets, passages and yards. Greater water pressure and purer supply. Provision of a mortuary.
Grange-over-Sands ... ..	.....
Great Crosby ... ..	.....
Great Harwood ... ..	.....

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Haslingden (B)	Public abattoir. Public baths.
Haydock	Conversion of remaining privies. Paving of back passages and approaches to houses. Sewering of certain areas. Paving of several school playgrounds. Refuse destructor.
Heywood (B)	Completion of conversion scheme and demolition of houses unfit for habitation.
Hindley	Public abattoir. Refuse destructor. Paving of yards and back passages (proceeding).
Horwich	Abolition of waste-water closets. Public abattoir. Plant for filtration of water supplies.
Huyton-with-Roby	Inspection, draining and proper paving of all back courts and yards. Improvement of sewerage arrangements. Completion of conversions. Inspection and necessary action with regard to undesirable property.
Ince-in-Makerfield	Abolition of privy midden system, which will be possible as soon as the sewerage work is completed.
Irlam	Provision of sanitary conveniences for both sexes in suitable situations on main road.
Kearsley	More houses. Demolition of insanitary property.
Kirkham	Conversion of remainder of privies into water closets.
Lancaster (B)	Demolition of unfit houses.
Lees	Abolition of ashpits.
Leigh (B)	Diminution of pollution by smoke. Supply of cleaner milk. Bye-laws for houses let in lodgings.
Leyland	Improvement and making up of side streets and demolition of unfit houses.
Litherland ... ..	.....
Littleborough ... ..	.....
Little Hulton	Reconstruction and improvements of insanitary property. Public abattoir. Extension of sewer. Worsley Rd. sewage works inadequate.
Little Lever	Conversion of remaining privies to fresh water closets. More low-rental houses to replace old property.
Longridge ... ..	.....
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ... ..	.....
Middleton (B)	Public baths and wash houses. Clearance of unfit houses. Central public sanitary convenience. Disposal of refuse—salvage plant.
Milnrow	Conversion of pail closets. Paving of streets and yards.
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	Erection of 250 houses. Increased provision for sewerage at Bare and Torrisholme.
Mossley (B) ... ..	.....
Nelson (B) ... ..	.....

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Newton-in-Makerfield	More houses. Paving and draining of all back streets. Conversion of all privies and pails to water-carriage system.
Norden	Conversion of pails and privies to water closets.
Ormskirk	Houses. Conversion of privies.
Orrell	Destructor. Hospital for infectious diseases.
Oswaldtwistle	Extension of sewer and water supply to certain districts. Clearance schemes and demolition of individual unfit houses.
Padiham	Demolition of condemned unhealthy area and the re-building of suitable houses.
Poulton-le-Fylde	Arrangements for the disinfection of bedding and clothing.
Preesall	Making-up of unpaved streets. Demolition of old houses and provision of new ones.
Prescot	Erection of houses for working classes. Enlargement of sewage disposal works. Closing of insanitary houses. Paving of back passages.
Prestwich	Sewering of Simister.
Radcliffe	Abolition of all dry ashpits. Cleansing of all back streets. Bye-laws to control more effectively the fish-frying trade. Replacement of tippler or waste water closets by fresh water closets.
Rainford	Houses at lower rents. (Plan now under consideration).
Ramsbottom	Conversion of tippler closets to fresh water closets. Consideration of unfit and back-to-back houses as required by Ministry of Health Circular 1331.
Rawtenstall (B) ... ..	.....
Rishton	Abolition of ashpits.
Royton	Clearance schemes.
Skelmersdale	Abolition of privies and substitution of water closets.
Standish-with-Langtree	Further conversion of privies to fresh water closets and substitution of covered ashbins for open ashpits. Demolition of insanitary areas and back-to-back houses. Working-class houses.
Stretford	Completion of work anticipated in "Housing programme."
Swinton and Pendlebury ... ..	.....
Thornton Cleveleys	Making up of further private streets.
Tottington	Further conversion of privies to water closets. Improvement of water supply to certain areas, (now being dealt with).
Trawden	Substitution of ashbins for ashpits.
Turton	Continued conversion of privies to fresh water closets.
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	Total abolition of ashpits and privies.
Ulverston ... ..	.....
Upholland	More houses.
Urmston ... ..	.....

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.					CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Walton-le-Dale	...	...	...	...	Further closet conversions. Abolition of ashpits and provision of ashpails. Draining and construction of back passages and side streets.
Wardle	...	...	...	...	Houses.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	...	...	...	.....
Westhoughton	...	...	...	...	Provision of houses at low rents. Paving of back streets, yards and school playgrounds.
Whitefield...	...	...	...	...	Paving of back streets and passages.
Whitworth	...	...	...	...	Houses, especially in Whitworth Ward. Improvement of secondary streets and back streets.
Widnes (B)	...	...	...	...	Houses.
Withnell	...	...	...	...	Continued conversion of pail closets, and provision of covered ashbins. Drainage of Ollerton Cottages area.
Worsley	...	...	...	...	Conversion of remaining privies and ashpits. Paving of streets and passages. Central slaughterhouse.
RURAL DISTRICTS.					
Barton-upon-Irwell	...	...	...	...	Additional sewerage in Clifton and the Trafford Park portion of Davyhulme. Public conveniences for the township of Flixton.
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	.....
Burnley	...	...	...	...	Sewerage schemes for several villages and conversion of privies to fresh water closets. Paving and draining of private streets. Houses at low rents to replace old property. Provision of private sanitary accommodation within the curtilage of each house.
Bury	...	...	...	...	Sewerage system for Ainsworth village. Extension of sewage works at Ringley.
Chorley	...	...	...	...	Sewerage schemes for Higher Wheelton and parts of Whittle and Clayton-le-Woods. Water scheme for Mawdesley. New slaughterhouse Bye-laws. Inadequate water supply to the western area to be remedied.
Clitheroe	...	...	...	...	New drainage system for Hurst Green, Chipping, Downham and Pendleton.
Fylde	...	...	...	...	Water supply to Treales, Roseacre and Wharles. Sewer extension in Warton.
Garstang	...	...	...	...	Sewerage schemes and scavenging in several townships.
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	Improvement of the Slyne-with-Hest sewer outfall.
Leigh	...	...	...	...	Sewerage scheme for Lowton and Culcheth. Conversion of privies to fresh water closets.
Limehurst...	...	...	...	...	Extension of humus tank capacity at sewage works. Completion of conversions of privies to fresh water closets in Bardsley and Waterloo. Reduction in number of ashpits. More attention to dairies, cow-sheds, and slaughterhouses. Making up of private streets and passages.
Lunesdale	...	...	...	...	.....
Preston	...	...	...	...	Sewering of certain areas. Further closet conversions and extension of water supplies.
Ulverston	...	...	...	...	Water supply to Greenodd, Lowick, and Broughton Beck. (Present supply liable to dangerous pollution).
Warrington	...	...	...	...	Paving of streets and passages, especially in Huntley Street, Sankey. Sewers for Great Sankey and Poulton-with-Fearnhead. Better sewage treatment in many areas.
West Lancashire	...	...	...	...	New pavilion block for isolation hospital. Scavenging for three townships.
Whiston	...	...	...	...	Further conversion of privies and pail closets. Working-class dwellings.
Wigan	...	...	...	...	Sewerage scheme for Parbold, Appley Bridge and Shevington. Water supply for Dalton.

HOUSING.

From a perusal of the local reports and statistics it appears that in many districts special attention has been devoted during the year under review to the housing problem. New houses erected in the County area in 1932 numbered 9,926, including 2,548 by local authorities. Inspections for housing defects numbered 66,293. In many districts, from the comments of the local Medical Officers of Health, it is obvious, however, that the housing conditions in certain areas are unsatisfactory and not according to present standards. The need for additional houses at an economic rent within the means of the poorer paid members of the working classes is emphasised, and an accelerated rate of progress in clearance work is desirable as regards many insanitary groups of dwellings.

The Ministry of Health by Circulars 1238, 12th January, 1932, 1331, 6th April, 1933, and 1334, 22nd May, 1933, etc., draw the special attention of local authorities to the housing needs of the country, the former stressing that efforts should be concentrated on the provision of a type of house which can be built at a low cost and can be let at a rent within the means of the lower-paid workers. The Government consider that the present rate at which the slums are being dealt with is too slow, and they press for a speedier end to the evil and an end within a limited time. It is considered that present conditions are favourable to the success of a vigorous campaign of slum clearance. With these points in mind the Minister of Health desires to receive, before the 30th September, 1933, the housing programme of local authorities. These programmes, it is stated, should as far as practicable be drawn on the basis of clearing all areas that require clearance not later than 1938.

The Ministry of Health in their Circular respecting the contents of Medical Officers' annual reports indicate that it is unnecessary to repeat in the County report the local statistical particulars as to housing, but for the information of the County Public Health and Housing Committee, and as a matter of general interest, a brief summary of the district housing statistics is given.

Housing Statistics for the year 1932.—The following statement summarises the housing activities in the various districts in the Administrative County during the year 1932, as extracted from the local health reports:—

NEW HOUSES.—Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	...	...	...	9926
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	2548
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	5
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	7378
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:				
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	2526
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	31

1. INSPECTIONS.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	37,207
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	66,293
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1)) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	9,118
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	16,877
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1066
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	13,237

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	13,733
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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	878
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	713
(b) By local authority in default of owners	5

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,531
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2,938
(b) By local authority in default of owners	53

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	137
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	93

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	8
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	...

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	63
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	74
(b) By local authority in default of owners	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	45

F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15

NOTE.—Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

Table 5, pages 106 to 108 shows the number of new houses erected during the year in each County district, and also the total number of houses inspected for housing defects, the number found unfit for habitation, and the number found not reasonably fit for habitation.

The action taken by the local authorities under the Statutory powers in regard to housing is shown, in total, in items A to F in the tabular statement above.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 5—HOUSING.
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1932.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING YEAR.					UNFIT DWELLINGS.						
	Total.	By Local Author- ity	By other Bodies or Persons.	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.		Total No. in- spected for Housing defects.	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. of Houses in- spected under Housing Con. Regs. (included in total col.)	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. found unfit for human habita- tion.	No. found not reason- ably fit for human habita- tion.	No. rendered fit as result of informal action.
				By Local Au- thority.	By other Bodies or Persons							
Abram	89	86	3	86	...	280	347	32	134	17	171	102
Accrington (B)	96	72	24	60	...	181	181	149	149	...	157	126
Adlington	28	26	2	26	...	101	189	...	...	...	44	44
Ashton-in-Makerfield	24	...	24	...	...	545	545	226	226	...	360	311
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	116	86	30	86	...	176	478	143	412	81	87	48
Aspull ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	429	1046	145	191	1	374	219
Atherton	94	68	26	68	6	503	675	75	97	61	372	243
Audenshaw	116	...	116	...	...	296	906	16	16	...	14	...
Bacup (B)	9	...	9	...	...	487	1106	54	86	54	...	...
Barrowford	2	...	2	...	...	68	68	18	18	...	64	64
Billinge and Winstanley	49	44	5	44	...	118	120	20	30	...	10	90
Blackrod	33	28	5	28	...	148	221	7	7	9	12	6
Brierfield	22	...	22	...	...	159	159	137	137	...	25	3
Carnforth	1	...	1	...	...	117	396	56	56	...	...	61
Chadderton	198	120	78	120	...	967	2228	129	190	61	777	688
Chorley (B)	29	...	29	...	...	1124	2893	145	234	...	1057	922
Church	6	...	6	...	...	90	180	21	50	...	18	18
Clayton-le-Moors	29	24	...	24	...	175	210	30	92	9	21	140
Clitheroe (B)	16	...	16	...	...	148	148	...	...	...	56	32
Colne (B)	11	...	11	...	...	579	2939	316	556	13	115	118
Crompton	1	...	1	...	...	249	366	33	76	...	30	23
Croston	4	...	4	...	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	12
Dalton-in-Furness	6	...	6	...	...	1285	1285	160	160	25	76	23
Darwen (B)	8	1	7	...	...	4485	4711	131	270	35	96	80
Denton	169	...	169	...	...	277	329	48	95	...	45	37
Droylsden	328	...	328	...	...	447	447	168	168	...	168	150
Eccles (B)	69	...	69	...	...	166	166	87	87	...	166	85
Falshaworth	106	...	106	...	...	286	301	72	72	...	93	91
Farnworth	218	205	13	205	...	969	4561	325	2520	128	577	458
Fleetwood	295	190	105	190	...	294	838	100	462	...	70	68
Formby	113	...	113	...	...	41	46	26	26	2	37	24
Fulwood	84	...	84	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Golborne	39	30	9	30	...	70	80	20	20	...	20	20
Grange-over-Sands	9	...	9	...	...	16	16	3	3	...	...	...
Great Crosby	422	...	422	...	...	356	715	63	181	2	34	29
Great Harwood	4	...	4	...	...	87	103	16	33	...	16	16
Haslingden (B)	41	39	2	39	...	315	481	285	415	6	60	51
Haydock	38	26	12	26	...	264	490	106	174	...	226	226
Heywood (B)	44	...	44	...	...	52	83	18	34	12	40	36
Hindley	16	...	16	...	...	1083	1083	25	25	9	...	687

TABLE 5—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING YEAR.					UNFIT DWELLINGS.							
	Total.	By Local Author- ity.	By other Bodies or Persons.	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.		Total No. in- spected for Housing defects.	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. of Houses in- spected under Housing Con- Regs. (included in total col.)	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. found unfit for human habita- tion.	No. found not reason- ably fit for human habita- tion.	No. rendered fit as result of informal action.	
				By Local Au- thority.	By other Bodies or Persons.								
Horwich	20	...	20	...	...	262	262	25	25	...	262	223
Huyton-with-Roby ...	56	...	56	...	...	138	138	36	36	30	99	74
Ince-in-Makerfield	199	192	7	192	...	1050	4000	187	400	7	409	370	
Irlam	30	...	30	...	...	62	62	10	10	...	62	54
Kearsley	54	50	4	50	...	91	138	...	...	...	91	72
Kirkham	12	...	12	...	...	25	43	5	13	...	...	4
Lancaster (B)	289	152	137	152	8	186	187	51	52	...	186	288	
Lees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	84	23	72	21	...	18	18
Leigh (B)	160	120	40	120	...	665	1387	304	1186	94	489	546	
Leyland	68	...	68	...	...	41	76	15	30	15	6	6
Litherland	120	...	120	...	...	554	1889	34	81	...	550	536
Littleborough	14	8	6	8	...	185	394	42	78	...	...	...
Little Hulton	39	37	2	37	...	261	580	...	...	...	...	243
Little Lever	1	...	1	...	...	23	43	9	15	...	9	6
Longridge	12	...	12	...	...	100	100	30	30	...	8	8
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	66	...	66	...	...	231	231	80	80	...	31	25
Middleton (B)	88	53	35	53	...	195	485	116	172	12	79	68	
Milnrow	1	...	1	...	...	87	273	28	92	...	10	22
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	411	...	411	...	...	113	120	22	24	2	29	28
Mossley (B)	3	...	3	...	...	210	400	17	39	...	178	173
Nelson (B)	61	23	38	23	...	634	920	98	139	3	59	53	
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	78	50	28	50	...	209	650	93	128	31	20	20	
Norden	33	...	33	...	...	25	75	15	45	...	15	...
Ormskirk	199	8	191	8	...	319	574	32	46	4	315	315	
Orrell	24	...	24	...	...	37	110	29	40	16	80	34
Oswaldtwistle	14	...	14	...	...	489	1326	131	131	...	342	411
Padiham	4	...	4	...	...	68	197	18	18	...	68	58
Poulton-le-Fylde	8	...	8	...	...	49	82	12	28	...	10	10
Precsall	11	...	11	4	7	91	208	22	66	4	4	5	
Prescot	29	...	29	...	...	264	304	253	264	4	28	106
Prestwich	381	171	210	163	...	748	933	53	153	2	51	712	
Radcliffe	49	...	49	...	...	72	89	46	52	8	26	64
Rainford	30	24	6	24	...	52	20	...	...	1	30	24
Ramsbottom	46	...	46	...	...	38	97	36	72	9	29	23
Rawtenstall (B)	108	84	24	84	...	130	130	55	55	55	75	22	
Rishton	3	...	3	...	...	200	500	...	...	...	160	150
Royton	12	...	12	...	...	54	54	...	...	3	...	14
Skelmersdale	28	16	12	16	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	67	22	45	22	...	185	244	36	36	82	65	57	
Stretford	308	...	308	...	...	122	147	...	...	5	117	117

TABLE 5—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING YEAR.					UNFIT DWELLINGS.						
	Total.	By Local Author- ity.	By other Bodies or Persons.	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.		Total No. in- spected for Housing defects.	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. of Houses in- spected under Housing Con- Regs. (included in total col.)	No. of In- spec- tions made for the pur- pose.	No. found unfit for human habita- tion.	No. found not reason- ably fit for human habita- tion.	No. rendered fit as result of informal action.
				By Local Au- thority.	By other Bodies or Persons.							
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	696	131	565	131	...	740	4137	288	878	57	319	387
Thornton Cleveleys ...	111	...	111	...	...	203	345	...	...	...	...	35
Tottington ...	12	...	12	...	...	4	9	...	...	3	1	3
Trawden ...	1	...	1	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	...
Turton ...	31	...	31	...	...	685	685	60	60	...	30	30
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	78	52	26	52	...	130	287	...	...	2	51	45
Ulverston ...	37	22	15	22	...	188	300	17	25	...	135	135
Upholland ...	49	40	9	40	...	46	57	...	...	26	...	...
Urmston ...	95	45	50	45	...	38	38	30	60	3	27	...
Walton-le-Dale ...	31	...	31	...	...	175	175	55	55	1	27	27
Wardle ...	6	...	6	...	...	45	45	45	45	...	23	23
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	9	...	9	...	...	1818	2022	150	331	...	1636	1554
Westhoughton ...	40	12	28	12	...	98	835	57	497	2	54	132
Whitefield ...	61	...	61	...	...	215	235	90	120	6	35	29
Whitworth ...	7	...	7	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...
Widnes (B) ...	119	...	119	...	...	1165	1165	564	564	8	601	341
Withnell ...	3	...	3	...	...	43	55	25	33	...	3	11
Worsley ...	212	124	88	124	...	78	150	61	116	14	64	50
Total Urban Districts ...	7716	2481	5230	2464	21	31961	59680	6850	13943	1034	12504	13112
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Barton-upon-Irwell ...	486	6	480	6	...	15	26	...	...	2	13	12
Blackburn ...	45	...	45	...	...	193	230	...	...	2	30	30
Burnley ...	62	...	62	...	...	131	154	16	28	...	23	11
Bury ...	5	...	5	...	...	372	440	35	53	3	21	57
Chorley ...	55	...	55	...	...	353	475	256	378	7	117	169
Clitheroe ...	10	...	10	...	10	465	465	18	18	1	8	8
Fylde ...	364	...	364	...	...	337	337	79	79	...	9	51
Garstang ...	46	...	46	...	...	78	129	10	20	2	38	12
Lancaster ...	36	...	36	...	...	342	342	294	294	...	8	8
Leigh ...	11	...	11	...	...	976	1136	204	210	...	...	...
Lincolnton ...	33	...	33	...	...	246	246	15	15	1	210	137
Lanesdale ...	12	6	6	6	...	106	142	3	6	...	1	1
Preston ...	328	...	328	...	...	102	130	...	...	...	...	...
Ulverston ...	36	...	36	...	...	57	57	3	3	3	28	31
Warrington ...	118	...	118	...	...	128	384	57	171	...	71	7
West Lancashire ...	294	44	250	44	...	119	453	96	383	3	85	85
Whiston ...	221	...	221	...	...	1176	1211	1140	1173	4	33	30
Wigan ...	48	6	42	6	...	50	156	42	103	4	38	32
Total Rural Districts ...	2210	62	2148	62	10	5246	6613	2268	2934	32	733	621
Total Urban Districts ...	7716	2481	5230	2464	21	31961	59680	6850	13943	1034	12504	13112
Total Administrative County	9926	2543	7378	2526	31	37207	66293	9118	16877	1066	13237	13733

New Houses.—The statement below gives the number of new houses erected in the Administrative County during the past 10 years :—

Year	No. of new houses	Year	No. of new houses
1923 ...	3283	1928 ...	6646
1924 ...	4891	1929 ...	8940
1925 ...	6859	1930 ...	6336
1926 ...	8397	1931 ...	8640
1927 ...	10470	1932 ...	9926
		Total	74,388

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The following information on the housing conditions in the County area has been extracted from the local reports :—

1.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Ashton-under-Lyne, two compulsory Purchase Orders approved by Ministry, land required for expansion; Bacup (B), back-to-back and self-contained houses prevail; Billinge and Winstanley, worse conditions in Billinge Chapel End, the houses are of stone, old, badly situated, damp, defective in light and ventilation and in bad repair; Clitheroe (B), considerable number of back-to-back houses; Crompton, about 90 houses are old and of bad construction, 131 back-to-back houses; Colne (B), 665 back-to-back and 504 single houses still exist; Darwen (B), dampness is common and drainage of sites necessary; Farnworth, many houses have fallen into disrepair; Ince-in-Makerfield, parts are badly congested; Lancaster (B), approximately 500 houses (including those in yards and courts) about 100 years old are lacking in light, ventilation and proper convenience; Ormskirk, some very old houses in courts are not up to standard; Oswaldtwistle, 50 back-to-back houses, 20 without backyards and 200 over 100 years old; Padiham, some back-to-back, back-to-earth, and single houses; Preesall, 66 poor and of old type, 22 demolishable; Prescott, about 50 per cent. of the total number of houses were erected prior to 1890, of which approximately 6 per cent. are unfit for habitation; Ramsbottom, some back-to-back houses, about 100 years old, under consideration; Rawtenstall (B) 205 houses in bad condition—Corporation propose to close them and replace by new ones; Ulverston, some very old and dilapidated cottages and no attempts made to meet shortage; Burnley (R), stone-built houses prevail, about 130 back-to-back and a number of single and back-to-earth houses, sanitary accommodation inadequate, not worth modernising and modern houses too expensive; Leigh (B), approximately 10 per cent. are 100 years old and below reasonable standard; Mossley (B), standard not high, houses with two bedrooms prevail and have no fixed bath; Ulverston (R), no action likely to be taken to provide better housing conditions; West Lancashire (R), improving generally, dampness still prevails in old type cottages and in some of the new villa type where built of solid walls.

2.—SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.—Extent of Shortage, &c.—In about 74 districts, a shortage of houses is reported by local Medical Officers of Health, and measures are indicated for meeting the shortage. Increased population or the likelihood of such is reported in 17 districts and a decreased or probable reduction of population reported in 15 others. Sites are reported to be too expensive or difficult to find in 7 districts. Danger of mining subsidence restricts availability of safe building sites in 5 districts. There is very little available land in 2 districts. Sanction required for purchase in one district, and negotiations are proceeding for purchase of land in another district. The following are a few of the observations :—Chadderton, 5 year programme (265 houses); Denton, private enterprise has done a good deal, scheme for 82 houses in abeyance; Hindley, erection of 80 houses contemplated; Huyton-with-Roby, 36 houses in course of erection; Lancaster (B), about 150 houses erected in 1932, and a further 150 are in progress; Leigh (B), 84 houses completed and 330 others in course of erection; Litherland, scheme for 50 houses in hand; Middleton (B), scheme for 157 houses completed; Milnrow, awaiting permission to build 50 houses; Morecambe and Heysham (B), about 250 houses required at a rental of 10/-. scheme approved, but afterwards deferred; Ormskirk, proposal for 50 houses at Burscough; Padiham, shortage in 4 wards, new housing scheme in operation; Preesall, scheme in preparation for 20 houses; Prescott, approximately 500 houses required, 27 acres of land acquired; Royton, about 150 houses required, scheme under consideration; Skelmersdale, 24 houses erected and a further 6 in course of erection; Standish-with-Langtree, great lack of cheap houses, scheme for 40 houses almost complete, further 150 contemplated; Swinton and Pendlebury, 589 applicants, 71 houses under construction and further 70 in progress, land purchased, many houses erected by local authority and private enterprise; Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, further 52 houses contemplated; Wardle, proposal to erect 80 houses on Birch Road; Widnes (B), approximately 600 required, arrangements made for 208 and local authority will gradually provide remainder; Limehurst (R), negotiating for erection of subsidy houses in Bardsley; Whiston (R), general shortage at reasonable rents, erection of 100 houses contemplated.

Shortage of houses is reported in a number of other districts, in many of which it is said to be considerable.

3.—**OVERCROWDING.**—References to overcrowding are made in approximately 50 districts—Abram, 50 cases; Billinge and Winstanley, 36 recorded cases; Crompton, 8 or 9 bad cases and 70 moderate; Darwen (B), many instances of two families in one house; Eccles (B), 15 cases reported; Golborne, considerable; Great Harwood, 20 cases; Heywood (B), prevalent; Kearsley, considerable; Lancaster (B), population of 1,686 living more than two in a room; Leigh (B), about 6 per cent. of houses overcrowded; Litherland, number of houses with more than one family; Little Hulton, large families in small houses; Middleton (B), 17 cases discovered—177 cases on register; Morecambe and Heysham (B), chiefly in houses let off in rooms; Ormskirk, 100 cases; Padiham, about 80 tenements with more than two occupants per room; Prescott, 16½ per cent. of houses overcrowded; Skelmersdale, 52 cases; Standish-with-Langtree, about 50 cases; Waterloo-with-Seaforth, considerable; Westhoughton, considerable; Widnes (B), houses occupied by two or more families increased by 100 per cent. since 1919; Chorley (R), 30 cases in Coppull; Whiston (R), considerable; Wigan (R), some cottages tenanted by large families.

Causes of overcrowding are stated to be inability to pay rents, trade depression, and lack of houses.

To cope with the overcrowding, houses have been erected in many districts, schemes are in progress or contemplated in several others. In some cases, large families are given preference and, in one district, back-to-back houses are being altered as they fall vacant.

4.—**FITNESS OF HOUSES.**—Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts include the excessive cost of repairs, old property not worth extensive repairs or beyond repair, and rent arrears retarding the carrying out of repairs. Mining subsidence is reported as creating difficulties in one instance. Special measures taken or suggested *e.g.* in relation to particular types of insanitary property or in regard to arrangements made for the gradual carrying out of programmes for repair, include regular inspections, the conversion of back-to-back houses, the scheduling of property for replacement, etc.; Accrington (B), property scheduled for replacement; Atherton, demolition of insanitary property and alterations to others; Chadderton, 65 houses to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930; Clayton-le-Moors, few back-to-back houses converted to through houses; Clitheroe (B), survey report under consideration; Colne (B), five year programme arranged in 1931 for 125 houses to be repaired, 135 houses demolished and 150 new ones provided; Huyton-with-Roby, clearance areas scheduled; Irlam, 4 houses demolished; Middleton (B), scheme under consideration; Newton-in-Makerfield, application made for several clearance areas and a further one to be made for closing 24 houses; Oswaldtwistle, abolition of back-to-back houses; Presall, clearance order in hand for 17 houses, with provision of new small houses; Radcliffe, certain small isolated groups of houses reported and remain to be dealt with; Ramsbottom, representations made with regard to 9 houses; Standish-with-Langtree, two areas awaiting agreement; Stretford, five years programme; Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, programme under the Housing Act, 1930; Royton, notice on owner in clearance area; Widnes (B), much required under the Housing Act, 1930, in relation to clearance only—no improvement scheme contemplated; Worsley, clearance order obtained—other schemes contemplated; Garstang (R), re-survey of old houses. Houses without adequate internal water supply are reported—at Billinge and Winstanley 28, Chadderton 63, Great Crosby 22, Lancaster (B) 329, Mossley (B) 56, Ormskirk 44, Oswaldtwistle 90, Radcliffe 30, Garstang (R) 535, Limehurst (R) about 5 per cent., West Lancashire (R) 20 and Whiston (R) 90; most of these houses are supplied from wells or springs, others from standpipes. A few houses in various other districts are supplied by standpipes. Referring to the extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage, it is reported that at Clitheroe (B) there are 104, Colne (B) 178, Hindley 107, Lancaster (B) 163, Leigh (B) 1,000, Radcliffe 418, Standish-with-Langtree 1,614, Tottington 200, and Lancaster (R) approximately 4 per cent. At Abram, 801 houses have privies; at Ince-in-Makerfield, approximately 3,539 houses have combined accommodation and 418 such houses in Radcliffe.

5.—**UNHEALTHY AREAS.**—According to reports, unhealthy areas exist in about 26 districts and several schemes have been submitted: Ashton-under-Lyne (B), approval of Ministry of Health obtained in respect of two compulsory purchase orders; Atherton, three small areas—clearance order procedure being taken—one order nearly completed, 27 houses demolished; Bacup (B), an area of 54 houses and certain other premises suggested for clearance; Colne (B), inquiry to be held regarding clearance of Windy Bank, plans prepared and land acquired for re-housing estate; Dalton-in-Furness, houses known as Gibraltar scheduled for clearance; Eccles (B), inquiry held; Farnworth, order confirmed for 3 areas involving 41 houses—further orders awaiting confirmation for 9 areas involving 88 houses; Haslingden (B), Huyton-with-Roby, and Orrell, areas under consideration; Padiham, considerable portion of Clay Bank Ward was condemned in 1930, but no action has yet been taken by the local authority; Prestwich, 24 houses in Perkin's Yard area in progress of demolition, 9 houses in Hope Square area (compulsory purchase order sanctioned by Ministry); Royton, certain areas to be cleared; Standish-with-Langtree, 2 areas inspected and declared—particulars being prepared for Ministry, 33 insanitary houses at Standish Lower Ground under consideration; Swinton and Pendlebury, 3 clearance areas confirmed and 2 others under consideration; Whitefield, a few areas scheduled and necessary action being taken; Widnes (B), proposal to deal with an area on east side of Waterloo Road comprising 104 houses, also individual unfit houses in other parts; Worsley, one area of 12 houses made a clearance area, and other small areas under consideration.

6.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.—Existing bye-laws are adequate in most areas. In some districts difficulties are found in dealing with van dwellers.

7.—GENERAL HOUSING OBSERVATIONS.—Information given under this head is, for the most part, contained in the foregoing paragraphs. There is a good demand for houses at low rents. A difficulty to contend with in many districts is the finding of alternative accommodation.

8.—HOUSING SCHEMES.—Schemes have been prepared or are under consideration in approximately 70 districts. Several of the earlier schemes have been completed.

The following comments are made by local Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports :—

Abram.—Considerable number of new houses still required to abate overcrowding and to relieve the occupation of houses by more than one family.

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—The Council is preparing to build 100 more houses and will expedite improvements.

Atherton.—There exists a considerable shortage of houses and this statement is supported by the fact that there are still 850 applicants for houses on the waiting list. The houses now in course of erection will be totally inadequate to meet the demands. Of 60 houses found to be unfit, 51 were scheduled for clearance order procedure, 6 were dealt with as individual unfit houses, 2 were demolished voluntarily, and the remaining one was closed voluntarily by the owner.

Chorley (B).—Overcrowding still exists, but improvement is slowly taking place. The reasons for overcrowding vary, but are mainly (1) inability to pay the rent of a larger house, (2) sub-letting, and (3) disinclination to move to another house or to another part of the town; 922 defective houses were rendered fit for habitation during the year.

Clitheroe (B).—There are over 200 single and back-to-back houses which, although of substantial construction, are not of a type to comply with modern housing standards.

Colne (B).—In many parts are rows of back-to-back houses tottering in their senility and decay. Their defects are so manifest and the unhealthy living conditions they create so obvious, that one can only view them with disgust, and with reflection an urge comes to sweep them away. That there are still areas in Colne which require to be dealt with as clearance or improvement areas cannot be denied. . . . These occupants although paying extortionate rents in many cases, considering the class of property, are condemned to exist in insanitary and dilapidated buildings one can hardly call them dwellings, lacking in the simple amenities of life and lead a drab, cheerless existence, preyed upon by illness. . . . In the Borough there still exist 665 back-to-back and 504 single type houses; the remainder are of the through type. So long as rows of back-to-back houses exist, deficient in light and ventilation, aggravated by narrow streets, the absence of gardens or back yards, unventilated food stores, and sanitary conveniences a distance away from the houses, one cannot describe the general standard of housing as satisfactory.

Denton.—Inability to pay existing rents is the chief cause of overcrowding.

Eccles (B).—During the year steady progress has been made in improving the housing conditions in the Borough. Five small areas which were considered unfit for habitation were the subject of an inquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, and in respect of three areas and a portion of the fourth the Clearance Orders were confirmed.

Haydock.—The supply of workmen's cottages is inadequate for the needs of the district, but the Council is endeavouring to meet this requirement. During the year 38 houses have been built by the Council.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—During 1932, 192 more houses have been erected by the Local Authority as part of the housing schemes, and altogether 410 houses have been erected. Although there are no real slums, certain parts of the district are badly congested, and a definite shortage of houses causes some overcrowding.

Lancaster (B).—During 1932, 152 Council houses were completed, in addition to 137 by private enterprise. A further 150 Council houses have been completed since the end of 1932 or will soon be completed. The five years' programme, adopted by the Council in January, 1931, provided for the building of 800 houses and the demolition of 200 unfit houses by the end of 1935. The estimated number of houses to be demolished is between 300 and 400; the number of unfit houses is considerably greater. The number of overcrowded houses increased from 255 to 388 during the ten years, 1921 to 1931, and this despite the large provision of new houses during the same period. The unfortunate fact from the point of view of public health is that overcrowding is most prevalent in the less habitable houses. When the five years' programme was drawn up, early in 1931, it was estimated that there were nearly 500 unfit houses in the Borough, and that about 400 of these ought to be demolished. Towards the end of 1932 the Committee considered representations from the Medical Officer in respect of a number of unfit houses.

Litherland.—At the time of writing the Council have in progress the erection of 50 houses. There is still a great demand for houses of the working class type.

Little Hulton.—The clearance or re-construction of several areas many times recommended is still under consideration, the difficulties being the type of tenant, the large families involved, and the inability or disinclination to pay an increased rent.

Little Lever.—There are many houses in the district which are very old and which compare very unfavourably with modern houses. The district would be greatly improved if these old houses were demolished and replaced by modern cottages. The great need of the district is the provision of additional modern cottages at low rentals. Plans have been passed for the erection with financial assistance under the Housing Act, 1924, of 24 of these cottages in 1933, containing a superficial area of 760 feet, but this figure is totally inadequate for the district. There is a large waiting list of people who are anxious to live in a modern cottage.

Orrell.—There still remain 80 single tenements without through ventilation, and back-to-back houses. Some of these are getting into a bad state of repair.

Oswaldtwistle.—About 500 houses are over 100 years old and the remainder range from modern to 80 years old. There is a shortage of four-roomed houses, let at low rents, and the matter is under consideration. . . . Eighteen of the "back-to-back" type require reconstruction.

Padiham.—Overcrowding is due to two factors: (1) scarcity of houses, (2) inability of some of the inhabitants to pay the rents of available houses which is due again to the large amount of unemployment. The one blot on the present Local Authority's many activities has been its failure to proceed with the demolition of the portion of Clay Bank Ward comprising 33 houses, which were condemned in 1929 as unfit for human habitation.

Prescot.—Approximately 50 per cent. of the total number of houses in the district were erected prior to 1890 and about 6 per cent. are to-day unfit for habitation; 16½ per cent. of the dwelling-houses in the district are overcrowded.

Ramsbottom.—Some properties of a hundred or more years old—back-to-back—have served, however inadequately, their day and generation, and ought to be demolished and new houses more in keeping with present day public health requirements erected in their place.

Skelmersdale.—During 1931 the Council embarked upon their first housing scheme, twenty-four houses have been erected and tenanted, and a further six are being erected. The tenants have been selected only from houses where overcrowding exists. The standard of the houses in the district is poor generally; dampness is prevalent, and a deplorable number of the houses are still provided with privy middens. Houses are mainly in long rows of cottage type, and are usually tied together with iron bars to counteract subsidence from subjacent colliery workings.

Swinton and Pendlebury.—Some owners, happily not many, are asking extortionate rents for houses that become decontrolled; 12/6 per week is being asked for houses that were 4/6 to 5/- pre-war.

Ulverston.—Thirty-six houses have been erected during the year, and for these there were one hundred applicants, the tenants being chosen from the worst cases of overcrowding. The Medical Officer of Health states that plans had been prepared for an additional eighteen houses, but the plans did not reach the Ministry until after the subsidy had been withdrawn. The Council are unlikely to proceed further with the matter, and it is doubtful whether private enterprise will meet the need.

Whitworth.—Instead of tinkering with worn-out and insanitary houses, most of which would be better knocked down, the immediate aim should be to provide new houses at an economic rental, then displacement could be carried out.

Burnley (R).—There are about 150 back-to-back houses, and several back-to-earth houses. The majority of these smaller and older houses are in fairly good repair, but lack through ventilation and adequate and readily accessible sanitary accommodation.

Ulverston (R).—The district is not in a satisfactory position with regard to houses for the working classes. There are dwellings that are quite unfit for habitation and should be closed, and many more which fall far below a reasonable standard of fitness, but on account of the lack of alternative accommodation, it has been impracticable to recommend closure. As the Ministry have now withdrawn the subsidy, it is impossible to build houses which can be let at a reasonable rent, and under the circumstances we can simply condemn ourselves to a policy of drift, unless the Council is prepared to adopt a much more public spirited attitude than they have shown in the past.

West Lancashire (R).—The Council's policy of further housing schemes has helped greatly to ameliorate the housing shortage. There is still a need for houses, particularly those of smaller type with two bedrooms. A notable step forward is the launching of a town planning scheme.

Whiston (R).—During the year a special housing survey was undertaken in the townships of Bold, Eccleston, Whiston, Rainhill and Tarbock to ascertain the extent of overcrowding; 1,023 houses were inspected, nearly 200 of which were found to be overcrowded. Particulars were forwarded to the Minister of Health and sanction was obtained to proceed at once with the erection of 100 houses.

Wigan (R).—The need for houses at an economic rent for small wage earners is being met by the Authority in erecting houses in Shevington, Wrightington and Dalton. Many old houses are in poor condition, and several are scheduled as unfit for human habitation; others are on the border line, and it will soon be a question as to whether they are worth re-conditioning.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.—The County Council has delegated its powers and duties under the 1926 Act to the following 39 districts:—

Non-County Boroughs (17):—

Accrington	Darwen	Lancaster	Morecambe and Heysham
Bacup	Eccles	Leigh	Mossley
Chorley	Haslingden	Lytham St. Anne's	Nelson
Clitheroe	Heywood	Middleton	Rawtenstall
Colne			

Urban Districts (19):—

Farnworth	Preesall	Upholland
Horwich	Ramsbottom	Wardle
Litherland	Rishton	Westhoughton
Littleborough	Stretford	Whitworth
Little Hulton	Swinton and Pendlebury	Worsley
Milnrow	Trawden	
Newton-in-Makerfield	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	

Rural Districts (3):—

Bury	Clitheroe	Whiston
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The following table shows the number of applications received up to 30th June, 1933, by the County Council for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, in respect of the area under their jurisdiction. No applications have been received for loans.

Purpose for which assistance required.	No. of dwellings in respect of which applications for grants have been—			Assistance promised by the Council.		Assistance given by the Council.		No. of dwellings—	
	Made to the Council.	Refused by the Council.	Withdrawn by applicants.	Total Amount of grants promised	No. of dwellings concerned	Total Amount of grants paid	No. of dwellings concerned	On which work has been finished	On which work has been commenced and not finished
				£		£			
Conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used as dwellings...	11	2	2	700	7	700	7	7	...
Improvement of existing dwellings ...	14	1	3	936	10	936	10	10	...
Total ...	25	3	5	1636	17	1636	17	17	...

On the 22nd May, 1933, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 1335 on "Rural Housing" to County Councils and Rural District Councils. The Minister states that he recognises that the provision of housing accommodation in rural districts, especially for agricultural workers and other workers of low rent-paying capacity, presents special difficulties. The immediate need in most rural districts is for improving the existing housing conditions. The Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, afford a most satisfactory and economical method of providing improved accommodation for agricultural workers. Part IV of the Housing Act, 1930, gives to County Councils a special responsibility in relation to the provision of houses in rural districts, and by Section 34 enables contributions to be made by the County Council towards the cost of the provision of houses by Rural District Councils, and requires a contribution to be made where houses are required for the accommodation of the agricultural population of the district.

During the year 1932 only 2 applications were received by the County Council for financial assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts; one of these, on investigation, did not come within the provisions of the Act, and in the other case a grant was made.

Under the Housing Act, 1930, an application was received from the Warrington Rural District Council in respect of houses provided by the Council in the Parish of Woolston-with-Martincroft for the accommodation of members of the agricultural population, and the County Council (July, 1933) resolved to make the statutory contribution of £1 per house for 40 years in respect of ten houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Many references are made in the local reports to the action taken during the year in regard to the milk supply. From the table on pages 116 to 119, it will be noted that in the County Council area there are over 7,800 cowkeepers, and in addition 3,669 dairymen or purveyors of milk. The farms number about 7,274, and the approximate number of cows is 103,400.

Much time and attention, both of the County and local public health officials, has been devoted to the question of the milk supply, mainly with the object of obtaining a high standard of purity in the milk, and the improvement of farm premises. Elaborate cowsheds and costly dairy premises may not be essential to the production of clean milk, but properly constructed sheds and dairies greatly facilitate this end. Milk of a high standard of bacteriological purity cannot be produced without very considerable care and attention to detail on the part of the farmer and his employees. A good sanitary environment for the cows, and regular grooming and cleaning, are vital factors, and are equally as important as a clean dairy. The County and Local Authorities are endeavouring to impress upon producers the necessity of a rigid standard of cleanliness in all stages of production, and it is only fair to state that, whilst there is still need for further improvement both in the matter of premises and methods of production, during recent years this educational work is undoubtedly producing good results. It is, however, again emphasised that special and constant attention must be paid by the public health authorities to farms and farm premises, with a view to creating and sustaining a greater interest in their general management, to the necessity for the careful housing of the stock, and for scrupulous cleanliness at all stages of milk production and storage. These are the basic needs to raise milk production to the desired standard.

The general public can assist very materially to this end by demanding milk of a high standard of cleanliness. Support should be given to those enlightened producers who are endeavouring to supply an article of high standard, and milk of questionable cleanliness should be rejected.

Inspections of farm premises by the local officials in 1932 exceeded 16,000, and a large number of routine inspections were made by the County Sanitary Officers in co-operation with the local officials. These joint inspections resulted in very considerable improvements being effected in cowsheds and farm premises generally. At the time of these inspections 143 samples of milk were taken by the County staff and despatched for examination for tubercle bacilli, bacterial count, etc.

The local reports show that in a number of districts owners voluntarily undertook works of improvement, including re-construction of cowsheds, extensions, ceilings raised, floors concreted, walls cemented, additional window area and improved ventilation. In Rishton £1,200 was expended on re-modelling dairies and cowsheds; at least £1,000 was spent in Blackburn (R) in improvements, including paving of farm yards and providing water supplies; Darwen (B), £79 in general improvements to ceilings, floors, windows, water supplies, etc.; Burnley () £730; Waterloo-with-Seaforth £650; Bacup (B) £632; Westhoughton £580; Leigh (R) £570; Worsley £550, etc.

A few comments by local Medical Officers of Health are here given :—

Bacup (B).—At some farms no provision is made for the storage of milk between the intervals of milking. More overalls are being provided for the use of milkers, and greater care is being taken during the processes of milking so as to produce a clean milk.

Colne (B).—During the year a campaign was commenced (in conjunction with the County Council) for a biological examination of all milk produced within the Borough, but owing to pressure of work on the department the work of sampling had to be curtailed.

Kearsley.—The results of the bacteriological examinations of some of the milk samples indicated manurial contamination at some point in the process of production, and is probably due, either to insufficient washing and grooming of the cows before milking, to carelessness in the thorough washing of hands, or to ineffective sterilization of utensils.

Middleton (B).—With a view to obtaining reconstruction of buildings, the following recommendation was made to the Health Committee :—" That conferences be arranged with the owners or their agents at the farm buildings and that the conditions requiring attention to bring the cowsheds into a satisfactory state be placed before them, and the result of each meeting be reported to the Health Committee. It is suggested that the meetings be arranged by the Sanitary Inspector and that the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector and representative from the County be present at each meeting."

Ulverston.—A good deal of improvement has been effected in the condition of many of the cowsheds and, as time goes on and old prejudices are removed, still further advances may be seen in the production of pure milk, which the public is beginning to demand.

Westhoughton.—There is a general tendency towards the production of a more clean and wholesome milk supply. A notable improvement has been the erection of separate can-washing and dairy premises, and the adoption of a good standard of floor construction in cow-houses at several farms. The use of the sediment tester has been continued during the year, and the results have been gratifying.

Whitefield.—Though much has been done and achieved, there is still room for certain improvements to be carried out, the most important being the installation of adequate steam sterilizing plants, as it is a recognised fact that where such plants have been installed the milk has kept sweeter for a longer period than where utensils have been cleansed by other methods.

Blackburn (R).—Farmers and owners have continued to render willing help in making improvements to shippens and dairies whenever defects have been pointed out to them by the Local Authority. Many samples have been tested for sediment, and the very high standard of cleanliness obtaining proves that the farmers generally are successfully doing their utmost to provide the public with clean milk.

Burnley (R).—Note is made of many improvements in farm buildings, the greater interest taken by the farmers in keeping the cows and shippens clean, and the adoption of clean methods in milking and in the storage and distribution of the milk.

Chorley (R).—The steady improvement in the cleanliness of the milk-producing farms is noticeable. It is being realised that cleanliness in production is essential to maintain the keeping quality of the milk.

Lanesdale (R).—The handling and distribution of milk supplies has much improved during the last two years. Greater care is taken in cleansing the kits and washing the hands of the milkers before they begin their work.

Ulverston (R).—Endeavour is made to ensure that the milk supply is produced under decent circumstances, but there are still some sheds that are grossly insanitary.

Warrington (R).—Clean milk is being produced in greater quantities than ever before, but there are still some milk producers whose ideas of what clean milk is and how it is to be procured need a lot of revising.

Some of the local authorities employ a veterinary surgeon to make periodical inspections of the cattle housed in their districts. It is stated that on these inspections some 7,000 animals were examined.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.—During the year under report 179 notifications that tubercle bacilli had been found or were suspected in milk supplies were received by the County Public Health Department from local Medical Officers of Health under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case one of the 29 Veterinary Surgeons retained by the County Council visited the farm and examined the cattle, and at the same time a County Sanitary Officer inspected the farm premises.

The number of cattle inspected on the first visits was 4,033; 73 re-visits were necessary owing to tubercle bacilli being found in samples of milk from groups of cows. The Veterinary Officers immediately gave notice respecting 14 animals showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis and these were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and in addition a number were recommended for slaughter owing to their poor condition.

Altogether, in this connection, 1,190 samples of milk were submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli, the samples from individual cows being also examined microscopically. Of these samples 652 were unmixed milk (milk from individual cows) and 117 were reported positive, the animals concerned being promptly notified to the County Agricultural Department for slaughter under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925. Of the remaining 538 samples from groups of cows, 73 were positive. The latter were followed up until the offending animal or animals were discovered.

Under Section 8 (3) of the 1915 Act, the County Authority was requested in six instances, by the officials of County Boroughs, to obtain "appeal to cow" samples at farms in the Administrative County.

The County Agricultural Committee's reports show that during the year 1932 the number of cases reported under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, was 643, and the number of animals slaughtered by order 585.

The officials of 49 local authorities submitted 1,231 samples of milk for bacteriological examination, 107 of which were reported positive.

The steps taken to prevent the adulteration of milk by the County Council as the Authority under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts are referred to on pages 125 to 138; 3,118 samples of milk were analysed in 1932. The action taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, is set out on pages 119 to 124.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.—The number of cowkeepers and dairymen or purveyors of milk in each district is shown in the following table:—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	COWKEEPERS.		DAIRYMEN OR PURVEYORS OF MILK (other than cowkeepers).	Arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.
	Number.	Number of Inspections.	Number.	
Abram	16	62	1	...
Accrington (B)	56	114	64	Yes.
Adlington	16	36	25	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield	40	132	8	When required.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	6	24	245	When required.
Aspull	14	56	24	When required.
Atherton	19	67	34	Yes.
Audenshaw	9	28	34	...
Bacup (B)	86	142	2	When required.
Barrowford	25	26	9	...
Billinge and Winstanley	37	75	8	...
Blackrod	33	41	...	...
Brierfield	7	32	49	...
Carnforth	16	32	17	...
Chadderton	34	30	104	When required.
Chorley (B)	26	94	110	When required.
Church	4	12	18	...
Clayton-le-Moors	9	32	35	...
Clitheroe (B)	28	...	11	...
Colne (B)	73	98	72	...
Crompton	38	132	27	...
Croston	23	51	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness	53	279	17	When required.
Darwen (B)	73	247	210	Yes.
Denton	26	124	57	...
Droylsden	12	93	55	...
Eccles (B)	4	42	158	Yes.
Failsworth	13	157	56	...
Farnworth	12	122	160	Yes.
Fleetwood	8	58	89	...
Formby	20	78	6	...
Fulwood	34	21	20	When required.
Golborne	13	50	6	...
Grange-over-Sands	9	36	1	When required.
Great Crosby	19	122	9	...
Great Harwood	21	56	5	...
Haslingden (B)	101	119	29	When required.
Haydock	15	131	3	...
Heywood (B)	39	92	20	When required.
Hindley	24	103	3	When required.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	COWKEEPERS.		DAIRYMEN OR PURVEYORS OF MILK (other than cowkeepers).	Arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.
	Number.	Number of Inspections.	Number.	
Horwich	30	148	38	Yes.
Huyton-with-Roby	15	83	2	...
Ince-in-Makerfield	3	35	16	...
Irlam	4	18	22	...
Kearsley	5	10	38	...
Kirkham	10	328	4	...
Lancaster (B)	16	139	67	...
Lees	2	27	36	...
Leigh (B)	59	148	146	Yes.
Leyland	54	110	4	...
Litherland	7	51	12	When required.
Littleborough	70	146	1	...
Little Hulton	13	31	23	...
Little Lever	11	37	5	...
Longridge	32	130	3	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	32	130	49	Yes.
Middleton (B)	74	238	64	When required.
Milnrow	84	326	1	...
Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	17	66	84	Yes.
Mossley (B)	17	37	2	When required.
Nelson (B)	32	161	20	Yes.
Newton-in-Makerfield	18	46	41	When required.
Norden	41	9	1	...
Ormskirk	20	54	17	...
Orrell	17	190	25	...
Oswaldtwistle	67	190	17	...
Padiham	12	21	17	...
Poulton-le-Fylde	11	41	11	...
Preesall	42	12	...	...
Prescot	6	104	7	...
Prestwich	11	56	55	...
Radcliffe	21	66	38	...
Rainford	27	27	13	...
Ramsbottom	51	19	6	...
Rawtenstall (B)	184	246	49	...
Rishton	27	200	35	...
Royton	23	69	6	Yes.
Skelmersdale	12	36	18	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	30	260	2	...

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	COWKEEPERS.		DAIRYMEN OR PURVEYORS OF MILK <small>(other than cowkeepers).</small>	Arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.
	Number.	Number of Inspections.	Number.	
Stretford	4	27	229	When required.
Swinton and Pendlebury ...	8	49	57	Yes.
Thornton Cleveleys	32	281	15	When required.
Tottington	47	120	2	...
Trawden	85	85	21	...
Turton	122	426	3	...
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley ...	24	118	12	Yes.
Ulverston	27	325	8	When required.
Upholland	38	70	6	...
Urmston	6	8	17	...
Walton-le-Dale	60	114	28	...
Wardle	46	62	1	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	18	89	35	...
Westhoughton	84	374	22	...
Whitefield	6	99	10	...
Whitworth	35	136	...	When required.
Widnes (B)	32	96	80	Yes.
Withnell	35	82	...	...
Worsley	20	80	18	When required.
Total Urban Districts	3047	9932	3360	
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
Barton-upon-Irwell	42	45	26	...
Blackburn	351	1120	...	...
Burnley	390	356	1	...
Bury	120	187	123	...
Chorley	294	315	7	...
Clitheroe	309	733	1	...
Fylde	424	385	38	...
Garstang	617	376	1	...
Lancaster	332	480	2	...
Leigh	60	204	2	...
Limehurst	75	14	25	...
Lunesdale	411	...	2	...
Preston	704	131	30	...
Ulverston	205	856	4	When required.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	COWKEEPERS.		DAIRYMEN OR PURVEYORS OF MILK. (other than cowkeepers).	Arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.
	Number.	Number of Inspections.	Number.	
Warrington	77	154	22	...
West Lancashire	90	263	13	...
Whiston	122	260	6	When required.
Wigan	135	340	6	...
Total Rural Districts	4758	6219	309	
Total Administrative County ...	7805	16151	3669	

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.—Under this Order the County Council in the year 1932 issued 50 licences for the production and distribution of Grade A milk, an increase of 5 on the previous year.

The table following shows the number of licences issued under the Order.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

LICENCES ISSUED, 1932.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Licences issued by Ministry of Health.	Licences issued by County Council.	Licences issued by Local Authorities.					
			No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of:—				No. of Licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk.	
			"Certified" Milk.	"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk.		"Grade A" Milk.	Pasteurising Plants.	Retail Distributors.
	"Certified" Milk.	"Grade A" Milk.		Bott- ling	Distri- bution			
Abram	2
Accrington (B)	1	...	...	1	1	50
Ashton-in-Makerfield	1	2
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	2	2
Aspull	2
Atherton	2
Audenshaw	1	...	1
Bacup (B)	1
Barrowford	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Billinge and Winstanley	1
Brierfield	1
Chadderton	2	...	...	...	...	13
Chorley (B)	5	1	1
Clayton-le-Moors	1	...	...	...	1	1	8
Colne (B)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Darwen (B)	3	...	...	3	...	38
Denton	1
Droylsden	1	1
Eccles (B)	1	...	...	...	...	1
Failssworth	1	7
Farnworth	5	1	4
Fleetwood	1	...	9
Formby	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fulwood	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Golborne	1
Great Crosby	2	...	2	1	...	...

MILK LICENCES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Licences issued by Ministry of Health.	Licences issued by County Council.	Licences issued by Local Authorities.						
			No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of:—				No. of Licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk		
			"Certified" Milk.	"Grade A" Milk.	"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk.	"Grade A" Milk.	Bottling	Distribution	Retail Distributors.
Great Harwood	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haslingden (B) ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10
Haydock	1
Hindley	20
Huyton-with-Roby ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ince-in-Makerfield	20
Irlam	2	...	...	...
Kirkham	3	...	...	...
Lancaster (B)	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Leigh (B)	11	...	...	7
Leyland	2	...	...	1
Litherland	1	...	...	1
Little Hulton	1
Longridge	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	1	1	11	...	...	4	...	...	...
Middleton (B)	1	1	1	2	...	...	1
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...
Nelson (B)	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
Newton-in-Makerfield	1
Norden	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orrell	10	...	...	...	...	...	6
Oswaldtwistle	1	1	...	11
Poulton-le-Fylde	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Prestwich	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
Radeliffe	1	...	...	...
Rawtenstall (B)	1	...	...	...	2
Rishton	6
Standish-with-Langtree	3
Stretford	3	...	1	6	...	...	6
Swinton and Pendlebury	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Thornton Cleveleys	1	...	...	7	...	...	1
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	1	...	...	3
Ulverston	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Urmston	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Walton-le-Dale	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whitefield	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Widnes (B)	1	...	...	...	...
Withnell ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worsley	1	...	...	1
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Barton-upon-Irwell	2	...	...	1	1	...	2
Blackburn	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Burnley	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bury	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chorley	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	1
Clitheroe	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fylde	9	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
Garstang	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrington	1
West Lancashire	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
Whiston ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wigan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	50	60	4	11	16	90	11	271

EXAMINATION OF "GRADE A" MILK SAMPLES.—The following statement summarises the results of the examinations of milk samples taken by the County staff during the year from the farmers licensed in 1932 for the production of "Grade A" milk:—

Licence No.	*Cultivation. Bacteria growing on standard agar at 37° C. in 48 hours. per c.c.	*B. Coli. Present = + Absent = -			Dirt Estimation. Parts per 100,000.		
		1-0 c.c.	0-1 c.c.	0-01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment
1.	1,440 1,500	—	—	—			
2.	1,730 1,900 1,700 1,000 160 380	+	—	—			
3.	5,700 2,530	+	+	—			
4.	1,420 3,600 440 566	—	—	—			
5.	2,533 2,600	+	—	—			
6.	2,450 13,300 1,600 28,930	—	—	—			
7.	3,400 190	+	+	—			
8.	3,800 76	—	—	—			
9.	513 1,815 790 390 19,100	—	—	—	6 36 14 22 13	Trace " " 2 2	6 36 14 24 15
10.	13,100 1,720 2,400 73	+	—	—			
11.	3,700 484,000 825,000 70,100 20,200	—	—	—			
12.	250 230	+	—	—			
13.	460 3,130	—	—	—			
14.	126,000 41,100	+	+	—			
15.	6,900 50	—	—	—			

* Standard:—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli in 0-01 of a c.c.

"GRADE A" MILK—continued.

Licence No.	*Cultivation. Bacteria growing on standard agar at 37° C. in 48 hours. per c.c.	*B. Coli. Present = + Absent = —			Dirt Estimation. Parts per 100,000.		
		1-0 c.c.	0-1 c.c.	0-01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment
16.	4,800	—	—	—			
	142,000	+	+	+			
	219,000	+	+	+			
	127,000	+	+	+			
	580	+	—	—			
17.	830	+	+	—			
	4,800	+	+	—			
	412,600	+	+	+			
18.	1,100	—	—	—			
	116	—	—	—			
19.	8,800	+	+	—			
20.	1,200	—	—	—			
	1,200	—	—	—			
	1,040	+	+	—			
	1,930	+	—	—			
21.	1,100	+	—	—			
	1,960	+	+	—			
	820	+	—	—			
22.	2,400	+	—	—			
	2,200	+	—	—			
23.	550	+	+	—			
	100	—	—	—			
24.	10,350	+	—	—	51	2	53
	2,780	+	—	—	31	6	37
	12,033	+	—	—	43	Trace	43
	27,533	+	+	—	16	"	16
	74,500	+	+	+	14	2	16
25.	3,800	—	—	—	32	Trace	32
	1,800	—	—	—			
	1,170	+	—	—			
26.	830	—	—	—			
	360	—	—	—			
	180	—	—	—			
	480	+	—	—			
27.	9,300	—	—	—			
	160	—	—	—			
28.	970	—	—	—			
	910	+	—	—			
	63,000	+	+	+			
	366	—	—	—			
29.	10,000	+	—	—			
	630	+	—	—			
30.	3,800	—	—	—	38	8	46
	1,847	+	—	—	46	3	49
	485	—	—	—	12	Trace	12
	4,700	+	—	—	24	2	26
	4,800	+	+	—	25	2	27
31.	2,500	—	—	—			
	1,500	+	—	—			

* Standard :—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli. in 0-01 of a c.c.

"GRADE A" MILK—continued.

Licence No.	* Cultivation. Bacteria growing on standard agar at 37° C. in 48 hours. per c.c.	* B. Coli. Present = + Absent = -			Dirt Estimation. Parts per 100,000.		
		1.0 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment
32.	1,370	—	—	—			
	700	—	—	—			
	16,100	+	+	—			
	7,300	+	+	+			
33.	520	—	—	—			
	4,400	—	—	—			
	1,020	—	—	—			
	693	+	—	—			
34.	740	+	+	—	15	Trace	15
	965	—	—	—	5	"	5
	1,897	—	—	—	30	2	32
35.	630	—	—	—			
	750	—	—	—			
	310	—	—	—			
	960	+	—	—			
36.	17,500	+	+	—			
	597,000	+	+	+			
	678,000	+	+	+			
	1,070	+	+	—			
	37,100	+	+	+			
37.	7,660	—	—	—			
	66	—	—	—			
38.	5,300	—	—	—			
	1,700	—	—	—			
	180	+	—	—			
	100	—	—	—			
39.	1,700	—	—	—			
	230	+	—	—			
40.	550	—	—	—			
	580	+	—	—			
41.	500	+	—	—			
42.	1,160	—	—	—			
	980	—	—	—			
	610	—	—	—			
	173	—	—	—			
43.	820	+	—	—			
	400	—	—	—			
	1,360,000	+	+	+			
	120	—	—	—			
	16	—	—	—			
44.	930	—	—	—	34	Trace	34
	200	—	—	—			
	250	—	—	—			
45.	260,330	—	—	—	52	Trace	52
	1,400	+	—	—			
	920	—	—	—			
	220	—	—	—			
46.	230	—	—	—	22	Trace	22
	880	—	—	—			
	300	—	—	—			
	1,480	+	+	—			
	740	+	—	—			

* Standard :—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli. in 0.01 of a c.c.

"GRADE A" MILK—continued.

Licence No.	* Cultivation. Bacteria growing on standard agar at 37° C. in 48 hours. per c.c.	*B. Coli. Present = + Absent = —			Dirt Estimation. Parts per 100,000.		
		1·0 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment
47.	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
	610	—	—	—	—	—	—
	400	—	—	—	—	—	—
	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.	44,000	—	—	—	14	Trace	14
	45,500	+	+	—	23	„	23
49.	126	+	—	—	—	—	—
50.	66	+	—	—	—	—	—

* Standard :—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli. in 0·01 of a c.c.

The "keeping quality" of these samples was reported as follows :—

1 sample	...	...	1 day
33 samples	...	...	2 and under 4 days
86 "	...	...	4 " " 6 "
12 "	...	...	6 days or over

76 of the samples were examined for tubercle bacilli and 7 were reported positive.

REPORT OF THE REORGANISATION COMMISSION FOR MILK.—In April, 1932, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries appointed an Agricultural Marketing Reorganisation Commission charged with the duty of preparing a scheme or schemes for regulating the marketing of milk.

The Commission issued its report early in 1933.

The main features of the report are in connection with the production, distribution and marketing of milk and the price policy, but certain chapters are of interest to the Public Health Authorities.

Chapter VI deals with the law as it affects milk; Chapter X relates to the importance of improvement in quality of milk, and also recommends the compulsory routine inspection of dairy cattle and suggests a revision of the present official designated grades of milk. It also advocates a whole time veterinary service, recommends an amendment of the law as to the sale of milk, and makes suggestions as to the qualifications of sanitary inspectors.

Inspection of Meat and Other Food.—Comments are made in most of the local reports on the action taken with regard to the inspection of meat and other food, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared.

UN SOUND FOOD.—The following statement shows approximately the amount of unsound or diseased food condemned and destroyed by the local health officers during 1932 :—

On account of Tuberculosis.—161,508 lbs. of meat (including weights of carcasses and parts of carcasses); many parts (weights not stated); 174 whole carcasses; sets of organs, heads, plucks, livers, etc.

For other reasons.—391 whole carcasses; 89,631 lbs. meat (not classified); 530 livers and 160 lbs. liver; sets of organs, lungs, heads, plucks, etc.; 165 lbs. and 15 tins corned beef; 40 lbs. bacon; 26 turkeys; 1 goose; 6 fowls; 62 rabbits; 841 lbs., 30 tins and 6 boxes fish; 4 bags mussels; 1310 lbs., 13 barrels, and 2 boxes apples; 392 lbs. raspberries; 260 lbs. and 3 boxes tomatoes; 168 lbs. pears; 76 lbs. plums; 9 baskets gooseberries; 143 tins mixed fruits; 6 boxes grapes; 586 lbs. vegetables; 39 tins and 28 lbs. milk; 24 lbs. jam; 16 bottles pickles; 15 lbs. cake; 1 cheese; 41 assorted tinned goods; 22 bags raw sugar; 14 lbs tinned ham; 106 lbs. sausages; 119 meat pies and 3,006 lbs. unclassified food.

Legal action in connection with food supplies was found necessary at Colne (B) for exposing for sale unsound food, fined £10 and costs; at Eccles (B) two prosecutions for exposing diseased meat for sale, fines of £1 10s. 6d., and £2 10s. 6d. inflicted; at Leigh (B) one prosecution, fined £50.

Meat Inspection.—In March, 1932, the Ministry of Health issued Memo 62/Foods on a system of meat inspection recommended by the Ministry for adoption by local authorities and their officers. It contains general instructions to inspectors, methods of examination of carcasses, etc.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CLEANSING OF SHELLFISH) ACT, 1932.—This Act, passed on the 16th June, 1932, authorises the provision of means for cleansing shellfish. County Councils may contribute towards the cost of tanks or other apparatus on such terms as may be agreed.

Following a complaint from a Yorkshire town, samples of cockles were obtained by one of the County Sanitary Officers from the north-west coast.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—These premises number 683—registered, 278; licensed, 405. In a few instances proceedings were taken under the Public Health Meat Regulations for failing to give notice of intention to slaughter.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.—Public abattoirs have been provided at Accrington (B), Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Fleetwood, Great Harwood, Lancaster (B), Lytham Saint Anne's (B) (2), Newton-in-Makerfield, Oswaldtwistle, and Stretford.

Food Poisoning.—Outbreaks of illness suspected to be due to food poisoning were reported from Litherland, "surprise eggs" (sweets), negative; Morecambe and Heysham (B), 5 persons removed to hospital; and West Lancashire (R), salmon suspected but negative on examination.

Bakehouses.—From the local returns there are 2,635 bakehouses in use in the Administrative County area.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc.—The following paragraphs and tables are extracted from the annual report for the year 1932 of the County Analyst, Mr. G. D. Elsdon, B.Sc., F.I.C. :—

The Acts and Regulations relating to the adulteration of food and drugs in force in 1932 are as under :—

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.
Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923 and 1927.
Dried Milk Regulations, 1923 and 1927.
Preservatives in Food Regulations.
Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 and 1912.
Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902.
Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

During the year under review a total of 5,531 samples has been submitted for examination and report, viz. :—

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	...	5,245
"Appeal-to-cow" samples	...	87
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	30
Drinking waters	...	65
Effluents and brook waters	...	10
Specimens from Coroners, Police, etc.	...	28
Miscellaneous Samples	...	66
		<hr/> 5,531

These numbers are compared with those for previous years in the following table, where "appeal-to-cow" samples are included under Food and Drugs Act samples.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1912-1932.

Year.	Food and Drugs Act. *	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Waters and Effluents.	Coroners, Police, etc.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1912	5,153	3	75	26	37	5,294
1913	5,179	125	63	2	40	5,409
1914	5,018	57	71	15	50	5,211
1915	5,041	14	63	2	18	5,138
1916	4,847	2	45	9	16	4,919
1917	4,820	5	14	25	38	4,902
1918	4,792	5	62	13	10	4,882
1919	4,848	0	66	11	44	4,969
1920	4,732	4	59	19	21	4,835
1921	4,919	1	47	14	29	5,010
1922	4,977	0	62	37	33	5,109
1923	4,948	3	71	15	74	5,111
1924	4,995	31	60	22	47	5,155
1925	4,589	9	63	51	43	4,755
1926	4,841	2	45	10	298	5,196
1927	4,396	7	77	18	44	4,542
1928	5,000	19	159	36	181	5,395
1929	5,079	26	124	23	75	5,327
1930	5,090	28	127	4	54	5,303
1931	5,226	28	59	50	85	5,448
1932	5,332†	30	75	28	66	5,531

*Including "Appeal-to-cow" samples.

† " 87 " "

It will be observed that the number of samples taken in the five latter years has tended to be greater than in earlier years, that for 1932 being greater than in any year since the County Laboratory was taken over completely by the County Council in the year 1912.

The following table gives details of the 5,245 samples examined under the Food and Drugs Acts in 1932 :—

TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1932.

Samples.	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percentage of Adulteration.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	
Almond Oil	3	3	...	...	...	...
Almonds, Ground	23	23	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot	65	65	...	1	1	1.5
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	66	66	...	...	...	...
Barley	21	21	...	2	2	9.5
Bismuth Mixture	3	3	...	...	...	...
Blanc Mange Powder	3	3	...	...	...	...
Borax	12	12	...	...	...	...
Boric Acid	2	2	...	...	...	...
Butter	150	150	...	...	...	...
Cakes	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cakes, Cream	5	5	...	...	...	...
Castor Oil	6	6	...	...	...	...
Cheese	84	84	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	13	13	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	75	75	...	...	...	...
Coconut	3	3	...	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	1	1	...	...	...	...
Coffee	146	146	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	3	3	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cornflour	29	29	...	...	...	...
Cough Medicine	5	5	...	...	...	...
Cream	6	6	...	...	...	...
Cream, Artificial	1	1	...	1	1	100.0
Custard Powder	31	31	...	...	...	...
Dripping	6	6	...	...	...	...
Egg Substitute	4	4	...	...	...	...
Epsom Salts	51	51	...	...	...	...
Epsom Salts Tablets	2	2	...	...	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	...	...	...	...
Fish, Canned	14	14	...	...	...	...
Fish Paste	17	17	...	...	...	...
Fish, Potted	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour	17	17	...	...	...	...
Flour, Cake	3	3	...	...	...	...
Flour, Self-raising	1	11	12	...	1	1	8.3
Friar's Balsam	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fruit, Canned	5	5	...	...	...	...
Fruit, Dried	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ginger, Ground	83	83	...	...	...	...
Glycerin	13	13	...	...	...	...
Gravy Browning	12	12	...	...	...	...
Gregory's Powder	2	8	10	...	...	...	...
Health Salts	5	5	...	...	...	...
Honey	3	3	...	...	...	...
Hypophosphites, Syrup of	1	1	...	...	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of, weak	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jam	2	61	63	1	3	4	6.3
Jelly	26	26	...	...	...	...
Lard	140	140	...	...	...	...
Lard Substitute	2	2	...	...	...	...
Lemonade Powder	3	3	...	1	1	33.3
Lemon Cheese	8	8	...	...	...	...
Linsed	1	1	...	...	...	...
Liquorice Powder	11	11	...	...	...	...
Magnesia	5	5	...	...	...	...
Magnesia, Citrate of	2	2	...	...	...	...
Magnesia, Fluid	1	1	...	...	...	...
Margarine	2	111	113	...	...	...	...
Marmalade	12	12	...	1	1	8.3
Meat, Canned	5	5	...	...	...	...
Meat, Cooked	21	21	...	...	...	...
Meat Paste	27	27	...	...	...	...
Meat Pie	8	8	...	...	...	...

SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1932—continued

Samples.	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percentage of Adulteration.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	
Milk	3071	47	3118	145	2	147	4.7
Milk, Condensed		13	13				
Milk Food		1	1				
Minced meat		3	3				
Mustard		29	29				
Nutmeg, Ground		1	1				
Oatmeal	1	12	13				
Olive Oil		8	8				
Paraffin, Liquid		1	1				
Pepper		115	115				
Permanganate of Potash		1	1				
Pickles		4	4				
Pudding		2	2				
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of		1	1				
Raspberry Vinegar		3	3				
Rhubarb, Tincture of		1	1				
Rice		41	41				
Rice, Ground		36	36				
Sago		9	9				
Salt		3	3				
Sauce		17	17				
Sausages	2	24	26	1	2	3	11.5
Seidlitz Powder		1	1				
Sodium Bicarbonate		26	26				
Soup Powder		1	1				
Spice		21	21				
Suet		13	13		1	1	7.7
Sugar		43	43				
Sulphur Tablets		10	10				
Sweets		55	55				
Syrup		6	6				
Tapioca		22	22				
Tartar, Cream of	2	36	38	1	1	2	5.3
Tartaric Acid		2	2				
Tea		66	66				
Treacle		8	8				
Vegetables, Canned		6	6				
Vegetables, Dried		1	1				
Vinegar		3	3				
Wine, Ginger, Essence		2	2				
Yeast		2	2				
Yeast Tablets		1	1				
Total	3,083	2,162	5,245	148	16	164	3.1

Of these 5,245 samples, 164, or 3.1 per cent. were returned as adulterated. In the following table this percentage of adulteration is compared with those for the previous six years, and for the four quarters thereof:—

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—ALL SAMPLES.

Year.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.
1926... ..	1216	3.5	1074	2.8	956	2.3	1507	1.7	4753	2.5
1927... ..	819	2.0	1215	3.2	910	2.5	1397	1.5	4341	2.3
1928... ..	1182	3.0	1248	4.6	1046	2.5	1457	1.9	4933	3.0
1929... ..	1268	2.8	1204	4.0	1153	3.1	1368	1.5	4993	2.8
1930... ..	1311	3.2	1295	2.3	1059	3.0	1322	1.8	4987	2.6
1931... ..	1280	3.6	1358	1.8	1112	2.9	1396	2.6	5146	2.7
1932... ..	1326	3.2	1375	4.1	1143	3.3	1401	1.9	5245	3.1
Total	8402	3.1	8769	3.3	7379	2.8	9848	1.8	34398	2.7

It will be seen from the above table that the figure for adulteration for the whole year is the highest recorded since before the year 1926, and that it is 0.4 per cent. above the average for the whole seven years. A comparison of the above table, which gives the adulteration figures for all samples, with table on page 129, which contains those for the samples of milk, shows that this increase in adulteration is due entirely to the larger amount of adulteration which has been found among the milks; in fact the adulteration figure for samples other than milk is lower than it has been for many years, as is shown in table on page 129. In spite, however, of the increase the figure must still be regarded as a comparatively low one. Before the year 1924 the annual figure for adulteration had varied between 7.5 per cent. and 3.5 per cent., whilst the average for the whole of the 21 years since 1912 is 4.4 per cent. Moreover, the figures for the County of Lancaster are low when compared with those for the whole of England and Wales.

MILK.—The County Analyst reports:—There is no complete official definition of milk in this country, neither is there any standard for milk. The Sale of Milk Regulations of 1901 and 1912 are not infrequently referred to as standards, but this is incorrect. The Regulations are:—

Where a sample of milk (not being milk sold as skimmed, or separated, or condensed milk) contains less than 3 per cent. of milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-fat, or the addition thereto of water.

Where a sample of milk (not being milk sold as skimmed, or separated, or condensed milk) contains less than 8.5 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk-solids other than milk-fat, or the addition thereto of water.

Where a sample of skimmed or separated milk (not being condensed milk) contains less than 8.7 per cent. of milk solids other than milk-fat, it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of either the addition thereto of water, or the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than milk-fat.

Milks examined during the year 1932.—During the year 1932, three thousand one hundred and eighteen milks have been examined, of which one hundred and forty-seven, or 4.7 per cent., have been returned as adulterated. This figure is much less than that usually found for the whole of England and Wales, which was 6.4 per cent. in the year 1931.

The number of milks examined is very much greater than that of any other article, indeed it exceeds the sum of all the other articles. In the following table the samples have been divided into milk and samples other than milk.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—MILK AND OTHER SAMPLES.

Year.	Milk.			Samples other than Milk.		
	No. of Samples.	No. of Adult. Samples.	% of Adult.	No. of Samples.	No. of Adult. Samples.	% of Adult.
1926...	2714	99	3.6	2039	21	1.0
1927...	2412	52	2.2	1929	47	2.4
1928...	2771	95	3.4	2162	51	2.4
1929...	2757	115	4.2	2236	25	1.1
1930...	2949	99	3.4	2038	29	1.4
1931...	3010	112	3.7	2136	27	1.3
1932...	3118	147	4.7	2127	17	0.8
Total ...	19731	719	3.6	14667	217	1.5

In the following table the percentage of milk adulteration is given for the past seven years :—

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—MILK SAMPLES, 1926-1932.

Year.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.	No. of samples.	% of Adult.
1926...	704	5.1	555	4.9	526	2.7	929	2.4	2714	3.6
1927...	464	2.4	643	3.4	468	1.1	837	1.7	2412	2.2
1928...	746	4.0	666	4.3	562	3.6	797	2.0	2771	3.4
1929...	711	4.4	712	6.2	549	4.6	785	1.9	2757	4.2
1930...	778	4.1	786	2.5	646	4.0	739	2.8	2949	3.4
1931...	702	5.4	834	2.4	676	3.8	798	3.5	3010	3.7
1932...	749	4.5	809	6.8	706	4.8	854	2.8	3118	4.7
Total ...	4854	4.4	5005	4.3	4133	3.6	5739	2.4	19731	3.6

The average composition of the whole of the milks examined, including "appeal-to-cow" samples, is given in the table below, from which it will be seen that the average fat content is 3.77 per cent., whilst that for solids-not-fat is 8.85 per cent. These figures are :—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS, 1932.

Month.	Number of Samples.*	Total Solids per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.
January ...	227	12.70	3.84	8.86
February ...	293	12.62	3.75	8.89
March ...	249	12.54	3.67	8.87
April ...	299	12.48	3.67	8.81
May ...	277	12.50	3.72	8.86
June ...	268	12.44	3.61	8.83
July ...	293	12.41	3.64	8.77
August ...	197	12.49	3.72	8.77
September ...	234	12.61	3.79	8.82
October ...	352	12.85	3.95	8.90
November ...	296	12.87	3.94	8.93
December ...	220	12.83	3.93	8.90
Whole Year ...	3205	12.62	3.77	8.85

* Includes "appeal-to-cow" samples.

During the last 23 years the average fat content has varied between 3.55 per cent. in the years 1910 and 1911 and 3.84 per cent. in the year 1931, which is the highest figure which has yet been recorded. The figure for solids-not-fat has varied between 8.75 per cent. in the year 1910 to 9.03 per cent. in the years 1922 and 1923. Whilst a steady improvement was shown in the earlier years the figures since the war years have been remarkably constant, and do not indicate any material changes due to the introduction of new strains of milch cows. A table showing the various changes from year to year will be found in the table at the foot of this page.

In the Report for 1928 various tables were given showing the averages obtained in other districts, and a composite average was worked out on the results obtained from the analysis of about 180,000 milks. The final averages were 3.69 per cent. of fat and 8.86 per cent. of solids-not-fat, which are very similar to those obtained in the County laboratory.

Although the average amount of fat in milk is thus well above the limit of 3.0 per cent. fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it has been claimed on many occasions that the percentage of fat is seriously diminished during the season when the cows are first put out to grass, diminished so seriously, in fact, that a considerable number, if not the majority, of herds, will be giving milk containing less fat than 3.0 per cent.

In order to see how much such a statement is supported by the results of analysis, the whole of the samples taken during the years 1910-1932 in the County of Lancaster have been averaged according to the month in which they were taken, and the figures so obtained are arranged in the table below:—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS FOR EACH MONTH, 1910-1932.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	4365	3.65	8.90	12.55
February ...	5539	3.63	8.88	12.51
March ...	5605	3.61	8.88	12.49
April ...	4998	3.64	8.90	12.54
May ...	5634	3.60	8.90	12.50
June ...	5817	3.55	8.92	12.47
July ...	5055	3.59	8.81	12.40
August ...	3177	3.67	8.85	12.52
September ...	5183	3.78	8.91	12.69
October...	6023	3.89	8.93	12.82
November ...	5892	3.84	8.92	12.76
December ...	5535	3.75	8.91	12.66
1910-1932 ...	62323	3.69	8.89	12.58

From the above table it will be seen that the fat varies from its lowest figure of 3.55 per cent. in June to its highest figure of 3.89 per cent. in October. Thus, although it is an undoubted fact that the fat content of milk does tend to be lower in the late spring and early summer months, the amount of such lowering has been greatly exaggerated. It is fairly obvious that the limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations are no hardship even in the months of May and June, and that, in fact, if they are in any way faulty, their fault lies in the direction of being too low.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS, 1910-1932.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1910 ...	1220	3.55	8.75	12.30
1911 ...	1639	3.55	8.76	12.31
1912 ...	2094	3.63	8.83	12.46
1913 ...	2585	3.67	8.81	12.48
1914 ...	2540	3.59	8.80	12.39
1915 ...	2707	3.62	8.86	12.48
1916 ...	2767	3.66	8.88	12.54
1917 ...	2869	3.71	8.81	12.52
1918 ...	3396	3.67	8.84	12.51
1919 ...	2991	3.65	8.91	12.56
1920 ...	2889	3.68	8.96	12.64
1921 ...	2451	3.65	8.94	12.59
1922 ...	2774	3.69	9.03	12.72
1923 ...	3011	3.68	9.03	12.71
1924 ...	3142	3.71	8.99	12.70
1925 ...	2958	3.62	8.92	12.54
1926 ...	2795	3.66	8.92	12.58
1927 ...	2467	3.76	8.94	12.70
1928 ...	2838	3.74	8.90	12.64
1929 ...	2843	3.71	8.90	12.61
1930 ...	3052	3.78	8.90	12.68
1931 ...	3090	3.84	8.81	12.65
1932 ...	3205	3.77	8.85	12.62
1910-1932 ...	62323	3.69	8.89	12.58

The freezing point of milk.—The County Analyst in his report for 1932, and in previous reports, 1929–1931, includes an account of the work carried out in the County Laboratory relating to the application of the freezing point test to the examination of milk, and, on a careful consideration of all the results obtained, a definite conclusion is expressed that the freezing point test when applied to milk is one of outstanding usefulness and reliability for the detection of extraneous water. The report for 1932 contains a full statement of the results of this test.

SAMPLES OF FOOD OTHER THAN MILK.—During the year 2,127 samples other than milk have been examined. Of these, 17, or 0·8 per cent. have been returned as adulterated. This is the lowest figure ever recorded for the County of Lancaster.

Description of Samples.	Total Number.	Number Adulterated.	Description of Samples.	Total Number.	Number Adulterated.
Almonds, Ground	23	0	Marmalade	12	1
Arrowroot	65	1	Meat, Cooked	21	0
Baking Powder	66	0	Meat Paste	27	0
Barley	21	2	Milk, Condensed	13	0
Borax	12	0	Mustard	29	0
Butter	150	0	Oatmeal	13	0
Cheese	84	0	Pepper	115	0
Cinnamon	13	0	Rice	41	0
Cocoa	75	0	Rice, Ground	36	0
Coffee	146	0	Sauce... ..	17	0
Cornflower	29	0	Sausages	26	3
Custard Powder	31	0	Sodium Bicarbonate	26	0
Epsom Salts	51	0	Spice	21	0
Fish, Canned	14	0	Suet	13	1
Fish Paste	17	0	Sugar... ..	43	0
Flour	17	0	Sulphur Tablets	10	0
Flour, Self-raising	12	1	Sweets	55	0
Ginger, Ground	83	0	Tapioca	22	0
Glycerin	13	0	Tartar, Cream of	38	2
Gravy Browning	12	0	Tea	66	0
Gregory's Powder	10	0	Various other Articles (a) ...	186	3
Jam	63	4			
Jelly	26	0			
Lard	140	0			
Liquorice Powder	11	0			
Margarine	113	0			
			Total	2127	17

(a) Almond Oil 3, Aspirin Tablets 1, Bismuth Mixture 3, Blanc Mange Powder 3, Boric Acid 2, Cakes 2, Cream 5, Castor Oil 6, Coconut 3, Cod Liver Oil 1, Coffee and Chicory 3, Coffee and Chicory Essence 1, Cough Medicine 5, Cream 6, Cream, Artificial 1, Dripping 6, Egg Substitute 4, Epsom Salts Tablets 2, Eucalyptus Oil 2, Fish, Potted 1, Flour, Cake 3, Friar's Balsam 1, Fruit, Canned 5, Fruit, Dried 1, Health Salts 5, Honey 3, Hypophosphites, Syrup of 1, Iodine, Tincture of, Weak 1, Lard Substitute 2, Lemonade Powder 3, Lemon Cheese 8, Linseed 1, Magnesia 5, Magnesia, Citrate of 2, Magnesia, Fluid 1, Meat, Canned 5, Meat Pie 8, Milk Food 1, Mince-meat 3, Nutmeg, Ground 1, Olive Oil 8, Paraffin, Liquid 1, Permanganate of Potash 1, Pickles 4, Pudding 2, Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of 1, Raspberry Vinegar 3, Rhubarb, Tincture of 1, Sago 9, Salt 3, Seidlitz Powder 1, Soup Powder 1, Syrup 6, Tartaric Acid 2, Treacle 8, Vegetables, Canned 6, Vegetables, Dried 1, Vinegar 3, Wine, Ginger, Essence 2, Yeast 2, Yeast Tablets 1. Total 186.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—The tables following give a list of adulterated samples in 1932—
(a) Milk, (b) Samples other than Milk:—

(a) ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK, 1932.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Prosecution.	Remarks.
14135 G.D. ...	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat ...	Caution ... ..	...	...
85529 W.D. ...	Deficient 13% fat	Do. ... ..	...	...
75405 S.D. ...	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat ...	Do. ... ..	...	...
64847 M.D. ...	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat ...	Do. ... ..	...	...
75424 S.D. ...	Deficient 16% fat and 11% solids-not-fat ...	Do. ... ..	...	...
41445 Bn.D. ...	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat ...	Do. ... ..	...	...
47411 By.D. ...	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat ...	Do. ... ..	...	...
83229 Ws.D. ...	Deficient 3% fat and 9% solids-not-fat ...	Prosecution	Fined £2 and £2 10s. 1d. costs	...

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK—continued.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Prosecution.	Remarks.
812 Westhoughton	Deficient 13% fat and contained 3% added water	Further samples to be taken	...	...
7 Middleton	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
52602 R.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
52609 R.D.	Deficient 16% fat	Prosecution	Fined £2, including costs	...
824 Westhoughton	Contained 3% added water	Further samples to be taken	...	...
81207 P.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Caution ...	...	...
829 Westhoughton	Deficient 23% fat	Further samples to be taken	...	Same vendor as Nos. 824 and 812
75429 S.D.	Deficient 3% solids-not-fat	Caution ...	...	...
47429 By.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
47432 By.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
79227 O.D.	Deficient 23% fat	Prosecution	Fined £5, including costs	...
79230 O.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Caution ...	...	...
16370 Km.D.	Deficient 2½% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
16373 Km.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Caution ...	...	...
16378 Km.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
10234 N.L.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do. ...	...	...
52632 R.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
83239 Ws.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution ...	...	...
75456 S.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
64921 M.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Prosecution	Fined £2, and £2 3s. costs	...
81223 P.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution ...	...	...
35497 L.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
64946 M.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do. ...	...	...
47454 By.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
85596 W.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
85600 W.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do. ...	...	...
85617 W.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
85622 W.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do. ...	...	...
21 Middleton	Deficient 30% fat	Prosecution	Fined 10s. and £4 18s. 8d. costs	...
30 Middleton	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	None ...	...	...
81244 P.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Caution ...	...	...
75502 S.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do. ...	...	Appeal-to-cow low
75504 S.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Do. ...	...	Do.
75512 S.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Do. ...	...	Do.
12253 S.L.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
12254 S.L.D.	Deficient 6½% fat and 5½% solids-not-fat	Caution ...	...	Appeal-to-cow low
47471 By.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK—continued.

No of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Prosecution.	Remarks.
47476 By.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
35516 L.D.	Deficient 2½% solids-not-fat	None	...	} See No. 35547 L.D.
35517 L.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
35522 L.D.	Deficient 2½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
35523 L.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	} See No. 35544 L.D.
35524 L.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
35525 L.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
35526 L.D.	Deficient 5½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	} See No. 35545 L.D.
35544 L.D.	Contained 3% added water	Further samples advised	...	
35545 L.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
35547 L.D.	Contained 3% added water	Do.	...	On delivery to vendor of 35516 L.D.
12268 S.L.D.	Contained 4% added water	Do.	...	...
10244 N.L.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do.	...	...
85661 W.D.	Deficient 20% fat	Prosecution	Fined 10s. and £4 4s. 7d. costs	...
59465 A.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
59468 A.D.	Deficient 20% fat	Do.	...	Bottled milk
59470 A.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	...
83266 Ws.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
83267 Ws.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
65010 M.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Do.	...	...
65012 M.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do.	...	...
250 Lytham St. Anne's	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	None	...	...
52698 R.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Prosecution	Fined 10s. and £3 14s. 5d. costs	...
92697 Wgn.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
52715 R.D.	Deficient 23% fat	Prosecution	Costs, £3 18s. 9d.	...
52716 R.D.	Deficient 30% fat	Do.	Costs, £3 18s. 9d.	...
52724 R.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
65049 M.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
16436 Km.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	...
75554 S.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do.	...	...
10273 N.L.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	...
30324 C.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined 10s. and £2 1s. costs	See No. 30331 C.D.
35584 L.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
30331 C.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined £5 and £2 1s. costs	On delivery re No. 30324 C.D.
38 Middleton	Deficient 6½% fat	Caution	...	...
41577 Bn.D.	Deficient 12½% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined £5 and £3 3s. costs	...
75575 S.D.	Deficient 26% fat	Caution	...	Appeal to-cow low

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK—continued.

No of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Prosecution.	Remarks.
8 Abram	Deficient 13% fat	Caution	...	...
52756 R.D.	Contained 5% added water	Further samples advised	...	...
844 Westboughton	Deficient 16½% fat	Prosecution	Costs, £2 12s. 6d.	...
262 Lytham St. Anne's	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	Caution	...	...
265 Lytham St. Anne's	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	...
83281 Ws.D.	Deficient 20% fat	Prosecution	Costs, £4 10s. 5d.	...
20423 L.B.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution	...	...
16453 Km.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
16455 Km.D.	Deficient 26% fat	Caution	...	See No. 16467 Km.D.
16456 Km.D.	Deficient 23% fat	Do.	...	See No. 16464 Km.D.
10283 N.L.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
14181 G.D.	Deficient 26% fat	Prosecution	Costs, £2 7s. 2d.	...
16464 Km.D.	Deficient 13% fat	Caution	...	On delivery re 16456 Km.D. Appeal-to-cow low
24691 H.B.D.	Deficient 23% fat	Prosecution	Dismissed	...
30342 C.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution	...	...
16467 Km.D.	Deficient 26% fat	Do.	...	On delivery re 16453 Km.D. Appeal-to-cow low
35593 L.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
269 Lytham St. Anne's	Contained 75 parts of Formaldehyde per million	Prosecution	Costs 4s.	...
274 Lytham St. Anne's	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
83291 Ws.D.	Deficient 20% fat	Prosecution	Costs £3 9s. 2d.	...
83292 Ws.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
85705 W.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution	...	...
24709 H.B.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
35607 L.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
35610 L.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
16481 Km.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do.	...	...
20448 L.B.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Do.	...	...
75640 S.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
75644 S.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
75646 S.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Caution	...	...
81286 P.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	See No. 81287 P.D.
81287 P.D.	Deficient 16½% fat and contained 5% added water	Do.	...	Appeal-to-cow low
83304 Ws.D.	Deficient 10½% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined £5 and £3 4s. 2d. costs	...
83305 Ws.D.	Deficient 1% solids-not-fat	None	...	Same vendor as No. 83304 Ws.D.
92776 Wgn.D.	Deficient 11% fat	Caution	...	Appeal-to-cow low

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OF MILK—*continued.*

No of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Prosecution.	Remarks.
81297 P.D.	Deficient 33% fat	Prosecution	Fined 10s. and £2 6s. 10d. costs	...
52818 R.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...
75672 S.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Caution	...	...
14195 G.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	Further samples advised	...	...
10306 N.L.D.	Deficient 3% fat and 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	...
52838 R.D.	Contained 6% added water	Do.	...	...
47605 By.D.	Contained 2% added water	Do.	...	See No. 47612 By.D.
65220 M.D.	Contained 6% added water	Do.	...	...
296 Lytham St. Anne's	Deficient 13% fat	Caution	...	...
372 Stretford (Informal)	Contained 2½% added water	Formal sample advised	...	Formal sample genuine
75698 S.D.	Deficient 4½% solids-not-fat	Caution	...	...
75705 S.D.	Contained 4% added water	Further samples advised	...	...
83330 Ws.D.	Deficient 3½ solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined £5 and £3 5s. 10d. costs	Same vendor
83331 Ws.D.	Deficient 12½% solids-not-fat	Do.		
47612 By.D.	Contained 2% added water	Further samples advised	...	Taken on delivery to vendor of No. 47605 By.D.
47613 By.D.	Contained 2% added water	Do.	...	...
384 Stretford (Informal)	Deficient 23% fat	Formal samples advised	...	Formal samples genuine
30377 C.D.	Deficient 14% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Fined £3 and £2 2s. 10d. costs	...
10330 N.L.D.	Deficient 14% solids-not-fat	Do.	Fined £5 and £4 4s. 5d. costs	...
47634 By.D.	Deficient 8% solids-not-fat	Do.	Pay costs £15 1s. 4d.	...
47635 By.D.	Contained 4% added water	None	...	See No. 47645 By.D.
65295 M.D.	Contained 4% added water	Further samples advised	...	See No. 65320 M.D.
47645 By.D.	Deficient 11% solids-not-fat	Prosecution	Pay costs £10 10s.	Taken on delivery to vendor of No. 47635 By.D.
47647 By.D.	Contained 5% added water	None	...	From same vendor as 47645 By.D.
65320 M.D.	Contained 4% added water	Further samples advised	...	Taken on delivery to vendor of No. 65295 M.D.
35723 L.D.	Deficient 10% fat	Do.	...	...
85863 W.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	Same vendor
85864 W.D.	Deficient 3½% solids-not-fat	Do.	...	
24837 H.B.D.	Deficient 6½% fat	None	...	...
65352 M.D.	Deficient 2% solids-not-fat	Further samples advised	...	...

(b) ADULTERATED SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK, 1932.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
24830 H.B.D.	Arrowroot...	Informal	Consisted of valerian root ...	Caution...	...
24513 H.B.D.	Barley ...	Do. ...	Coated with 1.2% maize starch	None ...	...
20481 L.B.D.	Barley ...	Do. ...	Faced with 0.9% maize starch	None ...	...
59521 A.D.	Cream, Artificial ...	Do. ...	Margarine 23%, sucrose 21%, glucose syrup 14%	Formal sample advised	...
64912 M.D....	Flour, Self-raising	Do. ...	Contained 0.3% calcium sulphate	Formal sample advised	...
41453 Bn.D.	Jam, Damson ...	Do. ...	Deficient 2½% soluble solids	Formal sample purchased	See No. 41466 Bn.D.
41466 Bn.D.	Do. ...	Formal ...	Deficient 2½% soluble solids	Caution...	Same vendor as 41453 Bn.D.
85538 W.D.	Jam, Strawberry ...	Informal	Deficient in strawberries ...	Further sample advised	...
85773 W.D.	Jam, Damson ...	Do. ...	Deficient of 5% of the minimum amount of soluble solids	Formal sample advised	...
16424 Km.D	Lemonade Powder	Do. ...	Contained tartaric acid in place of citric acid	None ...	...
75438 S.D. ...	Marmalade ...	Do. ...	Deficient 5% soluble solids ...	Further sample advised	...
75418 S.D. ...	Sausages ...	Do. ...	Contained 140 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample purchased	See No. 75448 S.D.
75448 S.D. ...	Do. ...	Formal ...	Contained 140 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Caution...	Same vendor as 75428 S.D.
79218 O.D....	Do. ...	Informal	Contained 80 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample purchased	Formal sample genuine
59454 A.D....	Suet, Shredded ...	Do. ...	Contained 2% excess of rice flour	Further samples purchased	Subsequent samples genuine
24697 H.B.D.	Tartar, Cream of...	Do. ...	Contained 10% sodium bicarbonate	Formal sample advised	See No. 24727 H.B.D.
24727 H.B.D.	Do. ...	Formal ...	Contained 2.5% sodium bicarbonate	Caution...	...

SAMPLES ANALYSED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,
DURING THE YEAR 1932.

POLICE DIVISION OR DISTRICT.	MILK.			OTHER ARTICLES.			TOTAL.		
	Samples.	Adult.	Per-centage of Adult.	Samples.	Adult.	Per-centage of Adult.	Samples.	Adult.	Per-centage of Adult.
Lonsdale North	88	6	6.8	55	0	0.0	143	6	4.2
Lonsdale South	83	3	3.6	58	0	0.0	141	3	2.1
Garstang	60	3	5.0	29	0	0.0	89	3	3.4
Kirkham	144	10	6.9	80	1	1.3	224	11	4.9
Blackburn Lower ..	101	2	2.0	119	1	0.8	220	3	1.4
Blackburn Higher ..	205	3	1.5	136	4	2.9	341	7	2.1
Church	120	4	3.3	51	0	0.0	171	4	2.3
Rossendale	113	0	0.0	27	0	0.0	140	0	0.0
Leyland	154	16	10.4	144	0	0.0	298	16	5.4
Bolton	175	2	1.1	125	2	1.6	300	4	1.3
Bury	149	13	8.7	120	0	0.0	269	13	4.8
Rochdale	245	10	4.1	135	0	0.0	380	10	2.6
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	121	3	2.5	129	2	1.6	250	5	2.0
Manchester	271	10	3.7	278	1	0.4	549	11	2.0
Seaforth	222	17	7.7	190	4	2.1	412	21	5.1
Prescot	86	6	7.0	61	0	0.0	147	6	4.1
Widnes	81	11	13.6	59	0	0.0	140	11	7.9
Warrington	232	9	3.9	115	2	1.7	347	11	3.2
Wigan	181	2	1.1	182	0	0.0	363	2	0.6
Darwen Borough ..	22	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	22	0	0.0
Lytham St. Anne's Borough	73	6	8.2	0	0	0.0	73	6	8.2
Middleton Borough ..	60	4	6.7	34	0	0.0	94	4	4.3
Abram U.D.C.	12	1	8.3	0	0	0.0	12	1	8.3
Horwich U.D.C.	6	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	6	0	0.0
Irlam U.D.C.	4	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
Litherland U.D.C. ..	12	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	12	0	0.0
Stretford U.D.C. ..	34	2	5.9	0	0	0.0	34	2	5.9
Westhoughton U.D.C. ..	64	4	6.3	0	0	0.0	64	4	6.3
Total—County Police ..	2831	130	4.6	2093	17	0.8	4924	147	3.0
Total—Other Authorities	287	17	5.9	34	0	0.0	321	17	5.3
Total all sources	3118	147	4.7	2127	17	0.8	5245	164	3.1

PROSECUTIONS ARISING OUT OF SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

DIVISION.	Samples reported for Prosecution.	Number of Prosecutions.	Convicted or Ordered to Pay Costs.	Dismissals.	Fines and Costs.
					£ s. d.
Lonsdale North...	1	1	1	0	9 4 5
Lonsdale South...	0	0	0	0	...
Garstang...	1	1	1	0	2 7 2
Kirkham...	0	0	0	0	...
Blackburn Lower	1	0	0	0	...
Blackburn Higher	1	1	0	1	...
Church ...	3	3	3	0	14 14 10
Rossendale ...	0	0	0	0	...
Leyland ...	0	0	0	0	...
Bolton ...	1	1	1	0	8 3 0
Bury ...	4	2	2	0	25 11 4
Rochdale...	4	4	4	0	14 1 11
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	0	0	0	...
Manchester ...	1	1	1	0	4 3 0
Scaforth ...	2	1	1	0	5 0 0
Prescot ...	2	1	1	0	2 16 10
Widnes ...	7	6	6	0	28 19 8
Warrington ...	1	1	1	0	4 14 7
Wigan ...	0	0	0	0	...
County Police ...	30	23	22	1	119 16 9
Local Authorities	3	3	3	0	8 5 2
Total ...	33	26	25	1	128 1 11

WATER AND EFFLUENT ANALYSES.—Seventy-five samples of water and effluent have been submitted to the County Analyst during the year for examination. Of these, 53 have been examined as to their general suitability for drinking purposes, 12 have been tested for lead or in other special ways, whilst 10 have been effluents.

The 65 samples of water were received from the following Authorities:—

Boroughs.—Chorley 1, Darwen 5, Haslingden 2, Leigh 1, and Widnes 5.

Urban Districts.—Abram 2, Ashton-in-Makerfield 3, Fulwood 3, Horwich 2, Huyton-with-Roby 2, Ormskirk 6, Standish-with-Langtree 1, Upholland 1, Walton-le-Dale 3, and Waterloo-with-Scaforth 1.

Rural Districts.—Chorley 7, Fylde 1, Lancaster 3, Lunesdale 5, Preston 1, Warrington 4, and Whiston 1.

County Public Health Committee 4.

County Institution 1.

The results obtained on the 53 samples examined as to their general suitability for drinking purposes are set out in the following table:—

Source.	Fit.	Doubtful.	Unfit.	Total.
Public Supply ...	18	1	0	19
Stream ...	0	1	1	2
Deep Well ...	6	8	5	19
Pit Shaft ...	0	0	2	2
Spring ...	3	1	0	4
Upland Surface ...	5	0	0	5
Borehole ...	1	0	1	2
Total ...	33	11	9	53

The 10 samples of effluent were received from the following:—

Huyton-with-Roby U.D.C. 1, Whiston R.D.C. 1, County Public Health Committee 5, County Institutions 2, and River Alt Catchment Board 1.

ACTION BY TOWN AND DISTRICT COUNCILS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Samples of food and drugs taken in 1932 by the five Boroughs in the Administrative County which are not within the area of the County Analyst were:—Accrington (B), 61 samples; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), 104 samples; Bacup (B), 53 samples; Clitheroe (B), 33 samples; and Lancaster (B), 144 samples. Other Local Authorities obtaining samples and forwarding them to the County Analyst are referred to in the table on page 137.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—Removals to Hospitals, &c.—Table 6, pages 139 to 152, gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified in each urban and rural district in the Administrative County during the year 1932, under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and under various other Regulations and Orders. It also shows the number of cases removed to isolation hospitals, the number of deaths in hospital, etc.

TABLE 6, showing HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION and DISINFECTING APPARATUS provided in or for each of the County Districts ; also NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, &c., during the year 1932.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.					
			Note.—(a) Cases notified, (b) Total deaths, (c) Removals to hospital, (d) Deaths in hospital.																							
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Polyomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Epilepsia.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.			Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.	
Abram ...	8 beds ...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a)	6	5	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	43		
				(b)	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
				(c)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
				(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accrington (B) ...	At Blackburn and Burnley Hospitals	Iron building— 4 beds	Iron building— 24 beds	(a)	23	8	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	36	26	...	101	...	...	...	383		
				(b)	1	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
				(c)	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
				(d)	4
Adlington ...	...	...	...	(a)	4	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	30		
				(b)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
				(c)	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
				(d)	2
Chorley (B) ...	...	...	5 beds at Finnington (Blackburn)	(a)	140	15	2	40	1	...	3	...	...	1	25	27	28	...	...	...	...	...	282		
				(b)	1	4	1	18	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
				(c)	121	12	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
				(d)	1	4	1	8
Leyland ...	...	...	...	(a)	41	2	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	65		
				(b)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
				(c)	34	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
				(d)
Chorley (R) ...	...	...	...	(a)	22	3	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	64		
				(b)	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
				(c)	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
				(d)
*Ashton-in-Makerfield	36 beds (Bryn Road)	Nil	...	(a)	34	13	...	53	5	4	...	...	...	...	8	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	146		
				(b)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
				(c)	57
				(d)

* Districts with asterisk combined in 1903 under the Wigan and District Joint Hospital Order for the purpose of providing a smallpox hospital, but no provision made.
 † Inward transfers.
 ‡ Case or cases not notified. § Deaths now classified by Registrar-General as "Tuberculosis of respiratory system." Tuberculosis cases removed to Hospital or Sanatoria not shown under (c) and (d).
 || "Acute primary pneumonia and acute influenza pneumonia" notifiable; deaths from "all forms of pneumonia" shown under (b).
 NOTE.—The information re hospital accommodation has been extracted mainly from the local health reports; in some instances the information has been revised as the result of the "Survey" made by the County Medical Staff.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.		No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																					
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Euteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 5 years).	Total.		
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	20 beds ...	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	161 ... 1 ... 84	24 ... 1 ... 12	1	99 ... 51	4 1	12 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	19	40 ... 31	17 ... 14 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 6 ... ... ...	... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	307 ... 113 ... 98
Audenshaw	2 beds, Hyde Borough Hospital	Joint at Harts-head—12 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	11 2	9 ... 1 ... 4 ... 1 ...	1	10 ... 8	1 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 ... 14 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	7 ... 5	5 ... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	48 ... 17 ... 6 ... 1 ...
Linchurst (R)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. for cases of diphtheria		(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	13	1 ... 1 ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	12 ... 7	2 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3	5 ... 7	8 ... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	51 ... 16 ... 1 ... 1 ...
Aspull	At Wigan C.B. Hospital		Arrangement with Bury Joint	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	7 ... 6	4 ... 2	1 ... 1	29 ... 10	3	4 ... 4	1 ... 2	17	66 ... 16 ... 9		
Atherton	...			(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	68 54	10 10	26 ... 20	4 ... 1 ... 3 ... 1	3 3	4 ... 1	22 9	20 ... 11	9 ... 4 13 ... 5	166 ... 55 ... 80 ... 1 ...	
Golborne	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...		15 8	3 3	10 ... 4	3	1 ... 1	3	4 ... 6	3 ... 1 4	46 ... 17 ... 12 ... 1 ...		
Leigh (B)	Joint at Astley for all purposes :— 64 beds Iron building, 30 beds, at 38 cots Calderhurst Lane	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...		37 ... 1 ... 22	52 51	3 1	67 ... 39	5 3	1	1	1	24	33 ... 18	21 ... 8 23	5	246 ... 100 ... 84 ... 7 ...		
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	38 26	6 ... 1 ... 4 ... ...	... ... ... ...	21 ... 11	2 2	2 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3	12	13 ... 12	9 ... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	108 ... 32 ... 37 ... 1 ...
Leigh (R)	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	16 ... 1 ... 12	18 13	4 4	13 ... 9	1 ... 1	4 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	8	3 ... 4	8 ... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	76 ... 25 ... 31 ... 3 ...

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																		Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.			
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths to hospital. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																						
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Euteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Indolent Pneumonia.	Typhoid Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.			Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.
Bacup (B)	...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	25 ... 2 ...	10 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 ... 23 ... 5 ...
Barrowford	...	Arrangement with Bury Joint Hospital Board	Joint at Todmorden—32 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	7 ... 1 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 ... 7 ... 2 ...
•Billinge and Winstanley	...	At Nelson Borough Hospitals by arrangement	Old School—4 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	17 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 ... 5 ...
•Blackrod	Nil ...	Nil	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	2 ... 1 ...	3 ... 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ... 3 ... 4 ...
•Horwich	Joint at Fall Birch, Horwich, 48 beds	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	59 ... 50 ...	13 ... 13 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654 ... 28 ... 69 ...
•Westhoughton	At Manchester C.B.	At Manchester C.B.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	24 ... 23 ...	3 ... 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 ... 23 ... 28 ...
Brierfield	...	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	12 ... 8 ...	15 ... 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 ... 20 ... 20 ...
Padilham	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	41 ... 29 ...	10 ... 9 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118 ... 21 ... 39 ...
Burnley (R)	...	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	30 ... 17 ...	15 ... 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 ... 26 ... 30 ...

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms or rooms disinfectd.	
		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																					
		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Indolent Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever, and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Optalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Dartmouth (under 2 years).	Total.	
Dalton-in-Furness		(a) ...	6	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
		(b) ...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
		(c) ...	6	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
		(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ulverston...	Joint at High Carley—40 beds	(a) ...	5	11	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
		(b) ...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	24
		(c) ...	4	11	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulverston (R)		(a) ...	28	7	1	6	6	1	...	...	3	...	1	7	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
		(b) ...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	29
		(c) ...	27	7	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
		(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Darwen (B)	36 beds	(a) ...	37	14	...	38	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
		(b) ...	...	1	...	23	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	47
		(c) ...	35	12	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
		(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denton	Hyde Borough Hospital	(a) ...	33	6	...	41	2	1	...	...	...	28	3	10	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
		(b) ...	1	1	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	35
		(c) ...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Droylsden	Agreement with Manchester C.B.	(a) ...	70	8	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
		(b) ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1†	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	31
		(c) ...	41	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
		(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eccles (B)	At Salford C.B. Hospital	(a) ...	67	76	2	38	5	1	3	...	...	...	3	13	45	13	...	...	...	605	314	...	1185
		(b) ...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	...	1	3	3	72
		(c) ...	11	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	91
		(d) ...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fallsworth...	At Oldham C.B. Hospital.	(a) ...	37	7	1	35	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
		(b) ...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	32
		(c) ...	22	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
		(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farnworth	Arrangement with Salford C.B. and Leigh Joint Hospitals.	(a) ...	44	5	...	70	38a	...	1	...	...	...	12b	22	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
		(b) ...	...	...	1c	12	...	1†	...	...	1†	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	4	3	4	38
		(c) ...	23	2	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
		(d) ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(a) Includes 3 cases and (b) 12 cases in Townleys Hospital. (c) Case notified in previous year.

(a) Includes 31 cases and (b) 12 cases in Townleys Hospital. (c) Case notified in previous year.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																				Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.	
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																						
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Etiotic Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Purpural Fever and Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Pelio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).			Total.
Fleetwood	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a)	12	1	1	1	17	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	101
(b)			1	1	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	31	
(c)			9	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
(d)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkham ...	Joint at Moss Side, 44 beds	For Smallpox.	(a)	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	26
(b)			...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	
(c)			12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
(d)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	Joint at Moss Side, 44 beds	For Smallpox.	(a)	54	23	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	121
(b)			...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	25	
(c)			52	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
(d)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poulton-le-Fylde	Joint at Moss Side, 44 beds	For Smallpox.	(a)	5	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
(b)			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	
(c)			4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(d)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thornton Cleveleys	Joint at Elswick 29 beds (including 14 beds provided by Preston Corporation). (continued next page)	For Smallpox.	(a)	15	2	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	11	...	42	...	...	...	...	95
(b)			...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
(c)			13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
(d)		
Fylde (R)...	Joint at Elswick 29 beds (including 14 beds provided by Preston Corporation). (continued next page)	For Smallpox.	(a)	81	10	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
(b)			...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	23
(c)			70	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
(d)			...	1	1
Fulwood ...	Joint at Elswick 29 beds (including 14 beds provided by Preston Corporation). (continued next page)	For Smallpox.	(a)	14	2	3	5	5a	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	1	26	...	...	...	65
(b)			...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(c)			8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(d)			...	1	1
Longridge	Joint at Fulwood 45 beds	For Smallpox.	(a)	8	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	24
(b)			...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c)			8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(d)		
Preston (R)	Joint at Fulwood 45 beds	For Smallpox.	(a)	109	8	1	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	12	...	17	...	...	...	...	235
(b)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(c)		
(d)		

Joint at Elswick
29 beds (including
14 beds
provided by
Preston Corporation).
(continued next page)

Joint at Moss
Side, 44 beds

Joint at Fulwood
45 beds

Infectious Diseases.

Nature of Hospital Accommodation.

Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.

Disinfection.

DISTRICT.	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia	Purpural Fever and Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Folio-encephalitis.	Euchailitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.
Presall ...	At Blackpool C.B. Hospital	For Smallpox.	(a) ...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	23
			(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			(c) ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
			(d) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garstang (R) ...	Moss Side. Arrangement with Fylde Joint Hospital	Joint at Elswick (see previous page).	(a) ...	34	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	59
			(b) ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
			(c) ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
			(d) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Formby ...	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals ...	...	(a) ...	5	3	1	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	32
			(b) ...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	14
			(c) ...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grange-over-Sands	At Kendal Borough Hospitals	...	(a) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			(c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Crosby	At Liverpool C.B. Hospitals	...	(a) ...	30	23	3	25	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	202
			(b) ...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
			(c) ...	17	19	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
			(d) ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Great Harwood	At Blackburn C.B. Hospitals	Agreement with Blackburn C.B. Hospitals — 2 beds	(a) ...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	22
			(b) ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3a	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	19
			(c) ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haslingden (B) ...	Agreement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	...	(a) ...	11	7	...	19	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	72
			(b) ...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	27
			(c) ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haydock ...	10 beds at St. Helens C.B. Hospital	Warrington Smallpox Hospital — 3 beds	(a) ...	19	11	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	10	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	87
			(b) ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			(c) ...	17	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

a—1 inward transfer.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																	Disinfection.					
	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Purpural Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pharyngeal Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
Lees	...	...	(a) ...	6	3	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	No proper apparatus	21
Litherland	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	Arrangement with Chadderton, etc., Joint Hospital	(b) ...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Littleborough	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals	...	(a) ...	67	83	1	24	8	...	1	1	...	...	5	9	29	8	1	...	...	...	...	237	Steam—Council's Depot	187
	...	...	(b) ...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	1+	...	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	59	83	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Littleborough	Joint at Smithy Bridge—16 beds	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) ...	15	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	41	Steam—Hospital	28
	...	...	(b) ...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Milnrow	Joint at Smithy Bridge—16 beds	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) ...	13	10	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	46	No proper apparatus	28
	...	...	(b) ...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2a	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Wardle	...	...	(a) ...	6	10	...	2	4c	...	...	...	...	...	1c	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	Steam—Hospital	23
	...	...	(b) ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	6	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Little Hulton	At Leigh Joint Hospital	Nil	(a) ...	10	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	Steam—Hospital	80
	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1+	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Lever	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospitals	...	(a) ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	No proper apparatus	6
	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton (B)	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital	At Chadderton, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) ...	101	72	1	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	459	Steam—Sanitary Department	920
	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	1	76	63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	28 beds and 2 cots	Lancaster Borough Hospital	(a) ...	35	20	2	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	166	Steam—Refuse Disposal Works	72
	...	...	(b) ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
	...	...	(c) ...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
	...	...	(d) ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...

a—1 case not notified; c—cases occurring in Birch Hill Hospital.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																Disinfection.		No. of houses or rooms disinfected.						
	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																								
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Eczema (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Paratyphoid and Typhoid.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis.	Leptospirosis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pharyngeal Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.		Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.		
Mossley (B)	...	Nil	...	34	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	Steam—Corporation Depot	72
Nelson (B)	...	12 beds (Catlow)	...	69	7	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	Steam—at Refuse Destructor	369
Newton-in-Makerfield	...	20 beds and 6 cots	...	105	16	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	Steam—Hospital	182
Norden	...	Arrangement with Rochdale C.B.	...	34	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	No proper apparatus	50
Ormskirk	...	Green Lane—26 beds	...	25	29	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	Steam—Hospital	70
•Orrell	...	Cases sent to Wigan C.B. in exceptional circumstances.	...	6	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	No proper apparatus	25 and 1 school.
Oswaldtwistle	...	Cases sent to Blackburn C.B. No agreement	...	7	3	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	Steam—Gas Works	32
Prescot	...	At Whiston Sanatorium	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	Steam—Hospital	39
Prestwich...	...	Agreement with Bury and Whiston Hospitals	...	27	8	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	Steam—at Refuse Destructor	119

Note.—1 removed to hospital, 3 deaths of cases not notified.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																Disinfection.							
	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																							
Smallpox.			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Rheumatism.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfect.		
Radcliffe	For Smallpox.	(a) ...	16	44	...	31	...	3	135	Steam—Hospital ...	109	
	(b) ...		...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	
	(c) ...		...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Ransbottom	Joint Hospitals of the Bury and District Hospital Board :— 90 beds | 40-45 beds	(a) ...	34	4	...	31	104	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	57	
	(b) ...		...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	(c) ...		29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Tottington	Joint Hospitals of the Bury and District Hospital Board :— 90 beds | 40-45 beds	(a) ...	3	18	...	22	2	52	Steam—Hospital ...	14 1 school	
	(b) ...		...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
	(c) ...		2	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whitefield	Joint Hospitals of the Bury and District Hospital Board :— 90 beds | 40-45 beds	(a) ...	14	4	...	17	52	Steam—Hospital ...	32	
	(b) ...		...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	(c) ...		8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bury (R)	Joint Hospitals of the Bury and District Hospital Board :— 90 beds | 40-45 beds	(a) ...	34	4	...	6	2	1	73	Steam—Hospital ...	48	
	(b) ...		...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	(c) ...		30	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
	(d)	1		...
Rainford	Agreement with St. Helens C.B. Agreement with Liverpool C.B.	(a)	4	5	Steam—St. Helens C.B.	2	
	(b) ...		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	(c)
	(d)
Rawtenstall (B)	Arrangement made with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	(a) ...	54	31	...	31	6	180	Steam—Hospital ...	129	
	(b) ...		...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
	(c) ...		1	2	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rishton	Can send to Blackburn C.B. At Oswaldtwistle by agreement	(a) ...	1	5	...	3	17	Steam—Accrington (B.)	19	
	(b) ...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	(c)
	(d)
Skelmersdale	Arrangement with West Lancashire R.D. Agreement with Liverpool C.B.	(a) ...	11	2	...	9	...	2	29	Steam—Hospital ...	19	
	(b) ...		...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
	(c) ...		8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	(d) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Lancashire County Council

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.		No. of houses or rooms disinfected.		
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																							
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Etiotic Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Purpura and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Rabies-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.				Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.
•Standish-with-Langtree	Cases are sent to Wigan C.B. Hospitals by arrangement	For Smallpox.	(a)	11	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	6	5	...	95	...	1	...	137	No proper apparatus	27
Stretford ...	Salford C.B.	Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	(a)	146	153	...	83	14	2	...	...	...	2a	...	...	14	79	18	...	...	...	...	...	518	Steam—Sanitary Depot	491
Swinton and Pendlebury	At Salford C.B. Hospital	Joint at Lanny-shaw Moss—20 beds	(a)	71	45	5	76	4	12	...	...	...	1	2	...	20	28	19	...	...	...	...	...	254	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	463 rooms, 532 school-rooms
Worsley ...	At Leigh Joint Hospitals		(b)	1	7	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...
Worsley ...	At Leigh Joint Hospitals		(c)	42	39	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Worsley ...	At Leigh Joint Hospitals	Joint at Lanny-shaw Moss—20 beds	(d)	1	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Trawden ...	At Colne Borough Hospitals	...	(a)	27	7	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	63	Steam—Hospital	45
Trawden ...	At Colne Borough Hospitals	...	(b)	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Trawden ...	At Colne Borough Hospitals	...	(c)	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Trawden ...	At Colne Borough Hospitals	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Steam—Colne (B)	4
Turton ...	Arrangement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	2 beds (Bury, etc., Joint Hospital)	(a)	40	18	...	7	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	Steam—Hospital	67
Turton ...	Arrangement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	2 beds (Bury, etc., Joint Hospital)	(b)	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...
Turton ...	Arrangement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	2 beds (Bury, etc., Joint Hospital)	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turton ...	Arrangement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	2 beds (Bury, etc., Joint Hospital)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Tent for 24 beds erected when required	(a)	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Steam—Hindley	8
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Tent for 24 beds erected when required	(b)	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Tent for 24 beds erected when required	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Tent for 24 beds erected when required	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urmston ...	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(a)	10	7	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	Steam—Salford C.B.	15
Urmston ...	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(b)	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Urmston ...	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(c)	8	6	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...
Urmston ...	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(d)	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Walton-le-Dale ...	20 beds (School Lane)	8 beds (Bradford)	(a)	32	...	...	13	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	Steam—Hospital	51
Walton-le-Dale ...	20 beds (School Lane)	8 beds (Bradford)	(b)	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Walton-le-Dale ...	20 beds (School Lane)	8 beds (Bradford)	(c)	32	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...

a—1 Inward transfer, 1 death of case not notified.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.		No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																					
	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever and Typhoid.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Eczema.	Ophthalmia.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.		
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	At Liverpool Borough Hospitals	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	95 1 72 1	77 3 74 3	5 ... 3 ...	45 35 10 8	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	14 ... 4 1	44 25	16 7 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	410 4 17 1	... 4	2	712 81 182 14
Whitworth			Arrangement with Rochdale C.B.	At Bury, &c., Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	7	2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	2	10 3	2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 1	27 19
Widnes (B)			36 beds (Crow Wood)	8 beds (Barrow's Green, temporary building)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	83 ... 80 ...	64 3 63 3	3 1 3 ...	113 27 3 ...	5	1	1	3	22 42	53 13	34	381 99 152 5
Withnell ...			30 beds (Hospital not been used for many years; arrangement with Blackburn C.B. and Chorley Joint Board.	1 bed at Finnington (Blackburn)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	2	1	8	1	1 3 1 8......	16 ... ... ...
Barton-upon-Irwell (R)	At Salford C.B. Hospitals (5 beds)	Hyde (2 beds)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	44 ... 24 ...	15 1 12 ...	1	24 15 12 ...	2 ... 2 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	5 13	12 3 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 1 ... ...	... 30 56 ...	118
Blackburn (R)	Blackburn C.B., and Chorley Joint Hospital	1 bed at Finnington (Blackburn)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	15 ... 12 ...	5 ... 5 ...	... ... ... ...	8 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3	2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 2	31 18
Cultheroe (R)	Nil	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B. —5 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	7	11 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	27 3 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	60 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	4 13	8 2 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	130 5
Lancaster (R)	At Lancaster Borough Hospitals	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	6 ... 4 ...	6 ... 6 ...	3 ... 3 ...	3 ... 6 ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	2	3	7 3	4 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	36 13 14 ...
Lunesdale (R)	12 beds (Farleton)	Nil	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	3	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	4	2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	10 8

Disinfection.

Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.

DISTRICT.

For ordinary infectious diseases.

For Smallpox.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth

Whitworth

Widnes (B)

Withnell

Barton-upon-Irwell (R)

Blackburn (R)

Cultheroe (R)

Lancaster (R)

Lunesdale (R)

Apparatus and where situated.

Steam—Council's Yard

No proper apparatus

Steam—Hospital

No proper apparatus

Steam—Salford C.B.

Steam—Blackburn—special cases.

No proper apparatus

No proper apparatus

Steam—Public Assistance Institution

No. of houses or rooms disinfected.

350

22

264

5

76

24

3 school

25

8

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.					
		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																							
		Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Purpural Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).			Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.		
Warrington (R) ...	For ordinary infectious diseases. For Smallpox.	At Warrington C.B. and Newton-in-Makerfield	At Warrington C.B.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	25 13 13 13 ...	6 ... 1 ... 5 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	1 ... 10 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	49 ... 26 ... 18	Steam—Warrington C.B.	40
West Lancashire (R)	35 beds—(Aughton)	Agreement with Liverpool Corporation, and tent available in case of emergency.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	25 ... 1 ... 12 ... 1 ...	21 ... 1 ... 19 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	19 ... 14 1 ...	2 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	96 ... 36 ... 35 ... 2 ...	Steam—Hospital ...	71
Whiston (R) ...	36 beds ...	20 beds ...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	9 8 8 8 ...	9 ... 1 ... 9 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	9 ... 12 1 ...	1 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	93 ... 26 ... 17 ... 1 ...	Steam—Hospital ...	41
Wigan (R) ...	Cases may be sent to Wigan C.B. Hospital by arrangement	Nil	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	13 1 ...	4 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	10 ... 7 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	... ... ... ... 1 ...	40 ... 14	No proper apparatus	7
County, 1932 :—																									
Total cases notified		...	(a) ...	3349	1550	98	2480	256a	54	23	6	36	125	133	664	1578	905	3	1119	1640	537	2	14565	Total houses or rooms disinfected ...	9359
" deaths		...	(b) ...	22	115	14	1303b	36	36	6	2	59	975	238	136	113	97	3152	" Schools and school-rooms disinfected	541
" removals to hospital		...	(c) ...	2071	1211	49	159104	25	7	...	9	13	87	18	1	...	3758		
" deaths in hospital		...	(d) ...	12	92	11	33	18	14	1	10	1	11	2	205		

a.—56 cases notified as puerperal fever and 203 as puerperal pyrexia. b.—Deaths—Pneumonia (all forms).

a.—56 cases notified as puerperal fever and 203 as puerperal pyrexia. b.—Deaths—Pneumonia (all forms).

The following table, which is compiled from the information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports, shows the number of notifications (excluding tuberculosis) in the year 1932, classified in age periods, the number of cases admitted to hospital, and the total deaths from the notifiable diseases :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.														TOTAL CASES RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL.	TOTAL DEATHS.
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.														
		Und'r 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.			
Smallpox	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever	3,349	21	78	161	252	332	1,501	581	184	186	42	10	1	2,071	22	
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	1,550	14	38	51	80	97	581	334	113	167	49	23	3	1,211	115	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	98	...	...	2	1	2	17	15	12	25	11	12	1	49	14
Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2,480	153	150	93	114	89	291	117	129	383	281	427	253	159	1303*	
Puerperal Fever	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	39	13	1	...	104	36†
Puerperal Pyrexia	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	146	43	1	...		
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	54	7	3	3	4	1	15	5	5	10	1	...	...	25	36
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	23	4	5	...	2	3	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	7	6
Acute Polio-encephalitis	6	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	36	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	5	4	15	3	9	59
Dysentery	125	1	1	4	3	10	26	25	9	19	9	15	3	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonat'm	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Erysipelas	664	11	2	3	2	1	19	14	15	99	111	299	88	87	...	
Malaria (contracted abroad)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
‡Chicken-pox	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
‡Measles (excluding German Measles) ...	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	136§
‡Whooping Cough	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	113§
‡Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97§

* Deaths from pneumonia (all forms); † Deaths classified together as puerperal sepsis; ‡ In 1932 chicken-pox was notifiable in 18 districts, measles in 6 districts, whooping cough in 5 districts, diarrhoea in 1 district.
§ In whole county.

The tabular statement below compares the notifications in 1932 with the preceding year :—

	Year 1931	Year 1932
Smallpox	1	4
Scarlet Fever	3,499	3,349
Diphtheria	1,576	1,550
Enteric Fever	97	98
Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3,086	2,480
Puerperal Fever	63	56
Puerperal Pyrexia	226	203
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	58	54
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	23
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	37	36
Dysentery	118	125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	137	133
Erysipelas	733	664
Malaria (contracted abroad)	6	3
*Chicken-pox	1,798	1,119
*Measles	852	1,640
*Whooping Cough	378	537
*Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	2

* See note (‡) to Table above.

Death-rates from the Principal Infectious Diseases.—The table below gives the death-rates per 1,000 of the population from the principal infectious diseases for the year 1932, and the preceding thirty-seven years, showing the five years' averages.

PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Annual Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.

YEAR.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	*Diphtheria.	†Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	‡Diarrhoea, &c.
1895	0.009	0.23	0.10	0.23	0.50	0.38	0.95
1896	0.005	0.24	0.09	0.23	0.49	0.36	0.48
1897	Nil.	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.66	0.27	0.77
1898	0.0005	0.10	0.07	0.26	0.25	0.19	1.00
1899	0.0005	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.44	0.26	1.05
Average 5 years, 1895-1899 ...	0.003	0.18	0.10	0.23	0.46	0.29	0.85
1900	0.0015	0.18	0.26	0.20	0.43	0.37	0.60
1901	Nil.	0.18	0.34	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.95
1902	0.0119	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.35	0.19	0.28
1903	0.0366	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.37	0.26	0.40
1904	0.0116	0.18	0.15	0.12	0.43	0.35	0.66
Average 5 years, 1900-1904 ...	0.0123	0.18	0.24	0.16	0.35	0.27	0.57
1905	0.0033	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.52
1906	Nil.	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.36	0.13	0.79
1907	0.0005	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.37	0.28	0.26
1908	0.0005	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.54
1909	Nil.	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.35	0.14	0.18
Average 5 years, 1905-1909 ...	0.0008	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.30	0.18	0.45
1910	Nil.	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.23	0.29
1911	Nil.	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.29	0.15	†1.43
1912	Nil.	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.30
1913	Nil.	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.31	0.13	0.85
1914	Nil.	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.28	0.18	0.48
Average 5 years, 1910-1914 ...	Nil.	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.26	0.18	0.67
1915	Nil.	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.49	0.20	0.52
1916	0.003	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.14	†0.27
1917	Nil.	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.27	0.11	0.18
1918	Nil.	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.31	0.19
1919	Nil.	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.16
Average 5 years, 1915-1919 ...	0.0006	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.24	0.16	0.26
1920	0.0005	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.19	0.09	0.25
1921	Nil.	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.27
1922	0.0005	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.20	0.12	0.13
1923	Nil.	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12
1924	Nil.	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.13	0.13
Average 5 years, 1920-1924 ...	0.0002	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.12	0.12	0.18
1925	Nil.	0.03	0.06	0.009	0.10	0.13	0.13
1926	0.0005	0.01	0.05	0.008	0.09	0.13	0.11
1927	0.0005	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.09
1928	0.0027	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08
1929	0.0016	0.01	0.06	0.008	0.04	0.15	0.08
Average 5 years, 1925-1929 ...	0.0010	0.01	0.05	0.009	0.07	0.10	0.09
1930	Nil.	0.02	0.06	0.008	0.11	0.03	0.08
1931	Nil.	0.01	0.05	0.007	0.03	0.05	0.06
1932							
Administrative County ...	Nil.	0.01	0.06	0.007	0.07	0.06	0.05
Urban Districts ...	Nil.	0.01	0.07	0.008	0.08	0.06	0.05
Rural Districts ...	Nil.	0.01	0.02	0.003	0.02	0.02	0.05
England and Wales ...	Nil.	0.01	0.06	0.001	0.08	0.07	0.01

* In 1899 Membranous Croup included.

† Prior to 1911 the "Fever" death-rate included deaths from Typhus and Continued Fevers (if any).

‡ From 1911, Enteritis deaths included. Since 1916, the "Diarrhoea" death-rate includes deaths from Diarrhoea, &c., under two years of age only.

Smallpox.—During the year 1932, only 4 cases of smallpox were notified in the Administrative County area, viz., Middleton (B), 1 case, February; Ramsbottom, 1 case, February, and 1 case, March; and Rawtenstall (B), 1 case, June. In 1931 only 1 case was reported, 185 cases in 1930, 406 in 1929, and 563 in 1928.

The County medical staff were called into consultation in certain other districts in regard to suspicious cases of illness, but in none of these was smallpox diagnosed.

Vaccinations performed in 1932 by local Medical Officers of Health, as such, under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, were:—Middleton (B), primary 12, re-vaccinations 9; Rishton, primary 19.

Scarlet Fever.—The incidence of scarlet fever in 1932 was slightly less than in the previous year, viz., 3,349 cases with 22 deaths against 3,499 cases 26 deaths. In 1930 there were 5,126 cases 38 deaths, and in 1929, 6,205 cases 34 deaths.

The notifications in 1932 were most numerous in Ashton-under-Lyne (B) 161 cases (1 death), Stretford 146 cases, Chorley (B) 140 cases (1 death), Preston (R) 109 cases (1 death), Middleton (B) 101 cases (2 deaths), Newton-in-Makerfield 105 cases (2 deaths), Waterloo-with-Seaforth 95 cases (1 death), Widnes (B) 83 cases, and Fylde (R) 81 cases.

The notifications of this and other infectious diseases are grouped in age periods on page 153.

The scarlet fever mortality rate in 1932 was 0.01 per 1,000 of the estimated population, exactly the same as in each of the last five years; the case mortality rate was 0.65 per cent.

Scarlet fever cases removed to hospital represented 61.8 per cent. of the total notifications; in 10 districts 100 per cent. of the cases were isolated in hospital, and in 31 other districts the removals exceeded 80 per cent.

"Return" cases of scarlet fever were reported in 11 districts, and spread of the disease from "missed" cases occurred in a few districts.

DICK TEST.—It is reported that the Dick test was used in Carnforth, Formby, Middleton (B), Ormskirk, Skelmersdale, Swinton and Pendlebury, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, and West Lancashire (R).

In May, 1933, the Medical Research Council issued a report on the epidemiological study of scarlet fever in England and Wales since 1900. It is stated that "during the period studied no evidence has been found to prove that hospital isolation has been effective in reducing the prevalence or mortality from scarlet fever."

Diphtheria.—There was a slight decline in the prevalence of diphtheria in 1932, viz., 1,550 cases against 1,576 in the year 1931, but the mortality was slightly greater, 115 deaths against 108. The mortality rate was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population, and the case mortality 7.41 per cent.; in the year 1931 these averages were 0.05 per 1,000 and 6.8 per cent.

The greatest incidence was in Stretford 153 cases with 10 deaths, Litherland 83 cases 8 deaths, Waterloo-with-Seaforth 77 cases 3 deaths, Eccles (B) 76 cases 3 deaths, Middleton (B) 72 cases 7 deaths, Lancaster (B) 68 cases 6 deaths, Widnes (B) 64 cases 3 deaths, and Leigh (B) 52 cases 5 deaths.

Of the 1,550 notified cases, 1,195 were amongst children under the age of 15 years and the case mortality in this group equalled 8.6 per cent. Of cases over 15 years of age, 3.3 per cent. died.

Cases removed to hospital numbered 1,211, or 78.1 per cent of the total notifications, and the hospital case mortality was 7.59 per cent.; of the cases treated at home 6.78 per cent. succumbed.

From 99 districts 4,735 throat swabs were sent for examination. Diphtheria anti-toxin is stated to be readily available in 111 districts.

SCHICK TEST.—IMMUNISATION.—The Schick test of susceptibility to diphtheria, it is stated, was used at Eccles (B), Formby, Great Crosby, Litherland, Middleton (B), Ormskirk, Skelmersdale, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, West Lancashire (R), etc. Immunisation of susceptible children against diphtheria was carried out at Formby, Golborne, Great Crosby, Lancaster (B), Middleton (B), Swinton and Pendlebury, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, West Lancashire (R), etc.

In view of the practical importance of immunisation in diphtheria and other diseases the Ministry of Health has approved of the appointment of a small Office Committee in the Medical Department, consisting of certain of its medical officers, to give special consideration both to the best methods to be recommended to local authorities and to any expert advice which may appropriately be offered for their consideration in application.

Memo 170/Med., issued by the Ministry of Health, November 1932, deals with "the production of artificial immunity against diphtheria."

In consequence of a suspicion that cases of diphtheria in one of the Lancashire towns might be due to the milk supply obtained from one of the County districts, special investigations were made by the County staff, but there were no signs of diphtheria and no history of any illness amongst the occupants of the farm or their employees.

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).—Ninety-eight cases of enteric fever were notified in the year 1932, one more than in the preceding twelve months. The deaths numbered 14, a rate of 0.007 per 1,000 of the population. Seventy-one districts were entirely free from enteric fever during the year. The remarkable fall in the prevalence of this disease is shown by the fact that in the County area in the year 1898 there were 2,661 notified cases and 478 deaths.

The present immunity is probably largely due to the general improvement in hygienic matters, the provision of pure water supplies, the efficient disposal of sewage, and other public health improvements.

On a report from one of the Lancashire towns of enteric fever in houses supplied with milk from the County area, the County medical staff visited farms in two districts. As far as could be ascertained there had been no illness in the families nor amongst the farm servants.

In January, 1933, the Medical Research Council issued a report on "Chronic Enteric Carriers and their Treatment." The report contains valuable information on the discovery and identification of enteric carriers, and the treatment of such carriers.

Measles.—Deaths registered in 1932 as due to measles numbered 136, as compared with 61 in 1931, and 203 in 1930. This disease is compulsorily notifiable in 6 County districts and in these areas 1,640 cases were reported. School closure was considered necessary in 17 districts.

Whooping Cough.—The fatalities from this disease in 1932 were 113, nineteen more than in the previous year. It is notifiable in 5 districts and 537 cases were notified. School closure took place in 3 districts.

Chicken-pox was reported as notifiable in 18 districts, 1,119 cases being notified. Schools were closed in two districts.

Diarrhoea.—The following deaths were registered as due to diarrhoea:—at all ages, 172; under 2 years of age, 97, the latter corresponding to a rate of 4.0 per 1,000 registered births.

Bacillary Dysentery.—An outbreak of bacillary dysentery—41 cases—was reported in Denton. The County medical staff and the local Medical Officer of Health investigated the outbreak. The disease, of a mild type, probably spread through contact, occurred in twenty-seven separate families. No common cause for the outbreak was discovered.

Epidemic Jaundice.—Small outbreaks of epidemic jaundice were reported from Darwen (B), Golborne, and Leigh (R).

School Closures by the County School Medical Officer and by Sanitary Authorities.—On page 60 is given a list of the school closures in the year 1932 in the County Council Elementary Education area on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases. In this area, 19 schools were closed by the County School Medical Officer under Article 23 (b) of the Board of Education Code and 50 by Sanitary Authorities under Article 22.

The Medical Officers of Health of 8 districts, autonomous for elementary education, report school closures in 1932 owing to infectious outbreaks.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—The reported incidence of these diseases and the mortality is shown below. The notifications of encephalitis lethargica as shown in the local reports, do not indicate the total number of persons attacked, as the deaths registered as due to this disease exceed the notifications.

	Acute polio- myelitis.	Acute polio- encephal- itis.	Encephal- itis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.
Cases notified—				
1931... ..	5	1	37	58
1932... ..	23	6	36	54
Attack rate in 1932 per 1,000 of population ...	0.01	0.003	0.01	0.02
Deaths registered—				
1931... ..	3	3	88	38
1932... ..	6	2	59	36
Distribution (1932)—	C. D.	C. D.	C. D.	C. D.
Urban districts ...	22 5	6 2	32 49	46 32
Rural districts ...	1 1	— —	4 10	8 4
Seasonal incidence (1932)—				
Cases—1st quarter	2	2	14	20
2nd „ ...	4	2	6	16
3rd „ ...	6	1	7	8
4th „ ...	11	1	9	10

In December 1932 the Ministry of Health issued Memo. 166/Med. and Circular 1298 on Acute Poliomyelitis. The memorandum describes the pathology, clinical character and after effects of the disease, and special stress is laid upon the importance of early diagnosis for the prevention of deformities. Special reference is also made as to the precautions to be taken against infection.

The action of the Medical Officer of Health on receipt of notifications or on learning of suspected cases of poliomyelitis, should, the Memo. states, proceed on the following lines:—

- to aid in securing suitable accommodation, including isolation, for the patient in hospital or otherwise;
- to ensure the precautions required in the light of the information that the disease is apparently capable of transmission by mild cases or by even the apparently healthy; and
- to make investigation of the associated circumstances including a search for missed cases.

In epidemic periods local authorities are advised to inform the public by means of leaflets, posters, notices in the press, cinema films, etc., how infection may be guarded against and of the care to be observed in case of attack. Public information should also be circulated respecting the arrangements and facilities for treating patients.

Reports under Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.—“Special reports” under this Order received from local Medical Officers of Health by the County Council during the year 1932 numbered 113. Of these, 58 related to school closures, 27 to encephalitis lethargica, 4 to smallpox, and the remainder to other diseases.

Hospital Isolation.—Table 6, pages 139 to 152, shows the nature of the hospital accommodation provided in, or available for, each County sanitary district, and also gives for each district:—

- the number of cases of infectious disease notified;
- the total deaths from such diseases;
- the number of cases removed to hospital; and
- the number of deaths in hospital.

Disinfection.—The following statement, showing the position of the County districts in regard to the provision of disinfecting apparatus, is prepared from information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health :—

Districts provided with steam apparatus, or using steam apparatus at hospitals	67
„ using steam apparatus belonging to other districts (mainly County or Municipal Boroughs) ...	23
„ provided with dry heat apparatus	1
„ without proper appliances	25

Houses, or rooms, disinfected in 1932 numbered 9,359.

The position of each district in regard to disinfecting apparatus is shown in Table 6, pages 139 to 152.

Disinfestation.—In 23 districts, it is stated, facilities are available for the bathing of verminous persons; disinfestation was carried out in 160 instances.

Animal and Insect Pests.—Measures for the suppression of these pests are reported from 31 districts.

Tuberculosis.—NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS.—The following table gives particulars of the *new* cases of tuberculosis reported by local Medical Officers of Health in their *Annual Reports* as having been received by them from medical practitioners during the year 1932, and details of the deaths registered are also given :—

Age—Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—1	2	—	10	8	2	—	10	8
1—5	6	6	74	46	2	1	32	22
5—10	19	17	80	94	3	2	9	10
10—15	26	34	64	77	3	16	4	3
15—20	77	104	46	57	33	64	14	11
20—25	120	156	46	70	62	57	11	13
25—35	189	173	17	72	111	113	10	10
35—45	143	100	23	29	99	98	11	13
45—55	154	70	23	25	119	34	9	11
55—65	109	39	15	13	90	35	11	5
65 and upwards...	23	11	9	7	16	15	5	6
Total	868	710	407	498	540	435	126	112
	*1578		*905		975		238	

*These case notifications which, as stated above, are those reported by local Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports for the year ended 31st December, 1932, differ in number from the notifications of *new cases in the weekly returns under the Tuberculosis Regulations*, the former exceeding the latter by—pulmonary, 61 cases; non-pulmonary, 35 cases. The difference is mainly accounted for by the fact that all notifications reported on the weekly returns made under the Tuberculosis Regulations are carefully scrutinized in the County Public Health Department with the card index, and “duplicate” notifications are *excluded before* the County tuberculosis statistics given on pages 162 and 163 are prepared.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—PULMONARY.—The County death-rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system (pulmonary) was again below the rate of any previous year; it was 0·54 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 0·56 in 1931, 0·57 in 1930, and 0·60 in 1929. The mortality per cent. from this cause to total deaths from all causes was the same as last year, viz. 4·39.

Below are given the County death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis for the years 1925-1932, and the quinquennial averages for the years 1895-1929:—

	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.				ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Urban Death Rate.	Rural Death Rate.	County Death Rate.	Mortality per cent. of total deaths (County).	Death Rate.	Mortality per cent. of total deaths.
Average 1895-1899 ...	1.22	1.03	1.19	—	—	—
" 1900-1904 ...	0.96	0.77	0.94	—	—	—
" 1905-1909 ...	0.89	0.74	0.88	—	—	—
" 1910-1914 ...	0.86	0.67	0.84	—	—	—
" 1915-1919 ...	1.00	0.79	0.97	—	—	—
" 1920-1924 ...	0.74	0.59	0.72	—	—	—
" 1925-1929 ...	0.64	0.48	0.62	4.9	0.78	6.4
Year 1925... ..	0.69	0.55	0.67	5.3	0.83	6.8
" 1926... ..	0.67	0.49	0.64	5.3	0.77	6.6
" 1927... ..	0.63	0.47	0.61	4.8	0.79	6.4
" 1928... ..	0.61	0.45	0.58	4.9	0.75	6.5
" 1929... ..	0.62	0.48	0.60	4.3	0.79	5.9
" 1930... ..	0.60	0.40	0.57	4.8	0.73	6.4
" 1931... ..	0.59	0.38	0.56	4.3	0.74	6.0
" 1932... ..	0.56	0.37	0.54	4.3	0.68	5.7

The following table shows the male and female deaths from this disease at various age periods during 1932 and the previous year:—

	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.
Males—												
1931 ...	613	1	3	2	11	99	126	120	142	80	25	4
1932 ...	540	2	—	2	6	95	111	99	119	90	15	1
Females—												
1931 ...	408	—	1	1	10	129	95	75	49	31	12	5
1932 ...	435	—	1	—	18	121	113	98	34	35	12	3

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (classified by the Registrar-General as "tuberculosis of the respiratory system") for each urban and rural district in the County area in the year 1932, is given in Table 2 on pages 15 to 22, and the 1932 district death-rates are compared with the previous year and the mean of the five years 1927-1931 on pages 209 to 233.

The highest district death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis in the year 1932 were:—Carnforth 1.21 per 1,000 of the population, Brierfield 1.16, Thornton Cleveleys 1.09, Dalton-in-Furness 1.06, Widnes (B) and Withnell each 1.02, Litherland 0.96, Heywood (B) and Radcliffe each 0.92, and Hindley and Upholland each 0.88.

Extending over a period of five years, 1928-1932, the following districts had the greatest pulmonary mortality:—Dalton-in-Furness 1.05, Haslingden (B) 1.02, Litherland 1.11, Carnforth 1.00, Adlington 0.97, Kirkham 0.96, Widnes (B) 0.92, and Waterloo-with-Seaforth 0.90.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The table below analyses the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1932 and the previous year at various age periods:—

	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 and upwards.
1931	266	21	19	29	49	52	37	22	13	15	7	2
1932... ..	126	10	12	20	13	25	10	11	9	11	4	1

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.—NOTIFICATIONS.—Table 7, page 162, and table 8, page 163, analyse, both as regards the parts of the body affected and in age periods, the notifications of tuberculosis received *under the above Regulations* from district Medical Officers of Health on their Weekly Returns during the fifty-two weeks ended on the 31st December, 1932, corrected by the exclusion of duplicates.

Since February 1st, 1913, tuberculosis, both "pulmonary" and "other forms" has been compulsorily notifiable; previous to that date it was incompletely notifiable.

The table below shows that, with respect to pulmonary tuberculosis, the case notification rate for the Administrative County is 0.84 as compared with 0.82 in 1931 which was the lowest on record, whilst the non-pulmonary rate of 0.48 is the lowest recorded since 1919, when the figures were identical. For purposes of comparison the corresponding rates for England and Wales are given in the table :—

Year.	Administrative County of Lancaster.				England and Wales.†	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.
	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.	Case rate per 1,000 of population.
1918 (11 months) ...	2700	1.54	1592	0.90	2.20 (whole year)	0.99
1914 ...	2820	1.61	1140	0.65	2.05	0.63
1915 ...	2872	1.64	1128	0.64	1.93	0.63
Average 3 years, 1913-1915	...	1.59	...	0.73	2.06	0.75
1916 ...	2689	1.52	1180	0.66	1.96	0.65
1917 ...	2375	1.35	1062	0.60	2.01	0.61
1918 ...	2534	1.47	885	0.51	2.10	0.55
1919 ...	2105	1.21	847	0.48	1.72	0.46
1920 ...	2084	1.20	968	0.55	1.55	0.41
Average 5 years, 1916-1920	...	1.35	...	0.56	1.86	0.53
1921 ...	2044	1.16	899	0.51	1.48	0.40
1922 ...	1877	1.06	968	0.54	1.40	0.41
1923 ...	1970	1.11	1219	0.68	1.54†	0.52†
1924* ...	2029	1.13	1158	0.64	1.56	0.52
1925 ...	1929	1.07	1076	0.60	1.56	0.53
Average 5 years, 1921-1925	...	1.10	...	0.59	1.50	0.47
1926 ...	1889	1.05	994	0.55	1.52	0.51
1927 ...	1862	1.03	1096	0.60	1.48	0.50
1928 ...	1723	0.95	1008	0.55	1.46	0.51
1929 ...	1578	0.87	957	0.52	1.45	0.46
1930 ...	1590	0.87	1037	0.57	1.36	0.46
Average 5 years, 1926-1930	...	0.95	...	0.55	1.45	0.48
1931* ...	1498	0.82	911	0.50	1.24	0.40
1932 ...	1517†	0.84	870†	0.48	1.28	0.44

The County totals given for 1932 exclude 255 duplicate notifications; 1,462 notifications were received on Form I (admissions to Institutions), and 1,321 on Form II (discharges from Institutions).

* 53 weeks. † Figures extracted from Report of Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

‡ From 1923 onwards figures include "fresh cases" ascertained otherwise than by formal notification.

† Following on a suggestion made by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, any case notified as tuberculosis since the year 1925, and found, as the result of observation and examination by the Tuberculosis Officer, to have been wrongly notified, is removed from the Register and the notification cancelled, the consent of the notifying medical practitioner to the withdrawal of the notification having been previously obtained. Of the cases notified in 1932, 85 such withdrawals (40 pulmonary and 45 non-pulmonary) have so far (to 30th June, 1933), taken place. (See footnote on Table 7). The totals given above, and in Tables 7 and 8 are the gross notifications.

For reference, and for the information of the County Tuberculosis Department, a card index of every case notified, and also a record of the deaths from tuberculosis, are kept up to date in the County Public Health Department, and all notifications received by the County Medical Officer of Health are forwarded each week to the County Tuberculosis Department.

Cases on Local Registers.—From the returns supplied by the local Medical Officers of Health under the Tuberculosis Regulations, the number of cases of tuberculosis on the local registers on the 31st December, 1932, was as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	3,810	3,268	7,078
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	2,586	2,867	5,453
Total ...	6,396	6,135	*12,531

*The above totals are, as stated, compiled from the records of local Medical Officers of Health. They include cases notified in mental hospitals, and many other public institutions, and doubtless in many districts also include a number of old cases which ought to be removed from the registers, such as deaths, removals, etc. The County Public Health Department, as opportunity offers, is comparing the local registers with the County records and informing local Medical Officers of Health of entries which should be deleted.

Notifications in 1932 in age groups.—The following tables give, in certain specified age groups, the male and female notified cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the year 1932. For comparative purposes the figures for the preceding ten years are given :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total	Total M.&F.
1922 ... M. {	3	16	38	48	84	122	228	191	149	99	27	1005	1877
... F. {	4	15	45	58	136	136	203	147	61	42	25	872	
1923 ... M. {	2	10	43	44	83	133	238	211	149	96	13	1022	1970
... F. {	1	14	47	63	115	151	256	152	84	49	16	948	
1924 ... M. {	1	29	40	57	105	113	212	206	201	97	18	1079	2029
... F. {	4	14	31	59	144	142	226	175	94	49	12	950	
1925 ... M. {	...	24	39	43	85	117	220	208	194	75	25	1030	1929
... F. {	3	14	31	48	150	158	204	142	89	34	26	899	
1926 ... M. {	1	11	35	45	92	113	215	205	159	114	24	1014	1889
... F. {	2	13	47	49	116	171	229	123	72	40	13	875	
1927 ... M. {	1	14	50	44	117	112	204	194	192	86	20	1034	1862
... F. {	...	15	41	56	132	133	197	118	74	51	11	828	
1928 ... M. {	2	10	35	24	76	110	193	169	179	84	27	909	1723
... F. {	...	7	34	34	129	148	202	131	62	46	21	814	
1929 ... M. {	4	8	34	22	83	100	164	184	173	78	23	873	1578
... F. {	...	11	19	26	113	134	200	100	54	28	20	705	
1930 ... M. {	1	6	19	27	68	107	193	182	161	84	23	871	1590
... F. {	...	6	17	30	112	126	193	111	65	38	21	719	
1931 ... M. {	2	8	18	19	75	120	156	163	165	91	25	842	1498
... F. {	...	8	10	27	100	122	156	113	60	39	21	656	
1932 ... M. {	1	4	18	22	76	105	187	152	144	110	21	840	*1517
... F. {	...	4	19	34	98	148	165	94	60	41	14	677	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total	Total M.&F.
1922 ... M. {	18	101	113	81	56	39	39	22	13	7	3	492	968
... F. {	13	77	81	96	61	45	52	25	14	7	5	476	
1923 ... M. {	18	116	139	107	79	35	46	23	15	15	7	600	1219
... F. {	14	105	113	108	73	61	64	32	30	14	5	619	
1924 ... M. {	19	125	99	94	98	36	45	28	17	12	3	576	1158
... F. {	6	104	88	99	84	56	72	31	18	11	13	582	
1925 ... M. {	18	114	113	77	60	38	54	27	16	12	5	534	1076
... F. {	10	94	90	95	82	43	60	23	18	11	6	542	
1926 ... M. {	11	93	103	77	79	31	36	33	17	7	3	490	994
... F. {	19	85	103	54	68	58	54	35	17	6	5	504	
1927 ... M. {	13	110	138	90	68	41	41	19	13	5	9	547	1096
... F. {	16	85	95	88	62	49	81	35	20	11	6	549	
1928 ... M. {	17	94	120	69	68	43	40	16	16	10	7	500	1008
... F. {	13	73	105	73	58	67	52	30	23	8	6	508	
1929 ... M. {	17	104	103	70	55	40	40	23	16	7	5	480	957
... F. {	3	72	94	53	59	51	66	36	23	16	4	477	
1930 ... M. {	7	86	111	75	69	28	47	19	14	13	7	476	1037
... F. {	12	75	106	82	63	67	73	36	30	14	3	561	
1931 ... M. {	13	71	82	68	63	36	43	18	21	11	7	433	911
... F. {	8	57	82	65	72	60	60	39	17	12	6	478	
1932 ... M. {	8	68	78	56	41	42	38	21	22	17	6	397	*870
... F. {	7	46	90	73	66	56	68	26	20	15	6	473	

* See footnote * on Table 7 page 162.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.—As far as the district reports show, it was not necessary in 1932 to put into operation Section 62 for the compulsory removal of any case to hospital. Under Section 67 lectures on health subjects were given in about 20 districts. References to the lectures, film showings, etc., undertaken by the County Council public health staff, are made on pages 170 to 171.

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—The administration of the County Council's scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis is in the hands of the County Tuberculosis Committee, and full details of every section of the work are given in Dr. Cox's Annual Report.

(Collated from the Weekly Returns of District Medical Officers of Health).

		NON-PULMONARY.																				Total Pul- monary and non- pul- monary. (Total notin- cluded).																	
		PULMONARY.										JOINTS AND BOXES.																											
		Lungs only.		Lungs and Larynx.		Trunk.		Arm.				Leg.						Aerobial.					Genito-Urinary.								Peripheral Glands.				Total.				
Thirteen weeks ended 2nd April, 1932	416	5	2	2	1	427	...	3	11	5	0	1	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	9	...	1	...	4	5	15	...	13	1	92	...	7	259	657	725		
Thirteen weeks ended 2nd July, 1932	447	9	...	1	1	456	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	7	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	20	4	142	1	9	293	748	810		
Thirteen weeks ended 1st October, 1932	333	2	1	...	...	336	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	10	...	8	4	73	1	7	174	510	568
Thirteen weeks ended 21st December, 1932	291	7	1	...	...	299	1	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	1	9	2	66	1	8	175	472	541
Total	1487	30	5	3	2	1517	3	6	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	98	23	1	...	...	...	14	7	56	2	50	50	71	31	870	2387	2642	

NOTIFICATIONS ON SCHEDULE A—excluding duplicates.

[illegible]

TABLE 8.

		AGE—YEARS—												TOTALS.													
		0—1		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25				25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65 & up, & down			
SEX.		Col.	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	M.	F.	Both	Sexes	Col.
PULMONARY—	Lungs only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Lungs and Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trachea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mediastinal Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PULMONARY TOTAL		6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
† Cases—Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary combined																											
NON-PULMONARY—	Head (including Middle Ear)	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Trunk—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ribs and Sternum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arms—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scapula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Humerus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elbow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forearm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Radius	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leg—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hand and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hip and Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Femur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foot and Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JOINTS AND BONES	Two or more different joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mesenteric Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENITO-URINARY	Salivary Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Testes and Epididymis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not Classified (Two or more)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	Meningitis (Brain)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (Generalized)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Skin (Lupus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ailary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cervical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PULMONARY TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NON-PULMONARY TOTAL																											
GRAND TOTAL																											

* See footnote on Table 7. † Combined Cases are included in Pulmonary total, but are shown separately for purposes of reference.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.—COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME. The County Council scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, which was put into operation in 1916, has been fully maintained during the year under report.

The details of the County scheme were set out in the report for 1925. A revised print is available.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—The examinations of specimens from cases or suspected cases are carried out, by arrangement, at the following laboratories :—

MANCHESTER ...	The University of Manchester, Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Oxford Road (Prof. Maitland, Director).
LIVERPOOL ...	The University of Liverpool, City Laboratories and School of Hygiene, Mount Pleasant (Prof. Beattie).
BURNLEY ...	County Borough of Burnley Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Hospital (Dr. A. H. Priestley).
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	The Pathological Laboratory, Ashton-under-Lyne and District Infirmary (Dr. A. W. Laing).
PRESTON ...	The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary (Dr. F. B. Smith).

The outfits supplied to medical practitioners during 1932 were as follow :—

	Detection of	Detection of	Total.
Wassermann test.	Spirochæta pallida.	Gonococci.	
2,451	23	193	2,667

TREATMENT CENTRES.—The County Council have arrangements with the following 25 Institutions for the free treatment of patients residing in the County area :—

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmary, Darnton Road Medical Officers :— James R. Robertson Margaret Gorman	Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7.30 p.m. Irrigation :— For Gonorrhœa cases, Monday to Friday, 6.30—7.30 p.m.	Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS North Lonsdale Hospital, School Street Medical Officers :— J. Gray J. R. Turner	Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 10.30 a.m. Daily 6—7 p.m. Apprehensive cases present themselves at the Clinics.	Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Friday, 10.30 a.m. Irrigation :— Daily, by arrangement.
BLACKBURN and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary Medical Officers :— W. Cran Duthie Dorothea I. Baird	Tuesday, 5 p.m. Friday, 7.30 p.m. N.B.—New patients should present themselves 15 minutes before above hours.	Monday, 5.30 p.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.
BLACKPOOL Victoria Hospital, Whitegate Drive Medical Officers :— G. W. Murray I. Milne	Monday and Thursday, 4.45—6.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 4.45—6.30 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
BOLTON Public Health Department Clinic, Howell Croft North Medical Officers :— R. M. Galloway D. A. Woodson Mary E. Boullen J. Litt	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p.m. Irrigation :— Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Tuesday, 7 p.m. Thursday, 10 a.m. Cases unable to attend at above times can be seen any morning between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.	Thursday, 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday, 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, 11 a.m. Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Friday, 2.30 p.m.
BOOTLE General Hospital, Derby Road Medical Officer :— W. L. Webb Ruth Nicholson	Monday, 5 p.m. Tuesday, 6.30 p.m. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m. Friday, 6.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 12 noon. Thursday, 5 p.m.
BURNLEY Victoria Hospital Medical Officer :— Arthur Henry Priestley	Monday, 10—11 a.m. and 5.30—6.30 p.m. Thursday, 5.30—6.30 p.m. New cases seen any day at 10 a.m.	Friday, 11 a.m.—12 noon and 5.30—6.30 p.m.

Treatment Centre.		Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.	
		MALES.	FEMALES.
BURY Dispensary, The Wyldes	Medical Officer :— John Holker	Friday, 6.30 p.m. Irrigation : Monday to Friday, 6.30 p.m., except Tuesday, 8.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 6.30 p.m.
LIVERPOOL Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place	Medical Officer :— A. O. Ross	New Patients :— Monday, 5.30—6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 12 noon to 1 p.m. Wed., 5.30—6.30 p.m. Friday, 7—8 p.m. Continuation Treatment :— Daily by arrangement (except Sunday).	
LIVERPOOL David Lewis Northern Hospital (entrance in Leeds Street)	Medical Officers :— Arthur A. Fitch William L. Webb Eric T. Baker Bates	New Patients :— Monday and Friday, 5—6 p.m. Daily, 7—8 p.m. (except Sunday). Continuation Treatment :— Daily, 10 to 11.15 a.m. (except Sunday).	
LIVERPOOL Royal Southern Hospital, Caryl Street	Medical Officers :— Arthur A. Fitch G. Vincent Hall Constance M. Tinkler	New Patients :— Tuesday, 4.30 p.m. Thursday, 4.30 p.m. Saturday, 1 p.m. Continuation Treatment :— Daily, 5 p.m. (except Friday and Sunday). Saturday, 1 p.m.	
LIVERPOOL Stanley Hospital, Stanley Road, Kirkdale	Medical Officers :— R. M. B. MacKenna B. M. Bennett Ruth Nicholson H. Duval	New Patients :— Monday and Thursday, 5—6 p.m. Tuesday, 5—6 p.m. Saturday, 12 noon. Continuation Treatment :— Daily, 8—9 a.m. 6—7 p.m. (except Tuesday, and Sunday). Daily, 11 a.m. (except Sunday).	
MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Nelson Street, Oxford Road	Medical Officers :— P. B. Mumford G. Whitehead	Syphilis :— Thursday, 6—7.30 p.m. Thursday, 11 a.m. (also for children). Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs :— Wednesday, 6—7.30 p.m. Wednesday, 11 a.m. (also for children). Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs :— Monday, 6 p.m.	
MANCHESTER St. Luke's Hospital, Duke Street, Liverpool Road	Medical Officers :— W. J. S. Reid Eliz. C. Byrd E. D'Arey McCrea L. Maddocks A. R. Somerford	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5—7 p.m. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m. Irrigation and Intermediate Treatment :— Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 9 a.m.—7 p.m. Sats. 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Sun. 10 a.m.—12 noon. Daily (Sunday excepted), 9—11 a.m.	
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay Street, Deansgate (Syphilis and Skin Diseases only treated at this Hospital)	Medical Officers :— L. Savatard W. Dyson R. Gibson Marianne Peach P. B. Mumford A. R. Somerford	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 9—10.30 a.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.	
MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals, (Whitworth Street West Branch) Oxford Street	Medical Officers :— W. R. Addis K. V. Bailey		

Treatment Centre.

Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats <i>Medical Officers :—</i> W. J. S. Reid A. R. Somerford I. Anderson Wilson Gordon Whitehead S. E. Critchley	Wednesday, 5.30—7 p.m. Saturday, 5.30—7 p.m.	Wednesday, 11.30 a.m.—1 p.m.
OLDHAM Royal Infirmary, Union Street West <i>Medical Officers :—</i> R. I. Poston J. G. Stewart J. Tehan	Syphilis :— Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Gonorrhoea :— Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Irrigation :— Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m.—8.30 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. Sunday, 10—12 noon.	Monday, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.
PRESTON Royal Infirmary, Deepdale Road <i>Medical Officer :—</i> W. H. Pimblett	Wednesday, 4.30—7.30 p.m. Friday, 4.30—7 p.m. Intermediate Treatment :— Daily (except Sunday) 8.30—9.30 a.m. and 5—7 p.m.	Tuesday, 4.30—7 p.m. Thursday, 4.30—6.30 p.m. Saturday, 2—4 p.m. and by arrangement. Tuesday and Thursday, at clinic hours.
ROCHDALE Infirmary, Redcross Street <i>Medical Officers :—</i> A. H. Heyworth E. Williams	Monday, 5.30—7.30 p.m. Tuesday, 3—5 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Monday, 9—10 a.m. and 6—7 p.m. Tuesday, 8—9 a.m. and 3.45—7 p.m. Wednesday, 11—12 a.m. Thursday, 9—10 a.m. and 5—7 p.m. Friday, 9—10 a.m. and 6—7 p.m. Saturday, 9—10 a.m. and 5—6 p.m.	Medical :— Tuesday, 9.30—11.30 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30—7.30 p.m. Irrigation :—
SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road <i>Medical Officers :—</i> E. T. Burke R. Marinkovitch W. E. Orchard F. M. Blades	Sunday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 3.30—6.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 8.30 a.m.—8.30 p.m. Saturday, 8.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 7—8.30 p.m.	
SOUTHPORT Infirmary, Pilkington Road <i>Medical Officer :—</i> H. Bardsley	Monday and Thursday, 5—8 p.m. Daily Treatment :— Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8—9.30 a.m. and 6—7.30 p.m. Saturday, 6—7.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 2—5 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
ST. HELENS Dispensary, 18, Cloughton Street <i>Medical Officers :—</i> Frank Hauxwell Stuart F. Allison Enid M. Hughes	Monday, 5.30—7 p.m. Disinfection and Irrigation :— Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.	Wednesday, 5.30—7 p.m. (also for children).
WARRINGTON Infirmary and Dispensary, Kendrick Street. Outpatient Clinic—Beaumont Street entrance <i>Medical Officer :—</i> E. Pigott	Tuesday, 4 p.m. Friday, 6 p.m.	Tuesday, 5 p.m. Friday, 5 p.m.
WIGAN Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan Lane <i>Medical Officer :—</i> H. Bardsley.		Tuesday, 4—6 p.m. Wednesday, 2.30—4.30 p.m. Friday, 4—6 p.m.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE TREATMENT CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1932.—The following table giving the attendances during the year 1932 is compiled from the Annual Returns, Form V.D.(R), of the Medical Officers of Treatment Centres. The table also gives the number of attendances at the Centres for the five years 1927–1931.

	Number of County Residents attending for the first time, and found to be suffering from :—				Total Number of Attendances of County Residents at Out-patient Clinic.	Aggregate Number of In-patient days.	Number of Doses of Arseno-benzene Compounds.
	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.			
Year 1927	474	17	786	486	35461	965	6702
Year 1928	594	20	1000	596	50843	1659	7593
Year 1929	595	26	1025	651	65484	1395	9226
Year 1930	523	16	1005	704	66068	2037	9511
Year 1931	519	14	909	902	81296	1164	10448
Year 1932 :—							
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	34	1	49	21	3716	—	659
Barrow-in-Furness North Lonsdale Hospital	4	—	4	2	296	2	63
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	46	—	140	190	8013	437	1273
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	27	—	56	29	2125	101	143
Bolton Public Health Department Clinic	24	—	139	246	9938	—	1135
Bootle General Hospital	17	2	45	5	6265	407	225
Burnley Victoria Hospital	14	—	62	9	1428	21	234
Bury Tuberculosis Dispensary Clinic	55	1	69	28	3111	—	328
Liverpool Royal Infirmary	16	1	20	19	1532	—	264
Liverpool David Lewis Northern Hospital	3	1	3	1	258	—	131
Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital	3	—	10	3	292	472	102
Liverpool Stanley Hospital	9	—	12	4	1296	—	19
Manchester Ancoats Hospital	3	—	24	38	1087	—	172
Manchester Royal Infirmary	30	—	25	19	1506	—	256
Manchester St. Luke's Hospital	17	2	46	17	1691	113	232
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	38	—	3	16	1288	66	355
Manchester St. Mary's Hospitals	5	—	24	33	952	—	144
Oldham Royal Infirmary	15	—	19	8	961	199	353
Preston Royal Infirmary	67	—	140	38	9495	—	3373
Rochdale Infirmary	28	—	19	31	3312	8	480
Salford Municipal Clinic	54	—	118	171	16013	441	1296
St. Helens Corporation Hospital	1	—	3	3	92	—	15
Southport Royal Infirmary	1	—	20	5	161	15	9
Warrington Infirmary	12	—	23	2	1878	4	117
Wigan Royal Albert Edward Infirmary	30	1	64	47	5856	54	502
Other Institutions treating County residents	1	—	4	—	129	—	3
Total for year 1932	554	9	1141	985	82691	2340	11883

The number of *new* cases treated in 1932 exceed those of the previous year by 345, and there is an increase in the total number of attendances.

Railway Vouchers.—During the year, 2,982 railway vouchers were provided by the County Public Health Department to 104 necessitous persons to enable them to attend treatment centres. The expenditure on this item during 1932 was £203 17s. 0d.

ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS.—Under the arrangement for the supply of arsenobenzene compounds to medical practitioners "approved" for this purpose, the following were supplied during 1932 :—

Total No. of medical practitioners "approved" for supply of these preparations.	No. of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds supplied to medical practitioners in 1932.									
	Novarsenobillon.	Kharsulphan.	Neokharsivan.	Sulphostab.	Sulfarsenol.	Stabilaran.	Neo-Salvarsan.	Myosalvarsan.	Silver-Salvarsan.	Total
207	318	277	283	82	223	97	84	20	18	1,402

EDUCATIONAL AND PROPAGANDA WORK.—The statement below shows the approximate number of persons who attended the lectures, film showings, &c., arranged in 1932 by the County Public Health Department. Many of these lectures were solely on venereal diseases subjects; others were on general hygiene and various aspects of public health. Further details of the lectures are given on pages 170 and 171.

	Unillustrated Lectures to—					Illustrated Lectures to—			Total.
	Child Welfare Centres.	Youths.	Men.	Women and Girls.	Mixed.	Children.	School Children and Teachers.	Adults.	
Public Health Education	590	40	...	690	340	60	7,795	2,910	12,425
Social Hygiene	30	...	400	1,350	1,559	...	...	3,600	6,939
Total ...	620	40	400	*2,040	1,899	60	7,795	6,510	19,364

*Includes 1 lecture to 20 midwives.

Public Health and Social Hygiene Education.—During the year under report the County Public Health Department has continued its educational and propaganda work on lines somewhat similar to previous years; special attention has been paid to townships and villages in rural areas. A series of talks has been given to the junior unemployed in various districts in the County, and lantern lectures were given to the adult unemployed. Talks were given to certified midwives on the signs and symptoms of venereal diseases. One of the County medical staff gave lectures on social hygiene to students of the Manchester University Training College. The lectures and film showings on venereal diseases and subjects allied thereto are given in detail on pages 170 and 171.

The organisations addressed included: women's guilds, women's institutes, co-operative guilds, special talks to women, girls and boys, mixed audiences, institutes and clubs, Sunday school teachers and adult classes, girls' friendly societies, etc.

Assistance was again rendered to many districts in the Local Health Week programmes, and the County staff co-operated with some of the non-County Boroughs at health exhibitions.

A comprehensive list of the public health and general hygiene films is available together with details of literature, posters, etc. All the local authorities in the Administrative County area have been supplied with a copy, which has proved useful in arranging health lectures, etc.

Health Exhibitions.—Reference to the list of lectures given during the year shows that in 11 districts—including 6 rural areas—"health exhibitions" were held, at most of which film and lantern lectures were given.

The scheme under which these exhibitions are organised, mainly in the smaller urban districts and in rural parishes, originated with the Lancashire Federation of Women's Institutes, a body well known for its excellent work in various directions embracing many educational and social activities, which in recent years, have added greatly to the amenities of village life.

These exhibitions—organised by the Institute working in close co-operation with the Public Health Department and the Education Department of the Lancashire County Council—have created considerable interest in matters of health and hygiene amongst the inhabitants of rural areas.

The various sections are designed to illustrate the value of dental care, clean milk, proper clothing, nourishing food, and cleanliness and general health matters in the person and in the home.

The dental exhibits are intended to stimulate interest in the hygiene of the mouth and teeth, particularly amongst the school children, and the simple talks, given by an experienced lecturer, afford the knowledge that is necessary for the proper care of the teeth. A feature of the exhibitions is that special arrangements are made for the school children of the neighbourhood to attend, hear the instructive talks and see the special films.

The clean milk exhibit is intended to be a means of disseminating knowledge of the value of milk in the diet of children and in their proper development, and it is essential that the milk must be clean milk.

The Education Department of the County Council renders assistance in the showing of suitable food exhibits and in the preparation of model clothing for babies and young children.

The section of the exhibition devoted to foods, combined with the simple talks on food values, is particularly appropriate under the economic conditions prevailing at the present time. For the nourishment of the body there must, of course, be food, and a sufficiency thereof, but that is not all, the suitability of the food is more vital. A well-balanced diet, containing the proper proportions of nutrients, proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and mineral constituents is essential for the health and complete nutrition of the children and the family. Mothers should therefore have the knowledge necessary to enable them to buy the right kinds of food and thus get the greatest nutritive return for their money.

Cine-motor tours.—The cine-motor outfit and film equipment of the British Social Hygiene Council was engaged in February and toured five County districts.

The County Public Health Department has certain material available, as set out on page 170, and this is at the disposal of local authorities for their health weeks, etc. The services of the Organising Lecturer attached to the Public Health Department are also, as far as practicable, available.

On General Public Health and Hygienic subjects :—

District.	Date	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.	District.	Date	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.
ram	1932 April 26	Child Welfare Centre	35	Blackburn (R) (Hoghton) ...	1932 May 12	Women's Institute	35
crington (B) ...	Feb. 9	Junior unemployed	40	Burnley (R) (Newchurch) ...	Jan 12	Mothers' Union	20
Do. (Baxenden)	April 12	Women's Guild	30	Do. (Read) ...	Oct. 4	Ambulance Class	40†
Do.	April 12	Unemployed Youths	30†	Do. (Sadden)	Oct. 11	Mothers	30
Do.	April 14	Do.	30†	Chorley (R) (Coppull)	April 27	School Children (Special films)	500*
lington	June 8	Child Welfare Centre	60	Do.	July 6	Do.	130*
pull	Feb. 25	School Children, (Special films) Cine-Motor Tour	300*	Do.	July 6	Adults	150
Do.	Feb. 25	Do.	500*	Fylde (R) (Singleton)	Sept. 21	Child Welfare Centre	30
cup (B)	Mar. 16	Adults	30	Lancaster (R) (Abbeystead) ...	April 24	Women's Institute	40
linge	June 22	Child Welfare Centre	20	Limehurst (R) (Waterloo) ...	June 9	Child Welfare Centre	20
ierfield	June 17	School Children (Special films)	700*	West Lanes. (R) (Aughton) ...	April 19	Women's Institute	60
urch	June 23	Child Welfare Centre	70	HEALTH EXHIBITION :			
ayton-le-Moors ...	July 16	Do.	70	Colne (B)	Nov. 10	Women	30
ompton (Shaw) ...	Feb. 19	Unemployed	400†	Crompton	Nov. 8	Unemployed	400†
Do.	July 12	Child Welfare Centre	40	Do.	Nov. 16	Co-op. Guild	60
nton	July 5	Children (Special films)	450*	Little Lever	Oct. 20	Children and Teachers	200*
Do.	July 5	Adults	300*	Do.	Oct. 20	Women	130
rnworth	Feb. 8	Women's Citizen Association	50	Do.	Oct. 20	Women	60
isworth	Mar. 2	Co-op. Guild	70	Ormskirk (Lathom)...	Oct. 26	Children and Teachers	50*
eat Crosby	Feb. 24	School Children (Special films) Cine-Motor Tour	450*	Do.	Oct. 26	Adults	100*
eat Harwood	June 7	Child Welfare Centre	35	Rainford	Oct. 24	Children and Teachers	350*
aslingden (B) (Helmshore)	Oct. 13	Adults	60	Do.	Oct. 24	Adults	250*
orwich	Oct. 4	School Children and Teachers	600	Standish-with- Langtree	Nov. 23	Mixed	150†
Do.	Oct. 7	Do.	550	Blackburn (R) (Balderstone) ...	Nov. 1	Children and Teachers	80*
lam	Feb. 5	School Children (Special films)	800*	Do.	Nov. 1	Adults	70*
Do.	Feb. 5	Do.	850*	Chorley (R) (Euxton)	Oct. 28	Do.	130*
ryland	Feb. 12	Do.	40*	Do.	Oct. 28	Children and Teachers	125*
Do.	Feb. 12	Do.	850*	Clitheroe (R) :— Chipping	Nov. 2	Do.	60*
tle Lever	May 12	Child Welfare Centre	30	Do.	Nov. 2	Adults	120*
Do.	Oct. 19	Adults	500*	Pendleton	Nov. 3	Do.	50*
rmaskirk	June 13	Child Welfare Centre	20	Do.	Nov. 3	Children and Teachers	30*
adiham	July 26	Do.	30	Downham	Nov. 4	Do.	40*
rescot	July 30	Do.	40	Do.	Nov. 4	Adults	50*
awtenstall (B) ...	Oct. 12	Co-op. Guild	70	West Lanes. (R) (Aughton)	Oct. 25	Children and Teachers	60*
andish-with- Langtree	July 12	Child Welfare Centre	30	Do.	Oct. 25	Adults	50*
urion (Edgworth)...	Mar. 23	Mixed	120*	Wigan (R) (Parbold)	Oct. 27	Children and Teachers	100*
lverston	Feb. 3	Mothers' Union	65	Do.	Oct. 27	Adults	150*
alton-le-Dale	Feb. 4	Do.	55				
Do.	July 14	Do.	40				
hitefield	June 28	Do.	40				
orsley (Walkden)	Feb. 18	Adults	—				

* Film Lecture.

† Lantern Lecture.

The County Council is the "Local Supervising Authority" responsible for the administration of the Midwives Acts in the Administrative County area, except in four districts to the Councils of which the powers and duties under these Acts have been delegated under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

ROLL OF MIDWIVES.—The number of certified midwives on the County Register on the 31st December, 1932, was 735; at the end of the year 1931 the number was 712.

"Trained" midwives now number 682, or 92·8 per cent. of the total on the County register; the "bonâ-fides" or "untrained" number 53 or 7·2 per cent. Twenty-six years ago the untrained midwives represented 83 per cent. of the whole.

MEDICAL HELP RECORDS.

- (2) **Pregnancy—**

[illegible]

- (3) Labour—

[illegible]

- (4) Lying-in—

Fits or convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal swelling and tenderness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive lochia if persistent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rigor with raised temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rise of temperature to 100-4° F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Unusual swelling of the breasts with local tenderness or pain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
White leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unsatisfactory progress or complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

(5) The Child—

Injuries received during birth	—
Any malformation or deformity endangering the child's life	2
Dangerous feebleness in a premature or full-term child	225
Inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes, however slight	174
Serious skin eruptions, especially those marked by the formation of watery blisters... ..	11
Inflammation about, or hæmorrhage from, the navel	4
Other complications	217
Total	4943

As shown above, the copy medical help records received from midwives in the year 1932 numbered 4,943 against 5,170 in 1931, and 5,422 in 1930. For purposes of the Midwives Acts the County area was reduced in April 1930 by three districts, and in April 1931 by a fourth district.

The total number of live births in the County midwives area in 1932 was 21,855, and certified midwives, *as such*, attended 10,460, or 47·8 per cent. of the total births; in addition midwives were present at 5,520 births in the capacity of nurse.

The copy medical help records detailed above include a number of cases to which a medical practitioner was called *before* the confinement, and a number where medical help was called a second or even a third time to the same patient. Based on the total medical help records and the number of births attended solely by certified midwives, the percentage of cases in which medical aid was called corresponds to 47·2, but this percentage, to be accurate, must be reduced by the number of records in respect of cases at which a doctor was subsequently present at the confinement, a figure which is not available. In 1931, on the above basis, the percentage was 46·2, 43·2 per cent. in 1930, and 40·9 per cent. in 1929. In the year 1907 the percentage was only 4.

“Trained” midwives in 1932 attended 9,788 births and called in medical assistance, calculated as above indicated, in 47·7 per cent. of their cases; “untrained” midwives attended 672 cases and medical aid was sought in 39·8 per cent. of these cases.

PAYMENT OF DOCTORS' FEES.—EMERGENCY CASES.—Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the number of accounts received in 1932 from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in “cases of emergency” as defined by the Central Midwives Board's Rules was 2,939, the amount involved being £4,489 10s. 0d. The total number of occasions on which midwives summoned doctors was 4,943. In the year 1931 doctors' accounts numbered 2,886 out of 5,170 calls, and the amount involved was £4,454 18s. 0d.

No recovery in Eye Cases.—As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 617a, the County Council, on the recommendation of the Midwives Act Committee, passed a resolution authorising the Public Health Department to refrain from exercising the power of recovery of the fees paid by the County Council to medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of infants. The amount involved in 1932 in respect of 87 cases was £124.

STILLBIRTHS.—The following statement compares the stillbirths reported by midwives in 1932 with the preceding two years, giving the percentage to the total births attended by them:—

Year.	No. of Births attended by Certified Midwives.	No. of Stillbirths reported by Certified Midwives.	Percentage of Stillbirths reported by Midwives to total births attended by them.
1930	12,522	305	2·43
1931	11,176	293	2·62
1932	10,460	279	2·66

SUMMARY OF RECORDS FROM MIDWIVES.—The following table gives the number of Records, &c., received from certified midwives during the year 1932, and the preceding two years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Records of sending for medical help ...	5422	5170	4943
Stillbirths ... Males ... 157 } Females ... 148 }	305	160 } 133 }	151 } 128 }
Deaths of Mother or Child ... Mother } Child ... 32 }	291	31 } 268 }	21 } 267 }
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding ...	132	132	123
Liability to be a source of infection ...	173	141	150
Laying-out the dead ...	69	64	55

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY CERTIFIED MIDWIVES.—The following table shows the number of births attended by midwives during the year 1932, and the percentage to total births, compared with 1930 and 1931 :—

Year.	Total Live Births (Midwives area)	*No. of Births attended by Certified Midwives.	Percentage of Births attended by Midwives to total Births.
1930	25,342	12,522	49.4
1931	23,205	11,176	48.1
1932	21,855	10,460	47.8

*Exclusive of cases attended by certified midwives in the capacity of maternity nurse.

†In the year 1932, 7 midwives attended over 100 cases.

10	„	between 75 & 100 cases.
38	„	50 & 74 „
90	„	25 & 49 „
215	„	5 & 24 „
185	„	less than 5 cases.

‡Midwives on the County Register as “practising” but who did not actually attend any cases during the year are excluded, and the figures also exclude the births attended by midwives residing in County Boroughs who take only an occasional case in the County area.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.—These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1926.

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as “any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts), occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4°F or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.”

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act a medical practitioner is required to notify to the local Medical Officer of Health, on a form of Certificate contained in Part I of the schedule to the Regulations, any case of puerperal fever occurring in any person upon whom he is in attendance, and under the Regulations above mentioned he is required to notify on the form in the second schedule to these Regulations any case when he first becomes aware that any woman upon whom he is in attendance is suffering from puerperal pyrexia.

The District Medical Officer of Health is required to forward a copy of every notification (both puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia) received by him to the Medical Officer of Health of the County within 24 hours.

During the year 1932 the following notifications were received:—puerperal fever 46, puerperal pyrexia 182.

The notifications received during 1932 are analysed below and for comparison the 1931 totals are given:—

	Notified as:—	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality rate per cent.
Cases attended at childbirth solely by certified midwives.	P.F. P.P.	9 53	— 6	
		62	6	9.6
Cases in which certified midwives acted as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners.	P.F. P.P.	18 45	4 2	
		63	6	9.5
Cases in which certified midwives were not in attendance.	P.F. P.P.	19 84	3 *5	
		103	*8	7.6
Total 1932	P.F. P.P.	46 182	7 *13	
		228	*20	8.6
Total 1931	P.F. P.P.	57 205	13 13	
		262	26	9.8

* Includes death of one case notified in December Quarter, 1931; also death of one case not notified.

The deaths from puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia reported in connection with the work under the Midwives Acts, do not correspond with the deaths classified by the Registrar-General in his annual statistics under the heading "puerperal sepsis," the discrepancy probably being due to the inclusion under the latter head of deaths from certain conditions of the puerperal state which have not been reported under the Notification Act, &c., together with the fact that during the year, on the Registrar-General's "inward transfer" slips there were 9 deaths of County residents registered as due to puerperal septicaemia of cases which had not been notified to the County Public Health Department.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE PUERPERAL FEVER, &c., REGULATIONS.—Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities, i.e., the County Council and the Local Authorities carrying out Child Welfare work are empowered, with the sanction of the Minister, to make provision for (1) the special treatment of women suffering from puerperal pyrexia, (2) for consultation with an obstetric specialist, (3) for skilled nursing, and (4) for institutional treatment.

As regards the area covered by the County Council's child welfare scheme—77 districts—the County Public Health Department has made arrangements under which the services of the following specialists are available for consultations in that area:—

Dr. R. Y. Aitken, Oakfield, Blackburn. (Tel. Blackburn 5034).	Dr. J. W. Burns, 75, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 4272).
Dr. Jeffrey Ramsey, 53, Preston New Road, Blackburn. (Tel. Blackburn 5225; Residence: Ribchester 23).	Dr. A. A. Gemmell, 55, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2270; after 6 p.m. Wavertree 507)
Dr. S. English, 184, Promenade, Blackpool. (Tel. Blackpool 953).	Dr. T. N. A. Jeffcoate, 38, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2090).
Dr. R. W. Beesley, 135, Deane Road, Bolton. (Tel. Bolton 417 and 1527; Residence: 517).	Dr. A. Leyland Robinson, 57, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 61).
Dr. A. Callam, 345, Colne Road, Reedley, Burnley. (Tel. Burnley 3973; Residence: 2867).	Dr. J. St. George Wilson, 13, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2168).

- Dr. W. R. Addis,
2, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 5247, 5248; Residence: Rusholme 1997).
- Dr. K. Vernon Bailey,
2, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 8416; Residence: Rusholme 4399).
- Dr. Eric Gerrard,
26, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester Blackfriars 0079; Residence: Swinton 1850).
- Dr. C. Philip Brentnall,
18, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 5630; Residence: Didsbury 3762).
- Dr. D. Dougal,
11, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 7377; Residence: Didsbury 1434).
- Dr. Gordon Fitzgerald,
Northern Assurance Buildings,
Albert Square,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 7580; Residence: Didsbury 3350).
- Dr. F. H. Lacey,
16, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester Central 1500; Residence: Didsbury 92).
- Dr. W. Fletcher Shaw,
20, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 0727; Residence: Rusholme 4644).
- Dr. F. W. Collinson,
32, Winckley Square,
Preston.
(Tel. Preston 4705).
- Dr. W. Hirst Bateman,
Daisy Bank,
Rochdale.
(Tel. Rochdale 2456).
- Dr. A. S. Garden,
33, Queen's Road,
Southport.
(Tel. Southport 5213).
- Dr. W. A. Mackay,
46, Houghton Street,
Southport.
(Tel. Southport 4234).
- Dr. E. J. Boyd,
Lightburne House,
Ulverston.
(Tel. Ulverston 51).
- Dr. Graham W. Christie,
Princes Street,
Ulverston.
(Tel. Ulverston 159).

(The arrangements by local authorities for the services of obstetric consultants and medical advisers are referred to on page 193.)

For bacteriological examinations of lochia and blood, facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories of the Liverpool and Manchester Universities.

Arrangements have been made by the County Council with certain hospitals in the County for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, and also with District Nursing Associations and Nursing Homes for the provision of trained nurses.

In areas where the local Health Authorities are responsible for the provision of facilities under these and the Ophthalmia Regulations complete arrangements have been made in 32 districts; in 6 limited facilities are available and in 1 district (Upholland) no scheme is in operation.

The statement below shows the special assistance rendered during 1932 by the County Council, and by the Local Authorities which are Child Welfare Authorities:—

- In districts where the County Council is the "Local Authority." P.F.—Removal to hospital, 11 cases; second opinion, 3 cases; trained nurse provided, 1 case; examination of lochia and blood, nil.
P.P.—Removal to hospital, 35 cases; second opinion, 11 cases; trained nurse provided, 1 case; examination of lochia and blood, 2 cases.
- In districts where the Town or District Council is the "Local Authority." P.F.—Removal to hospital, 15 cases; second opinion, 1 case; examination of lochia and blood, 1 case.
P.P.—Removal to hospital, 31 cases; second opinion, 6 cases; trained nurse provided, 3 cases; examination of lochia and blood, 1 case.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926. By notifications under these Regulations, and by medical help records received from certified midwives, 238 cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes came under notice; of these, 120 were notified as ophthalmia neonatorum. In the previous year these figures were 272 and 120 respectively. Of the 120 ophthalmia neonatorum cases in 1932, 58 were doctors' cases, that is, no certified midwife was in attendance, or, if present, only in the capacity of nurse.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS.—Below is a statement showing the special assistance rendered by the County Council and by the Local Child Welfare Authorities:—

- In districts where the County Council is the "Local Authority." Removal to hospital, 11 cases; trained nurse provided, 7 cases.
In districts where the Town or District Council is the "Local Authority." Removal to hospital, 17 cases; trained nurse provided, 12 cases.

In the area under the charge of the County Council for child welfare purposes, it is a standing instruction to the County nursing staff, who visit the homes in all notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, etc., that in virulent cases where no other expert nursing is available, the nurse may put aside all other work until the eyesight of the child is beyond danger or past cure.

Scheme for immediate notification of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—In 1933 a scheme was put into operation by the County Public Health Department for the purpose of obtaining immediate information of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in the practice of certified midwives. Midwives have been requested in all cases in which they have had occasion to call in medical assistance on account of inflammation of, or discharge from the eyes, however slight, to notify immediately the cases to the County Medical Officer by telegram or telephone. The department will then take immediate steps to see that the children are receiving proper treatment. The midwives will be refunded the amount expended on the telegram or telephone. As regards the districts which are not in the County Council Child Welfare area arrangements have been made to notify promptly the local Medical Officer of Health.

The table below is collated from information supplied by the local Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports :—

OPHTHALMIA CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total blindness.	Deaths.
Number notified.	Treated at home.	Treated at hospital.				
*133	90	43	129	3	—	1

* In whole County—includes the four districts granted the powers of a local supervising authority.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.—Two cases of this disease were notified by certified midwives; prompt measures were taken to prevent further spread.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.—The disciplinary action taken during 1932 is shown in the following table. The number of charges of negligence or misconduct against the certified midwives was 7, compared with 5 in the preceding year, and 16 in 1930. A number of minor breaches of the Rules were also dealt with.

	Total No. of charges.	Result of action taken.				
		Struck off the Roll.	Midwife ceased practice.	Appeared before Midwives Act Committee and severely censured.	Cau- tioned by letter.	Cen- sured by County Medical Officer.
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia cases ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases	4	—	—	—	4	—
Other offences ...	1	1	—	—	—	—

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.—The routine work of inspection is carried out by the County Inspector of Midwives. The continued absence of serious charges of negligence against certified midwives is very pleasing. Midwives have been urged to pay greater attention to ante-natal work and to exercise more care in the keeping of ante-natal records. The educational facilities now available are brought to the notice of midwives and, through the kindness of the Medical Officers of Health of two or three County Boroughs the midwives residing in adjacent districts have been allowed to attend lectures in those towns. The County Council in a few instances paid the fees of midwives attending a post-graduate course at the Liverpool Maternity Hospital.

GRANTS, &c.—DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.—TRAINING, SUBSIDIES, COMPENSATION, &c., TO MIDWIVES.—The grants, in 1932, under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, to District Nursing Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in or for the benefit of the County amounted to £272, and in addition £182 was contributed out of County funds to certain other Nursing Associations. Towards general nursing expenditure the County Council also contributed in 1932 to the Lancashire County Nursing Association £100, and to 144 District Nursing Associations £900. The number of visits paid to midwifery cases by the nurses of the County Association are given on page 75.

Subsidies.—In four districts the County Council provide means of conveyance and give a small special fee to midwives for attending cases in outlying areas.

Compensation.—A sum of £63 8s. 7d. was paid by the County Council to midwives as compensation for loss of practice whilst under suspension on account of contact with infectious diseases.

At the end of 1932 a scheme was put into operation, both by the County Council as the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, and by the Town and District Councils which are Local Authorities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, for the payment of compensation to certified midwives who lose midwifery cases for which they have been engaged, by reason of their patients, on medical advice, entering a hospital or maternity home for confinement.

UNCERTIFIED WOMEN ACTING AS MIDWIVES.—Complaints were received during the year 1932 from several districts that women not certified under the Midwives Acts were attending women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a medical practitioner. Enquiries were made in each instance, and appropriate action taken. Legal proceedings were instituted against one person and a conviction obtained.

Maternal Mortality.—The deaths in the Administrative County in 1932 assigned to puerperal sepsis numbered 36, and 78 to other puerperal causes, a total of 114. In 1931 the figures were 40 and 81, a total of 121.

Prior to the year 1929 the mortality rates were based on the number of *live* births only, but as reliable statistics of *stillbirths* are now available, and as the total births, *i.e.*, live and stillbirths, provide a closer approximation to the number of women exposed to the risk of dying from puerperal conditions than live births alone, the maternal mortality rates are now and will be in future calculated on both bases, and will continue to be published on the two bases for a sufficient period to enable statistical continuity to be assured.

The table below gives particulars of the mortality of women in or associated with child-birth per thousand children born alive, and per thousand total births (live born and still born). The County rates are contrasted with the rates for England and Wales:—

YEAR.	NO. OF LIVE BIRTHS.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.									*ENGLAND AND WALES.					
		No. of Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Mortality per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.			Mortality per 1,000 <i>live</i> births.			Mortality per 1,000 <i>total</i> births.		
		Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total Puer-peral Mortality.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total Puer-peral Mortality.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total Puer-peral Mortality.	Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total Puer-peral Mortality.
1923 ...	30,672	42	94	136	1.37	3.06	4.43				1.30	2.52	3.82			
1924 ...	29,519	46	103	149	1.56	3.49	5.05				1.39	2.51	3.90			
1925 ...	34,713	41	108	149	1.44	3.80	5.24				1.56	2.52	4.08			
1926 ...	27,944	70	117	187	2.51	4.19	6.70				1.60	2.52	4.12			
1927 ...	26,263	40	90	130	1.52	3.43	4.95				1.57	2.54	4.11			
1928 ...	26,390	56	104	160	2.12	3.94	6.06				1.79	2.63	4.42	1.72	2.52	4.25
1929 ...	25,558	41	84	125	1.60	3.29	4.89	1.52	3.13	4.65	1.80	2.53	4.33	1.73	2.43	4.16
1930 ...	25,342	50	107	157	1.97	4.22	6.19	1.87	4.00	5.87	1.92	2.48	4.40	1.84	2.38	4.22
1931 ...	25,014	40	81	121	1.60	3.23	4.83	1.51	3.07	4.58	1.66	2.45	4.11	1.59	2.35	3.95
1932 ...	24,239	36	78	114	1.48	3.22	4.70	1.40	3.05	4.45	1.61	2.60	4.21	1.55	2.49	4.04

* Rates extracted from the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

The County maternal mortality rate in 1932 is 0.13 per 1,000 live births below the rate for the preceding year and is the lowest recorded since the year 1923.

Every maternal death in the County area is investigated by a competent and experienced medical officer and in 87 County districts these investigations are undertaken by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health. In the remaining 29 districts the investigations are carried out by the local Medical Officers of Health who are whole-time officials. A confidential report prepared on the facts and circumstances of each fatality is forwarded to the Ministry of Health. During the year 1932 the investigations numbered 62, and 15 deaths were referred for local enquiry.

The following table compares the maternal mortality rate (covering a period of five years 1928-1932) of groups of manufacturing, mining, agricultural and residential areas of the Administrative County —

	No. of Districts in the Groups.	5 Years, 1928-1932.			Mortality per 1,000 live births.		
		No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.		Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.
			Puer-peral Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.			
Manufacturing areas ...	21	25,050	43	98	1·71	3·91	5·62
Mining areas ...	16	13,893	25	41	1·79	2·96	4·75
Agricultural areas ...	19	18,201	46	55	2·52	3·02	5·54
Residential areas ...	9	4,818	8	17	1·66	3·52	5·18

In July, 1932, the Ministry of Health issued a report (Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 68) on the high maternal mortality in certain areas in which special reference is made to Lancashire. Referring to the Geographical County as a whole, the Report states the heavy loss of maternal life in connection with child-bearing which has been experienced in Lancashire over a series of years presents a problem which is hard of solution. The continued high rates in certain districts show clearly that there are local factors in the situation . . . On the whole the authorities who are the custodians of the public health in the County have shown their appreciation of their responsibilities by the establishment and constant extension of services for maternal welfare. . . . Many of the well-considered schemes now in operation fail in their full effect because they are insufficiently utilised.

The Final Report of the Departmental Committee on maternal mortality and morbidity was issued in August, 1932. The Report contains the results of an examination of 5,800 inquiries into maternal deaths, and the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee are based to a large extent on a careful consideration of this investigation.

The Committee in its conclusions and recommendations states that the causes of maternal deaths are of a varied nature—clinical and social, administrative and economic—and are closely related one to the other. Thus, clinical errors are contributed to by economic conditions, and administrative measures are rendered nugatory by reason of ingrained social customs. The Committee is convinced that the primary essential for a reduction of a high maternal mortality is sound midwifery, before, during, and after childbirth, and this does not chiefly depend upon administrative arrangements or the expenditure of public money. The Committee expresses the opinion that at least half of the deaths which they have reviewed could have been prevented had due forethought been exercised by the expectant mother and her attendant, a reasonable degree of skill been brought to bear upon the management of the case, and adequate facilities for treatment been provided and utilised.

The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.—REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.—Under this Act the County Council has delegated its powers and duties to the Town or District Councils in 16 Municipal Boroughs and 2 Urban Districts, viz. :—

Municipal Boroughs :—

Accrington
Ashton-under-Lyne
Bacup
Chorley
Clitheroe
Colne

Darwen
Eccles
Heywood
Lancaster
Leigh

Lytham Saint Anne's
Middleton
Morecambe and Heysham
Nelson
Rawtenstall.

Urban Districts :—
Stretford

Swinton and Pendlebury.

From the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council, 145 applications for registration were received (to April, 1933), and dealt with as follows :—

Certificate of registration issued ...	120
(41 subsequently cancelled by request)	
Applications withdrawn ...	21
(Unable to comply with standard laid down)	
Applications refused ...	3
(Unsuitable premises)	
Under investigation ...	1

One Exemption Certificate was granted by the Ministry of Health, July, 1931, to a Christian Science Nursing Home.

The Assistant County Medical Officers of Health have undertaken, since the issue of the last report, the inspection or re-inspection of 41 Maternity Homes.

The statement below shows the districts in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council where registered nursing homes are situated :—

Adlington	1	Ramsbottom	1
Barrowford	1	Thornton Cleveleys	4
Clayton-le-Moors	1	Tottington	3
Crompton	2	Turton	1
Farnworth	2	Ulverston	3
Fleetwood	3	Upholland	1
Formby	5	Urmston	1
Fulwood	3	Walton-le-Dale	1
Great Crosby	3	Waterloo-with-Scaforth	10
Horwich	1	Widnes (B)	1
Kearsley	1	Worsley	2
Kirkham	1	Blackburn (R)	2
Leyland	3	Burnley (R)	1
Litherland	1	Chorley (R)	1
Longridge	2	Lunesdale (R)	1
Ormskirk	1	Preston (R)	4
Precsall	1	West Lancashire (R)	2
Prestwich	3	Whiston (R)	1
Radcliffe	1	Wigan (R)	1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IN THE COUNTY.

County Council Child Welfare Scheme.—The County Council's Child Welfare area at the end of 1932, comprised 77 districts.* From these districts copy notifications of births received in 1932 by the County Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the 1915 Act numbered 9,908. The actual number of births registered in these districts was 10,842.

In the remaining 39 County districts, the Local Sanitary Authorities are responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

*Little Crosby amalgamated with Great Crosby, 1st April, 1932.

Sefton Rural District amalgamated with West Lancashire Rural District, 1st April, 1932.

Prestwich included in County scheme, 1st October, 1932.

Child Welfare work is therefore divided as follows :—

	Estimated population.	No. of births registered in 1932.
Undertaken by the County Council—in 77 districts (1 borough, 58 urban, and 18 rural districts) ...	806,433	10,842
By Local Sanitary Authorities—in 39 districts (18 boroughs and 21 urban districts)	996,267	13,397
	1,802,700	24,239

CO-ORDINATION OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE WITH THAT OF OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.—The County Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer to the Public Assistance Committee. There are two Senior Assistants under him whose departmental duties are those of :—

1. (a) School Medical and Child Welfare Services.

(b) Blind Persons Act.

2. (a) General Public Health.

(b) Public Assistance.

(c) Midwives Acts.

One woman Assistant Medical Officer is fully employed in the inspection of secondary school girls. The remaining Medical Officers are normally 18 in number, and in their dual capacity of Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers deal with all the problems of Public Health and School Medical Inspection, except those relating to Tuberculosis. Co-ordination in this latter branch is, however, maintained both at the Central Office and in the "field" by referring to the Tuberculosis Officer or notifying any cases of doubtful or evident disease respectively.

The School Nurses are also Health Visitors and Inspectors of boarded-out children under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, and it is unnecessary to add to the account of their duties any more than was contained in the Annual Report of 1930.

Work of County Health Visitors—The following table shows the work done by the Nurses as Health Visitors during the year 1932 :—

HOME VISITS—

(Infants under one year)—

No. of 1st visits	10,924
No. of re-visits	40,183

(Children 1—5 years of age)—

No. of visits	32,585
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ANTE-NATAL WORK—

(Expectant Mothers)—

No. of 1st visits	2,242
No. of re-visits	2,587

OTHER VISITS—

Special visits to older children, interviews with Medical Officers of Health, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
Visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and other matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
Visits to cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Visits to cases under Children Act, 1908 (Part I.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	282

County Child Welfare Centres.—During the year two Child Welfare Centres have been taken over by the County Council, one from a Voluntary Committee, and the other from an Authority whose Maternity and Child Welfare work has been transferred to the County Council, and the list of those which have been established to date is as follows :—

Abram	Clayton-le-Moors	Lathom and	Prescot
Adlington	Clifton*	Burscough	Prestwich
Aspull	Coppull	Leyland (2)	Rishton
Atherton	Crompton	Litherland	Sabden
Audenshaw	Dalton-in-Furness	Littleborough	Skelmersdale
Bamber Bridge	Davyhulme	Little Lever	Standish
Barrowford	Droylsden	Longridge	Thornton Cleveleys
Barton	Failsworth†	Milnrow	Tottington
Billinge	Feniscowles	Morecambe	Trawden
Blackrod	Fleetwood (2)	Norden	Ulverston
Briercliffe	Flixton	Ormskirk	Urmston
Bromley Cross	Formby	Orrell	Walkden
Burtonwood	Haydock	Oswaldtwistle (2)	Waterloo
Carnforth	Irlam (2)	Padiham	Whalley
Catforth	Kearsley	Penketh	Whitefield
Chipping	Kirkham	Poulton-le-Fylde	Whitworth
Church		Preesall	

* Transferred to Swinton and Pendlebury, 1st April, 1933.

† Transferred to County Council, 1st April, 1933.

With the exception of Morecambe (B) the County Council is also the Education Authority in the districts where these Centres have been established. The Assistant County Medical Officers are, as a rule, in charge of these Centres, but in a few cases the local Medical Officers of Health have remained in charge of the Centres.

In the following districts the Child Welfare and Maternity work is done by the local district Sanitary Authority :—

Ashton-in-Makerfield	Newton-in-Makerfield
Brierfield	Ramsbottom
Denton	Royton
Golborne	Tyldesley
Great Harwood	Upholland
Horwich	Westhoughton

Instruction in mothercraft continues at certain of the Centres on the lines described in previous reports.

The following is a list of the Child Welfare Centres established by the County Council :—

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Medical Officer.	Nurse.
Abram	Near Council Offices, Abram	Alternate Wed., 2.30—4.30 and for sale of food on other Wed. from 10.30 to noon	Dr. Erskine ...	Miss Unsworth
Adlington	Wesleyan Sunday School, Market Street	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Kennedy
Aspull (New Springs)	Ind. Methodist Sunday School, New Springs	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Eldridge ...	Miss Evans
Atherton	Alder House	Wednesday, 2.15—3.30	Dr. Leigh	Miss Dudley and Miss Smith
Audenshaw	"Westernlea," Denton Road	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Ashcroft ...	Miss Dickinson
Barrowford	Congl. Sunday School, Hill Top	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Wright
Bamber Bridge (Walton-le-Dale)	Conservative Club, Cranborne Road	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Canton
Barton (Preston R.)	Village Hall	First Wednesday each month, 2—4	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Rigby
Billinge	Conservative Club ...	Wednesday, 10—12	Dr. Wright ...	Miss Webster
Blackrod	Church House Institute	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Evans
Briercliffe (Burnley R.)	Tennyson Street Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30—4	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Mares
Bromley Cross (Turton)	Birtenshaw Wes. Sunday School, Darwen Road	Monday, 2.30—4.30 ...	Dr. Jagger ...	Miss Lynch
Burtonwood (Warrington R.)	Church Hall	Thursday, 10—12 ...	Dr. Crawford ...	Mrs. Birchall
Carnforth	21, Market Street ...	Friday, 2—4	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Walker
Catforth (Preston R.)	Village Hall	Every fourth Monday, 2—4	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Canton
Chipping (Clitheroe R.)	Oddfellows Institute ...	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Rigby
Church	Baptist Sunday School, Ernest Street	Thursday, 2—4 ... ..	...	Miss Hanes
Clayton-le-Moors ...	Town Hall	Thursday, 2—4 ... ..	...	Mrs. Gray
*Clifton (Barton-upon-Irwell R.)	Parish Rooms, Rake Lane	Wednesday, 2.30—4.30	Dr. Davidson	Miss McLean
Coppull (Chorley R.)	Wesleyan Sunday School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Beach
Crompton	East Crompton, Church Institute	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Porter ...	Miss MacDonald
Dalton-in-Furness ...	Carnegie Library	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Tomkinson
Davyhulme (Barton-upon-Irwell R.)	"Moorlands," Cornhill Rd.	Monday, 2.30—4	Dr. Davidson	Miss Lawley
" " " "	" " " "	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Stocks ...	Miss Lawley
Droylsden	"Morningside," Fairfield Avenue	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Ashcroft ...	Mrs. Hutchinson
†Failsworth	Free Library	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Webb ...	Mrs. Stringer and Mrs. Anderton
Feniscowles (Blackburn R.)	Mission Hall, Preston Old Road	Tuesday, 2—4 ... ..	...	Mrs. Beckett
Fleetwood	(1) Orient Buildings, Station Road	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Batty ...	Mrs. Dewhurst
" " " "	(2) " " " "	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Batty ...	Miss Fawcett
Flixton (Barton-upon-Irwell R.)	The Institute, Flixton Road	Tuesday, 2.30—4	Dr. Davidson	Mrs. Chambers

*Transferred to Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District, 1st April, 1933.

†Taken over from Failsworth Urban District, 1st April, 1933.

LIST OF COUNTY CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—continued.

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Medical Officer.	Nurse.
*Formby	25, Chapel Lane ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Hughes
Haydock	Wesley Sunday School, Clipsley Lane	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Crawford ...	Miss Hodgson
Irlam	Longfield Lodge, Cadishead	Alternate Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. Roberts ...	Mrs. Smith
"	Irlam Hall, Irlam			
Kearsley	New Jerusalem School, Greenwood Street	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Jagger ...	Miss McLean
Kirkham	Ambulance Rooms, Mellor Road	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Smith
Lathom and Burscough	Old Council Offices ...	Friday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Dickinson
Leyland	(1) Bradshaw Street Mission Room	Alternate Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Hughes
"	(2) Congl. Schools, Quin Street	Thursday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Hughes
Litherland	32, Linacre Road ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Robinson Miss Shaw
Little Lever	Church House Institute	Thursday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Wellard
Littleborough ...	Rockley House ...	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wilson	Miss Sizer
Longridge	Drill Hall	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Rigby
Milnrow	1, Wesley Street ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wilson	Miss Sizer
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	West End Wesleyan Sunday School	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Menzies
Norden	Liberal Club	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wilson	Miss Cubbin
Ormskirk	Church House, Church Street	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Dickinson
Orrell	299-301, Orrell Road ...	Last Monday, 2—3 (Milk); Thursday, 2-4.30 C.W.C.	Dr. Gawne ...	Miss Singleton
Oswaldtwistle ...	Barnfield House ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Conway ...	Miss Townend
"	Conservative Club, Belthorn	Quarterly	Dr. Conway ...	Miss Townend
Padiham	West Bank House ...	Tuesday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Corbett ...	Mrs. Read
†Penketh	Methodist Sunday School	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Crawford	Mrs. Birchall.
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	St. Chad's Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays, 2—4	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Procter
Preesall	Parochial Hall	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. Batty ...	Mrs. Dewhurst
Prescot	Old Grammar School, High Street	Monday and Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Wright ...	Miss Walters Miss Heseltine
‡Prestwich	Wesleyan School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4.30 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Dobson
Rishton	108, High St.	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	...	Miss Hanes
Sabden	Wesleyan School	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Mares
Skelmersdale ...	Congregational Schools, Witham Street	Wednesday, 10—12.30	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Fry
Standish-with-Langtree	Wesleyan Sunday School	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Irving
Thornton Cleveleys	Primitive Meth. Sunday School, Fleetwood Rd.	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Batty ...	Miss Procter
Tottington	Council Offices	Wednesday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Mrs. Tregarthen
Trawden	Wesleyan School ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Wright
Ulverston	" The Rookery " ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Holmes
Walkden (Worsley)	51, Park Road	Thursday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Stocks ...	Miss Murphy
Waterloo (Limehurst R.)	United Methodist Sunday School	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. Porter ...	Mrs. Stringer
Whalley (Clitheroe R.)	Wesleyan School ...	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Rigby
Whitefield	" Uplands "	Tuesday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Mrs. Tregarthen
Whitworth	Burnedge Villa, Facit ...	Thursday, 2.45—4 ...	Dr. Wilson	Miss Cubbin

*Formerly a "voluntary" organisation; came into County scheme, 1st July, 1932. †Opened in January, 1933.
‡Taken over from Prestwich Urban District, 1st October, 1932.

COUNTY BRANCH CENTRE FOR SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

District.	Address of Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Nurse.
Great Crosby	57, York Avenue ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Mrs. Palin

The following table gives a statistical summary of the work done in the Centres during the year ended 31st December, 1932 :—

Name of Child Welfare Centre.	No. of Sessions.	No. of Births Notified during the 12 months.	No. of individual children attending.			No. of attendances by children.			No. of attendances by expectant mothers.		No. of attendances by other women.	
			Under 1 year old.	From 1—2 years old.	Over 2 years old.	Under 1 year old.	From 1—2 years old.	Over 2 years old.	No. of individual expectant mothers attending.	No. of actual attendances.	No. of individual women attending.	No. of actual attendances.
Abram...	25	117	133	62	74	1067	332	395	27	79	9	25
Adlington ...	48	54	66	63	84	846	677	1275	18	154	21	286
Aspull (New Springs)	49	113	116	49	19	942	366	83	38	156	15	25
Atherton ...	47	268	256	164	92	2279	585	234	41	194	...	...
Audenshaw ...	49	86	123	93	83	1600	1014	594	16	70	11	35
Bamber Bridge ...	48	76	139	93	83	1290	652	487	30	157	94	390
Barrowford ...	49	38	87	67	57	795	266	283	2	5	18	24
Barton ...	12	7	47	43	46	170	106	73	4	8	9	67
Billinge ...	49	62	60	36	38	404	249	208	8	41	3	7
Blackrod ...	49	42	59	35	17	714	378	94	10	43	14	36
Briercliffe ...	25	13	36	34	40	336	168	306	1	2	5	6
Bromley Cross ...	48	9	104	80	87	882	290	274	23	111	...	...
Burtonwood ...	48	33	47	28	25	608	306	144	6	37	10	24
Carnforth ...	49	49	78	57	54	580	396	321	9	37	...	...
Catforth ...	13	5	25	19	18	98	47	41	5	15	10	36
Chipping ...	23	5	11	17	20	68	112	97	3	6	12	67
Church ...	47	51	127	83	64	1850	754	518	7	66	10	178
Clayton-le-Moors ...	46	96	96	49	47	1315	600	435	13	145	36	434
Clifton ...	49	40	68	32	9	1014	382	77	7	32	...	...
Coppull ...	48	64	107	62	111	1278	775	944	28	133	10	410
Crompton ...	48	129	169	104	72	1976	1000	637	13	78	...	...
Dalton...	49	156	218	138	204	1574	965	1287	90	401	...	...
Davyhulme (No. 1) ...	44	62	74	50	43	539	417	191	8	26	19	24
Davyhulme (No. 2) ...	49	123	120	72	69	1518	690	451	12	74	35	95
Droylsden ...	89	179	278	117	75	3656	961	384	22	61	11	71
Feniscowles ...	49	7	39	27	17	328	222	122	2	4	9	48
Fleetwood (No. 1) ...	49	423	211	101	132	2162	673	672	10	49	1	1
Fleetwood (No. 2) ...	48	...	277	144	144	2684	1097	1001	12	39	...	...
Flixton ...	44	116	161	103	119	1730	844	852	16	127	20	231
(a) Formby ...	29	53	35	23	34	317	147	197	3	8	1	2
Haydock ...	50	197	150	58	31	1818	459	178	29	116	5	19
Irlam (Long'd Lodge)	25	212	155	91	13	1325	730	104	11	33	20	313
Irlam (Irlam Hall) ...	24	...	155	65	8	1098	415	26	9	30	30	401
Kearsley ...	49	127	215	140	91	3048	842	176	42	172	...	...
Kirkham ...	49	58	157	126	75	1603	953	443	11	47	21	45
Lathom and Burscough	48	115	72	48	46	601	175	197	6	20	7	184
Leyland (Brad. St.) ...	23	149	11	10	15	77	63	112	1	8	20	255
Leyland (Quin St.) ...	45	...	191	121	115	1869	790	1052	11	78	9	290
Litherland ...	49	238	263	105	161	2558	696	928	14	40	...	...
Littleborough...	49	137	213	121	102	2637	832	506	6	19	2	6
Little Lever ...	49	53	92	49	26	1217	472	223	26	127	27	306
Longridge ...	48	61	123	99	101	1044	489	437	9	44	11	403
Milnrow ...	49	96	103	60	52	1409	435	426	5	14	6	20
Morecambe ...	48	280	218	113	79	2062	1149	590	30	116	...	...
Norden ...	49	34	71	38	49	1115	495	551	8	37	19	28
Ormskirk ...	47	123	139	68	75	1451	548	537	21	67	...	...
Orrell ...	49	106	124	65	71	1357	664	713	16	95	9	27
Oswaldtwistle ...	47	216	137	53	23	1526	633	747	22	52	54	535
Oswaldtwistle (Belthorn)	4	...	9	5	10	16	11	14	2	3	9	14
Padiham ...	48	158	111	72	57	1332	715	402	5	13	28	50
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	25	35	58	31	77	478	205	577	12	25	20	34
Preesall ...	24	19	61	49	71	437	322	647	8	17	15	232
Prescot ...	90	183	362	226	182	2462	606	491	89	263	18	91
(b) Prestwich ...	12	59	62	15	10	301	49	12	...	...	...	...
Rishton ...	48	80	54	32	40	668	261	262	9	34	23	142
Sabden ...	24	15	25	21	27	157	129	202	4	8	10	20
Skelmersdale ...	49	95	97	63	55	1235	478	286	4	18	30	155
Standish ...	49	111	146	91	88	1604	755	803	24	73	42	127
Thornton ...	47	104	106	81	124	865	600	861	19	148	7	21
Tottington ...	49	54	86	45	63	995	385	516	13	86	7	105
Trawden ...	49	23	39	35	57	422	155	212	2	2	19	26
Ulverston ...	48	116	186	112	160	1869	1160	1338	65	375	...	...
Walkden ...	49	158	151	62	35	1466	316	122	7	18	47	199
Waterloo ...	26	23	66	40	51	578	331	246	11	22	29	36
Whalley ...	48	12	60	52	41	629	451	235	7	34	14	241
Whitefield ...	44	139	237	97	87	2112	754	455	18	34	...	...
Whitworth ...	49	130	118	51	41	1826	599	409	17	75	17	32
TOTAL ...	2898	6192	7990	4655	4366	81887	34593	28713	1077	4721	958	6879

(a) Fernby Child Welfare Centre taken over from the local Voluntary Committee, 1st July, 1932.

(b) Prestwich Child Welfare Centre taken over from the Prestwich Urban District Council, 1st October, 1932.

Supply of Milk and other Foodstuffs.—There is still very much unemployment in this part of the country, and, consequently, there is a large quantity of milk or milk products supplied free, at, or through, the Welfare Centres to necessitous nursing mothers, women in the last few months of pregnancy, and infants and young children; during the year £10,500 was so spent. This is a slight increase on the previous year's expenditure. The conditions under which a free supply is given are those of medical necessity coupled with the inability to purchase the necessary foodstuffs.

During the year 1932, 875,615 pints of fresh milk were supplied directly to the recipients by milk purveyors, and the following tabular statement shows the amount of dried milks, cod liver oil, virol, etc., supplied at the Centres :—

No.	Units.	Article of Foodstuff.	Cost.
			£ s. d.
41,169	1 lb. packets	Cow and Gate (F.C.)	2,783 12 10
19,884	1 lb. packets	C.L.O. and Malt	600 2 1
10,630	8 oz. tins	Virol	532 11 0
9,977	1 lb. tins	Ostermilk	761 18 4
4,468	1 lb. bottles	Horlick's Malted Milk	563 3 4
2,950	8 oz. tins	Ovaltine	183 7 5
2,530	1 lb. packets	Cow and Gate (H.C.)	171 8 2
2,313	4 and 8 oz. bottles	Aberdeen Emulsion	89 2 5
2,295	1 lb. packets	Ambrosia	171 15 0
2,154	4 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Oil	47 4 4
1,878	1 lb. packets	Glaxo	142 14 0
1,865	1 lb. packets	Trufood (Humanised)	188 6 8
1,616	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles	C. L. Oil Emulsion	91 2 10
1,602	1 lb. packets	Lactogen	120 16 0
1,571	7 oz. tins	Virolax	79 5 10
872	1 lb. packets	Trufood (F.C.)	66 13 4
846	1 lb. packets	Chocolate Milk	63 17 0
784	1 lb. packets	Hemolac	64 12 4
597	8 oz. tins	Maltoline	17 3 0
348	1 lb. bottles	Mellin's Food	38 3 8
333	4 oz. tins	Lactogol	20 5 9
300	1 lb. jars	Vitamalt	20 11 0
54	1 lb. tins	Almata	5 11 10
32	1 lb. tins	New Zealand Cream	4 0 0
24	1 lb. tins	Colact	1 18 0
24	8 oz. and 1 lb. tins	Woodland Milk	1 2 4
14	8 oz. tins	Virol and Milk	0 15 2
12	1 lb. tins	Vitasac	1 7 0
10	1 lb. tins	Jecomalt	0 17 6
			£6,833 8 2

In this statement most of the foods mentioned are sold at cost price. In necessitous cases the food is supplied either free of cost or at half-price. The total loss on the foods supplied amounted to £1,469 5s. 3d., as compared with a total loss in the previous year of £1,222 17s. 11d.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.—The County Council has only one Specialist Ante-Natal Clinic, which is held at the Litherland Child Welfare Centre, but there are arrangements with the following Local Authorities whereby persons resident in the adjacent portions of the County area may attend at the Ante-Natal Clinics established by these Authorities :—Chorley, Eccles, Rochdale and Widnes. There is also a separate Ante-Natal session in connection with the Formby Child Welfare Centre which is attended by the Assistant County Medical Officer in the district. During the year 597 attendances were made at these Ante-Natal Clinics by 205 individual expectant mothers. In the rest of the County, expectant mothers may be seen by the Assistant County Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres. Expectant mothers who book beds in Maternity Homes generally attend the Maternity Home for examination some time before admission for the confinement, and in some cases in-patient ante-natal treatment is provided.

A considerable amount of useful work is done by the County Health Visitors. In a scattered country district it is not practicable for expectant mothers to make long journeys to Clinics, but it would be a mistake to draw the inference that such women receive no attention. In addition to the private doctor and the local District Nurse, the County Health Visitor is now well known in the district and is soon in touch with anyone who wishes to see her, this being rendered possible by the increasing use of the motor car as a means of transport. As a result much good advice can be given and administrative action taken without the intervention of the *ad hoc* Clinic.

Dr. L. E. H. R. Barker reports on the work done at the Litherland Clinic during the past six years, and Dr. J. R. Jagger on the work done at the Kearsley and Bromley Cross Child Welfare Centres during the year 1932.

LITHERLAND ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

The Litherland Ante-Natal Centre was opened in December, 1926. The sessions are held fortnightly. It is a "Specialist Clinic," in that a Liverpool Obstetric Surgeon (Dr. Burns) attends once a month, the alternate sessions being taken by the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Before its inception in 1926, the local medical practitioners were interviewed; the County's ideas and aims were explained to them and they were asked to give their views and suggestions. They expressed their approval of the County's scheme.

The local midwives were circularised and invited to come to the Clinic, where the objects of the Lancashire County Council in opening an Ante-Natal Centre were explained to them, and they were invited to co-operate by telling their patients of the advantages of attending.

The Centre was intended to help expectant women whose circumstances were such that they could not afford to pay a fee to a medical practitioner.

The objects of the Ante-Natal Centre may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- 1.—To provide for the general medical survey and examination of expectant women.
- 2.—To keep a general supervision over the expectant mother's health during her pregnancy.
- 3.—To carry out pelvic measurements in all primigravidae and in multigravidae when there is any reason to suspect the presence of pelvic abnormality.
- 4.—To provide minor medical treatment for disabilities of pregnancy.
- 5.—To arrange, in conjunction with the County Dental Surgeon, for the treatment or removal of carious teeth.
- 6.—To take, when necessary, steps to bring the expectant mother's health up to a good standard by extra food, tonics or admission to a Rest Home.
- 7.—To pass on to midwives or general practitioners advice from the Specialist regarding any abnormality or other condition likely to influence labour.
- 8.—To arrange for admission of patients to the Liverpool Maternity Hospital on the advice and authority of the Specialist.
- 9.—To watch the progress of pregnancy so as to take steps to prevent any abnormal difficulty by appropriate measures.
- 10.—To do all that obstetric knowledge and foresight can devise to assure for the expectant mother a safe labour and a living, healthy child.

At the sessions every effort is made to afford all necessary privacy. Clean dressing gowns are provided and the examinations take place in a warm room with a comfortably furnished couch. In the case of young women who come in the early months of pregnancy efforts are made to remedy any defects in bodily health and necessary dental treatment is carried out. Care is taken not to deter them from continuing their attendances by excessive attention on their first visit. Later on, at a suitable time, pelvic measurements are taken. Any cases requiring special examination of blood or other body fluid (*e.g.*, Wasserman test) are referred to the Liverpool Maternity Hospital.

During the six years, 1927–1932, 410 women attended the Ante-Natal Centre. Of these 127 were primigravidae, and 273 were multigravidae. Ten were found to be not pregnant.

For the first two years there was considerable difficulty in persuading expectant women to attend. The need for ante-natal care was a new idea to most of the people in the district, and time was required to educate them to the necessity for supervision. It was only by constant and strenuous efforts on the part of the Health Visitors that attendances were maintained. As time went on numbers gradually increased. Midwives found that the Clinic helped them, took greater interest in it and brought up more cases. Old patients benefited by the advice and treatment and returned for supervision during their next pregnancy.

Altogether 181 women were brought by local midwives who attended with them and received any necessary medical advice about their cases. Eleven were sent for Specialist's opinion by medical practitioners. The remaining 218 patients either came of their own accord or were persuaded by friends who had themselves attended.

It was often found that a patient's first visit was due to some bodily disability; many of the multigravidae came up because they had had difficult "times" before and hoped that something could be done to give them an easier "time" in their next confinement.

The pathological conditions found ranged from minor skin diseases to severe heart disease.

The following is a list of the more common :—

- (1) Eczema.
- (2) Varicose veins.
- (3) Indigestion.
- (4) Dental disease.
- (5) Nephritis and Albuminuria.
- (6) Chorea.
- (7) Tuberculosis.
- (8) Heart Disease.
- (9) Contracted Pelvis.

Appropriate measures were taken to deal with these conditions; simple medicines were prescribed for indigestion, constipation, etc.; dental disease was dealt with by the Dental Surgeon, who carried out conservative treatment, and also did necessary extractions under general anaesthesia. Of the 81 cases of severe dental caries, 54 were treated. Cases of heart disease, albuminuria and chorea were taken into Rest Homes on the advice of the Specialist. Tubercular patients were referred to the Tuberculosis Department of the County Council for expert advice. Eighteen cases of contracted pelvis were found, three of these being of excessive degree. They were carefully supervised throughout their pregnancy and admitted to Hospital if and when necessary.

Of those admitted to Hospital—

- 4 were delivered by induction.
- 4 by Caesarean operation.
- 3 by instruments.

The remaining 7 with minor degrees of contraction were delivered normally. One patient underwent Caesarean section, under spinal anaesthesia, owing to severe heart disease.

Altogether 85 patients were admitted to Liverpool Hospitals during the six years.

- 25 to Liverpool Maternity Hospital.
- 43 to Walton Public Assistance Hospital.
- 4 to other Institutions.

The remaining 13 were taken in for rest or for treatment of some disability of pregnancy, but did not remain in for their confinements.

The Liverpool Maternity Hospital is primarily intended to deal with abnormal cases of labour. It is bad policy to fill up the beds with normal cases. This is not generally understood, and women often apply for admission simply for their convenience, and not because they anticipate any unusual difficulty in their confinement. It has become necessary, therefore, to make it a rule that all women from the Clinic districts who so apply should be referred back to the Clinic, where they are examined by the Specialist, who decides whether they are suitable for admission or not.

Of those admitted to Walton Public Assistance Hospital, many were recommended because their home circumstances proved unsuitable for confinement. Others were admitted under the 1d. in £ scheme, which contributes a sum of money towards the Public Assistance Hospitals. It should be noted that the privilege of admission to hospital under the rules of this scheme is intended to apply only in cases where, in the opinion of a medical man, the labour is likely to be abnormal. It is desirable that this rule should be observed, as otherwise the local midwives are unfairly deprived of much of their normal practice.

Attendance at the Ante-Natal Centre is gradually becoming a more usual procedure among expectant women. In the early days many of the women would only put in one or two attendances; this was unsatisfactory to the medical attendant and of little use to the patient. Now they attend throughout five or six months of the pregnancy so that there is time to correct defects in the patient's general health, and it is possible to keep watch over the particular state of the pregnancy and take steps necessary to ensure a safe delivery.

The following is a summary of the work of the Litherland Ante-Natal Centre from 1926 to 1932 :—

Total No. of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Primigravidae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Multigravidae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
Not pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. who came of their own accord, or brought by friends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
No. brought by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
No. sent by Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of cases of normal pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
No. of cases with pathological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
No. with severe dental disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
No. treated by Dental Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
No. admitted to Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83

Record of Confinements—

Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Instrumental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
By Induction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
By Caesarean Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
No record	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

One patient died in Hospital of Obstetric shock.

KEARSLEY CENTRE.

Since the year 1925 a time has been reserved at the Kearsley Centre, on Thursday afternoons, for the purpose of examination of pregnant women. The service is a popular one and has grown numerically. Of late years its popularity has increased to such an extent that admission has had to be refused to the Centre of all cases except those which reside in the area which the Clinic nominally serves. In this connection the interest and co-operative effort of the local midwives and doctors must be acknowledged.

During the year 1932 forty-two expectant mothers were examined and treated at the Kearsley Centre. Of these 42 cases, thirty-three reside in the township of Kearsley and nine others came from the adjacent rural area of Outwood and Ringley. Seventeen of them were primiparae and twenty-five multiparae. Altogether 172 attendances were made by these expectant mothers and at each visit a sample of urine was examined, the process of gestation determined, and advice on any observed abnormal condition given.

The following table shows the abnormal conditions found :—

Vaginal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Backache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Breasts (Mastitis 3, Retracted Nipples 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abnormal Urine—Albumin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mucin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bacilluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal Pelvic Measurements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Carious Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pyorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Recurrent Sore Throats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swelling of feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Enlarged Thyroid Gland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vomiting (severe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chronic Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Furunculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Where it has been found necessary, hospital treatment has been found for appropriate cases, while some of the minor conditions have been treated at the Nursing Homes in the district and at the Centre.

There have been no maternal deaths amongst these cases, nor, in fact, in the districts served. There has not been any chronic maternal invalidism resulting in any of the 42 cases, and, so far as it has been practicable, post-natal supervision has been given to these mothers for three months after confinement.

There has been one infantile death only, which occurred in a child of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight suffering from congenital heart disease. It is interesting to note that this child's mother was one of the two cases who suffered from frequent recurrent sore throat and suggests the possibility of sore throat in the mother being the causative agent of a rheumatic carditis in the foetus.

Reviewing the items in the table, it is evident that septic conditions are predominant, and were found to be present in 28 of the 42 cases. The problem of attacking the general high maternal mortality rate appears to lie in the ante-natal control of this group of conditions.

BROMLEY CROSS (TURTON) CENTRE.

Similar work as at Kearsley is carried out on Monday afternoon of each week at the Bromley Cross Centre. During the year 1932, twenty-three individual expectant mothers were examined and 111 attendances were made. This Centre serves a large rural area outside the urban portion of Bromley Cross and distances and difficulty of transport are factors to be contended with. The 23 cases came from the following districts:—

Bromley Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Egerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Edgworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Belmont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The following abnormal conditions were found in these cases:—

Vaginal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Backache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Retracted Nipples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal Urine—Albumin	2								
Mucin	3								
Bacilluria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carious Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Recurrent Sore Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swelling of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Enlarged Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chronic Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purulent Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gingivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are under observation and care from the onset, and of late years there has been a welcome reduction in the number of those cases which become blind ultimately.

Year.	Total number of eye cases reported to the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts.	Total number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
1924	328	154
1925	299	147
1926	344	172
1927	381	211
1928	366	191
1929	354	164
1930	312	169
1931	272	120
1932	238	120

The duty of midwives to report "eye cases" remains unaltered, the Midwives Act Committee of the County Council being the Local Supervising Authority for this purpose.

Inspection of Registered Nursing Homes.—The Assistant County Medical Officers undertook during the year 67 inspections of Nursing Homes, the results being reported to the Public Health Department of the County Council.

Provision for Maternity Cases.—The service for the actual confinement of women has not continued to expand. During the past year the amount paid in doctors' fees in cases where the midwives summoned help was £4,489 10s. 0d., of which £440 12s. 4d. is estimated to be recoverable from the patients. Arrangements are in force for receiving pregnant women, in cases where there is any difficulty, present or anticipated, or where the surroundings at home are not suitable for a confinement, at the following institutions :—

Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary.
 Ashton-under-Lyne Lake Hospital.
 Blackburn Corporation (Springfield) Maternity Home.
 Blackpool Corporation Maternity Home.
 Bolton Corporation (Haslam) Maternity Home.
 Bolton Union Townley's Hospital.
 Bootle Corporation Maternity Home.
 Burnley Corporation (Bank Hall) Maternity Home.
 Chorley Hospital.
 Chorley Public Assistance Hospital.
 Colne Hospital (Corporation).
 Davyhulme Park Hospital.
 Fulwood Sharoe Green Union Maternity Home.
 Leigh Corporation (The Firs) Maternity Home.
 Liverpool Maternity Hospital.
 Liverpool St. Hilda's Diocesan Maternity Home.
 Lytham Hospital.
 Nelson Corporation (Fern Lea).
 Oldham Corporation (Greenacres).
 Preston Royal Infirmary.
 Radcliffe Corporation (Bealey).
 Rochdale Union, Birch Hill.
 St. Annes-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital.
 Southport Corporation (Christiana Hartley).
 Stretford Memorial Hospital.
 Warrington Corporation (Borough General—Whitecross).
 Warrington Corporation (Latchford).
 Whiston Infirmary.
 Widnes Ethel Gossage Maternity Home.

During the past year the total number of women admitted was 181. This compares with 198, 175, 145, 56, and 51 for the previous five years. In each case an enquiry is made by the Health Visitor into the economic and sanitary circumstances of the homes. During the year the payment for these patients amounted to £1,484 5s. 5d., of which £492 15s. 5d. was recovered from the patients.

The Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.—There has been no change in the method of caring for these children since the last report was issued. Facilities exist for their inspection and treatment at Child Welfare Centres, School Clinics, Orthopaedic Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinics, Dental Clinics, and at hospitals for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids. They are usually seen by the School Nurses and Health Visitors in the course of home visits, and in the mining and manufacturing districts many of them are to be found in school from the age of three onwards. There are now thirty Nursery Classes in the Infant Schools.

During 1932 the School Nurses visited 14,643 separate homes and as Health Visitors made 89,851 visits to homes, etc., and during this year 4,366 children between two and five years of age made 28,713 attendances at the Child Welfare Centres.

Children under the age of three years, and, in exceptional circumstances, from three to five years, can be provided under the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare scheme with fresh or dried milk, cod liver oil, or Virol, at cost price, less than cost price, or free, when they are certified by the Medical Officers in charge of the Child Welfare Centres to require extra nourishment.

In districts where the County Council is the Authority responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare, no difference is made in practice in the facilities provided for the care and treatment of school children and for those under school age.

Dental treatment is available for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age.

Local Child Welfare Schemes.—The following is a list of the Child Welfare Centres which have been established by Town and Urban District Councils:—

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Health Visitor Appointed.
Accrington (B) ...	Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge...	Daily, 9—11, Thursday, 3—5	One Senior Health Visitor; three Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
	Municipal Maternity Home, Rough Lee	Ante-natal Clinic Friday, 10—12	
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	Congregational Sunday School, Gerard Street	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Whole time
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Enville House, Scotland Street ...	Tuesday & Wednesday, 2—4.	Whole time (3).
	Richmond House, Richmond Street	Monday, 10—12	
	Ormonde Street School, Hurst ...	Thursday, 2—4	
		Wednesday, 2—4	
		Ante-natal Clinic held each Friday alternately at Enville and Richmond centres.	
Bacup (B) ...	Rochdale Road ...	Daily, 9—5.30 ...	Two Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses.
Brierfield ...	Town Hall Annexe ...	Tuesday, 3—5.30 ...	Whole time
		Wednesday, 2.30—5.30	
		Thursday, 3—5	
		Friday, 3—6.30	
		Ante-natal Meetings, alternate Thursdays.	
Chadderton ...	Washbrook Primitive Methodist School	Monday, 2—5 ...	Whole time (2)
	Town Hall, Middleton Road ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—5	
Chorley (B) ...	Eaves Lane Congregational School	Wednesday, 2.30—4 ...	Whole time (2)
	St. George's Street School ...	Thursday, 2.30—4	
	Public Health Department ...	Ante-natal Clinic, first Wednesday in each month, 10—12	
Clitheroe (B) ...	The Castle ...	Fortnightly—Tuesday, 2	Health Visitor also acts as School Nurse
Colne (B) ...	Bank House, Albert Road ...	Wednesday and Thursday, 9—1 and 2—5	
		Ante-natal Clinic at Maternity Home, Wednesday and Friday, 3—7.	
Darwen (B) ...	43, Bolton Road ...	Daily, 9—10, 4.30—5.30	Whole time (2)
		Tuesday and Thursday 2.30—5	
		Ante-natal Clinic daily at Bolton Rd., 9—10	
Denton ...	Greenfield Institute ...	Wednesday, 2.30—5	Whole time
	Peel Street ...	Monday, 2—5 ...	
Eccles (B) ...	Green Lane, Patricroft ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30	One Senior Health Visitor; four Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
		Ante-natal Meetings, alternate Fridays, 2.30—5.	
		Wednesday, 2—4.45 ...	
*Failsworth ...	Carnegie Library, Oldham Road ...	Wednesday, 2—4.45 ...	Whole time
Farnworth ...	Wesley School, Market Street ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.30—4.30	Whole time (2)
		Ante-natal Clinic held at Greenbank Nursery School fortnightly.	
Golborne ...	Methodist School, High Street ...	Alternate Thursdays, 2.30—4.30	Whole time
Great Harwood ...	Mercer Hall ...	Wednesday, 2.30—4.30	Part time
Haslingden (B) ...	Old Wesleyan School, Manchester Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2.30—4.30	Health Visitor also acts as School Nurse
Heywood (B) ...	Hornby Street School ...	Thursday, 2—5 ...	Three Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
		Ante-natal Clinic held weekly.	
Hindley ...	White House, Liverpool Road ...	Daily, 2—5 ...	Whole time
Horwich ...	Public Hall ...	Ante-natal Clinic, Wednesday, 2—3	Whole time (2)
		Daily, 9—10; Wednesday and Thursday, 3—5	
		Ante-natal Clinic, Tuesday, 10	

*Included in the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare scheme from 1st April, 1933.

LIST OF LOCAL CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—continued.

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Health Visitor Appointed.
Ince-in-Makerfield ...	Council Offices ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4	Whole time (2)
Lancaster (B) ...	Thurnham House, Thurnham Street	Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4 Ante-natal Clinic, Friday, 2—4	Four Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Ryelands, Skerton ...	Monday, 2—4	
Leigh (B) ...	Stone House, St. Helens Road ...	Monday, 2—4 ...	Six Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Nangreaves Street ...	Ante-natal Clinic, Monday, 2—4	
	Coal Pit Lane ...	Wednesday, 2—4	
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	Public Baths, Lytham ...	Thursday, 2.30—5 ...	Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Public Offices, South Drive, St. Anne's	Tuesday, 2.30—5	
Middleton (B) ...	Health Department, Durnford Street	Thursday, 2—5; alternate Wednesdays 2—5	Three Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Reading Room, Middleton Junction	Alternate Wednesdays, 2—5	
Mossley (B) ...	Wesleyan School, Stamford Road ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Whole time
Nelson (B) ...	9, Carr Road ...	Wednesday, 2.30—5 ...	Whole time (2); part time (1)
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	Town Hall, Earlestown ...	Tuesday, 2.30—4.30 ...	Whole time
	Town Hall, Newton-le-Willows ...	Monday, 2.30—4	
†Prestwich ...	Wesleyan School, Chapel Street ...	Wednesday, 2.30—5 ...	County Nurse attends
Radcliffe ...	Close Park ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 1.30—4 Ante-natal Clinic, Thursday, 10—12	Whole time (1); part time (1)
Ramsbottom ...	Technical School, Stubbins Lane ...	Tuesday, 2.30 ...	Whole time
	Hill Street, Summerseat ...	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30	
Rawtenstall (B) ...	Council School, Cloughfold ...	1st and 3rd Tuesday, 2.30—4	Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Council School, Goodshaw ...	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2.30—4	
	Council School, Whitewell Bottom	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2.30—4	
Royton ...	Free Library, Rochdale Road ...	Wednesday, 2—5 ...	Whole time
Stretford ...	38/40, Talbot Road, Old Trafford ...	Monday and Thursday 2—4.30	Whole time (1); part time (3)
	Sixth Street, Trafford Park ...	Tuesday, 2.30—4	
	Public Hall ...	Wednesday, 2.30—4	
	Stretford Memorial Hospital ...	Ante-natal Clinic, monthly	
Swinton and Pendlebury	Council Offices, Swinton ...	Wednesday and Thursday 1.30—5 Ante-natal Clinic, first three Mondays in each month, 3—5	Whole time (2)
	Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton	Tuesday, 1.30—5	
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	Technical School ...	Thursday, 2—4.30 ...	Whole time
Upholland ...	Nil ...	... ..	District Nurse acts as Health Visitor
Waterloo-with-Seaforth...	The Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo	Monday, 2.30—4.30 Wednesday, 10.30—12.30 and 2.30—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic, Wednesday, 10.30—12.30	Whole time (2)
Westhoughton ...	Sunnybank, Market Street ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 2.30—4.30	Whole time (2)
Widnes (B) ...	Town Hall ...	Consultations, Mon., 1.30	Seven Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Cooper Hall ...	Tues., 1.30	
	Mill Brow ...	Thurs., 1.30	
	Halebank ...	Wed., 9—12	
	Town Hall ...	Ante-natal Clinic, Wednesday 1.30—3.30	

† Included in the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare scheme from 1st October, 1932.

ANTE-NATAL WORK BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—In 28 of the 39 districts where the local Health Authorities are responsible for child welfare, ante-natal work, it is stated in the local reports, is carried out to a greater or lesser degree. Medical Officers of Health of the following districts state that ante-natal clinics are held or ante-natal advice is given :—Accrington (B), Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Eccles (B), Farnworth, Golborne, Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham St. Anne's (B), Mossley (B), Nelson (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall (B), Royton, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Westhoughton, and Widnes (B). At Denton an ante-natal clinic will shortly be established, and at Middleton (B) a scheme has been prepared but is held over on financial grounds. Sterilized maternity outfits are provided by the local authority at Colne (B), Farnworth, Horwich, Leigh (B), Mossley (B), Radcliffe, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Tyldesley-with-Shakerley, and Waterloo-with-Seaforth.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS.—In the following districts arrangements have been made by the local authorities for the services of obstetric consultants :—Accrington (B), Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Bacup (B), Brierfield, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Denton, Eccles (B), Farnworth, Golborne, Great Harwood, Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Middleton (B), Nelson (B), Radcliffe, Royton, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, and Widnes (B). (The County Council arrangements are set out on pages 175 and 176).

SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOODSTUFFS.—In practically all the districts doing Child Welfare work, arrangements have been made by which a supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and of milk for young children is available in necessitous cases.

MATERNITY HOMES.—Maternity homes have been established by or with the aid of Local Authorities in the following districts :—Accrington (B), 8 beds; Colne (B), 8 beds; Leigh (B), 18 beds; Nelson (B), 10 beds; and Radcliffe, 10 beds. At Lytham Saint Anne's (B) 15 beds are available at the hospitals; at Stretford 8 beds are reserved at the Memorial Hospital, and at Widnes (B), 10 beds, under the control of the District Nursing Association. In 26 other districts, it is stated, accommodation for maternity cases is available, if required, at local hospitals, infirmaries and other institutions in neighbouring large towns, or in maternity homes in adjoining districts. In other areas the public assistance hospital is the only public provision available.

For information regarding private maternity homes, registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, see page 180.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—**COUNTY SCHEME.**—**CRIPPLING DEFECTS AND ORTHOPÆDICS.**—The arrangements for dealing with crippled children were fully described in the Annual Report for 1927. The following is a list of Autonomous Authorities who have joined the County scheme :—

County Boroughs—

Blackpool
Burnley
Bury

Oldham (beds only).
Preston
Wigan

Municipal Boroughs—

Accrington
Ashton-under-Lyne
Bacup
Colne
Darwen
Eccles
Haslingden

Heywood
Lancaster
Leigh
Lytham St. Anne's
Morecambe
Nelson
Rawtenstall

Urban District Council—

Chadderton
*Denton (M. & C. W.)
Farnworth
*Golborne (M. & C. W.)
Hindley
*Horwich (M. & C. W.)
Ince-in-Makerfield

*Newton-in-Makerfield (M. & C. W.)
Radcliffe
*Royton (M. & C. W.)
Stretford (beds only).
*Tyldesley (M. & C. W.)
Waterloo-with-Seaforth
*Westhoughton (M. & C. W.)

Oldham and Stretford have their own After-Care scheme, but send cases to the Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital.

*Autonomous Authorities for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes.—The Lancashire Education Committee are responsible for the school children in these districts.

The following table shows the number of children treated during 1932 :—

	Ancoats Hospital.	Biddulph Hospital.	Ethel Hedley Hospital.	Rochdale Cripple Children's Home.	Myrtle Street Hospital.	Heswall Country Hospital.
In-patients, 1st January, 1932	1	85	13	14	2	14
Admitted during the year	3	202	34	24	43	30
Discharged during the year	2	199	31	26	41	24
Remaining on 31st Dec., 1932	2	88	16	12	4	20

AFTER-CARE CENTRES.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year in the After-Care Centres :—

No. of individual children who attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,444
Total No. of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,745
No. of children referred to Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at Hospitals (Ancoats or Myrtle Street)	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
No. of children recommended for operative treatment by Orthopaedic Surgeons at Centre or Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
No. of Plasters made at Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
No. of surgical appliances, e.g., boots, irons, &c., supplied through Centres...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141
No. of children given remedial exercises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085
No. of children for whom treatment has been refused by parents or guardians	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

The following table shows the defects from which the children seen in the After-Care Centres were suffering :—

Paralysis—		Deformities, Traumatic—	
(a) Infantile—Facial	...	Fractures of Upper and Lower Limbs...	94
Upper limb	...	Subluxations	2
Lower limb	...	Dislocations	2
Upper and lower limbs	12	Displaced Epiphysis	5
(b) Spastic—Monoplegia	...	Contusions	7
Diplegia	...	Tendons	7
Paraplegia	...	Amputations	4
Hemiplegia	...	Sprains	18
Tetraplegia	...	Intra Uterine Amputation of Hand	5
(c) Birth Palsy	...	Intra Uterine Amputation of Hand and Foot	4
Deformities, Congenital—		Coxa Vara	10
Hydrocephalus	...	Nerve Injuries	10
Cleft Palate	...	Other Deformities	22
Scoliosis	...		
Sprengel's Shoulder	...		
Rudimentary and Malformed Limbs...	25		
Talipes Equino Varus	...		
Talipes Equino Valgus	...		
Pes Calcaneus	...		
Torticollis...	...		
Torticollis, Spasmodic	...		
Spina Bifida	...		
Spina Bifida with Club Foot	...		
Achondroplasia	...		
Metatarsus Varus	...		
Absence of Bones	...		
Club Hand	...		
Dislocation of Hip	...		
Subluxation of Hip	...		
Contractions	...		
Syndactylism	...		
Wedged Vertebrae	...		
Adduction Fifth Toe	...		
Supernumerary Digits	...		
Other Deformities	...		
		Deformities, Other—	
		Pronated Feet	29
		Pes Cavus	42
		Pes Varus...	9
		Pes Planus	205
		Genu Recurvatum	2
		Claw Feet...	14
		Hallux Valgus	17
		Scoliosis	175
		Kyphosis	106
		Lordosis	24
		Synostosis Radius and Ulna	1
		Pseudo Coxalgia	34
		Hammer Toes	15
		Birth Fractures	2
		Miscellaneous	75

Rickets—

Genu Varum	341
Genu Valgum	402
Genu Valgum and Coxa Vara	1
Genu Varum and Coxa Vara	6
Generalised	37
Acute	21
Renal	4

Inflammations—

Arthritis	16
Arthritis, Suppurative	11
Arthritis, Infective	21
Periostitis and Osteitis	5
Synovitis	32
Bursitis	13
Epiphysitis	6
Pyæmia	3
Schlatter's Disease	6
Osteomyelitis	18
Dactylitis	7
Other	9

Tuberculosis—

Active—Knee	13
Hip	6
Elbow	2
Os Calcis	2
Spine	4
Dactylitis	2
Ankle	6
Ilium	2
Old—Knee	12
Spine	19
Hip	16
Elbow	2
Ankle	3
Shoulder	1
Others	2

Tumours—

Exostosis—Multiple	8
Lower Limb	11
Naevus	1
Ganglion	5
Fibroma	2
Lipoma	4
Cyst	13

Nervous Diseases—

Mental Deficiency	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Polio Encephalitis	5
Other Medical Neuroses	7
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	2

Miscellaneous—

Köhler's Disease	1
General Muscular Hypotonia	5
Hemihypertrophy	4
Empyema	2
Unclassified	96

Total 3444

The following table shows concisely the work done during the year in the Hospitals with which the County Council has arrangements:—

Defect.	No. of Cases treated.	Cured.	Im-proved.	Im-proving.	Refused Treat-ment.	Station-ary.	Died.
Infantile Paralysis	36	2	28	5	...	1	...
Spastic Paralysis	18	...	15	2	...	1	...
Birth Palsy ...	5	1	3	...	...	1	...
Deformities—							
Congenital	73	20	41	7	...	5	...
Traumatic	4	2	1	1	...	...	...
Other ...	38	4	29	3	...	1	1
Rickets ...	75	38	31	5	...	1	...
Inflammations—							
Arthritis ...	12	...	6	3	...	1	2
Osteomyelitis	5	1	3	1	...	...	...
Abscess	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bursa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Synovitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tumours—							
Naevus ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Exostosis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
T.B. Hip ...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
T.B. Knee ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Old T.B. Hip ...	5	...	2	...	...	3	...
Total	280	73	161	27	...	16	3

The following table shows the number and character of the operations performed at the County Hospital at Biddulph during the year ended 31st December, 1932 :—

		No. of Operations.
<i>Infantile Paralysis</i>	Stabilisation of Foot ...	23
	Wrench ...	4
	Arthrodesis of Shoulder ...	2
	Tendon Transplantation ...	4
		— 33
<i>Spastic Paralysis</i>	Obturator Neurotomy ...	3
	Elongation of Tendo Achillis ...	4
	Pes Cavus ...	1
		— 8
<i>Birth Palsy</i>	Division of Internal Rotators ...	4
<i>Congenital Torticollis</i>	Open Correction ...	22
<i>Congenital Dislocation of Hip</i>	Manipulation ...	7
	Reduction ...	7
	Trans-trochanteric Osteotomy ...	2
		— 16
<i>Rickets</i>	Osteotomies ...	26
	Osteoclasia ...	8
		— 34
<i>Congenital Claw Feet</i>	Open Correction ...	11
<i>Congenital Club Foot</i>	Stabilisation ...	15
	Wrench ...	7
	Tenotomy of Tendo Achillis ...	2
		— 24
<i>Tubercular Arthritis</i>	Trans-trochanteric Osteotomy ...	2
<i>Infective Arthritis</i>	Arthrodesis ...	6
<i>Osteomyelitis</i>	Sequestrectomy ...	3
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	Plastic Operations ...	2
	Plastic Operations with Skin Graft ...	6
	Hammer Toe ...	2
	Hallux Valgus ...	1
	Removal of Exostoses ...	2
	Removal of Macroductylism ...	1
	Open Reduction—Dislocated Humerus ...	1
	Manipulation Congenital Deformities ...	2
		— 17
		180

During the year 201 children were admitted to Biddulph Hospital and the following table gives particulars of the defects from which these children were suffering :—

<i>Bone Diseases</i>	Rickets ...	38
	Achondroplasia ...	1
	Osteomyelitis ...	3
	Neoplasm ...	1
		— 43
<i>Bone Injuries</i>	Fractures ...	1
	Slipped Epiphysis ...	2
		— 3
<i>Joint Deformities</i>	Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	13
<i>Joint Diseases</i>	Tuberculosis ...	2
	Infective Arthritis ...	10
	Pseudo-coxalgia ...	3
	Infective Synovitis ...	1
		— 16
<i>Joint Injuries</i>	Dislocations ...	1
	Subluxations ...	1
		— 2
<i>Tendon Diseases</i>	Ganglion ...	1
<i>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue</i>	Scar Contraction ...	3
	Pre-patellar Bursa ...	1
		— 4

Nervous System :—

(1) Central ...	...	Spastic Paraplegia ...	...	...	...	...	3
		Infantile Hemiplegia ...	...	...	...	...	3
		Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	30
(2) Peripheral ...	...	Birth Palsy ...	...	...	...	...	7
							— 43

Other Deformities :—

(1) Congenital ...	...	Torticollis ...	...	...	...	...	20
		Collis Brevis ...	...	...	...	...	1
		Scoliosis ...	...	...	...	...	7
		Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	2
		Coxa Vara ...	...	...	...	...	1
		Contractures ...	...	...	...	...	2
		Pes Cavus ...	...	...	...	...	11
		Talipes Equino Varus ...	...	...	...	...	10
		Macroductyly... ..	...	...	...	...	2
							— 56
(2) Acquired ...	...	Genu Varum ...	...	...	...	...	2
		Genu Valgum... ..	...	...	...	...	5
		Hammer Toe ...	...	...	...	...	2
		Hallux Valgus ...	...	...	...	...	1
		Scoliosis ...	...	...	...	...	1
		Postural ...	...	...	...	...	3
		Torticollis ...	...	...	...	...	3
		Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	2
		Kyphosis ...	...	...	...	...	1
							— 20
							201

The number of plasters applied during the course of treatment of the patients for the year was 462. The number of treatments given in the Massage Department was 5,462.

Massage only ...	...	...	...	...	1,016
Electrical ...	...	...	...	...	513
Radiant heat ...	...	...	...	...	560
Exercises ...	...	...	...	...	3,373

Artificial sunlight was again carried out regularly during the winter months for all cases in which it was considered necessary.

During 1932 there were a few cases of Measles and German Measles.

The immunisation of staff and patients who show positive reaction to the test for susceptibility to Scarlet Fever is still continued.

During the year there were two deaths from post-operative shock following a major operation on the hip.

LOCAL ORTHOPÆDIC SCHEMES.—Among the Town and District Councils which are local authorities for child welfare purposes which have made arrangements for orthopædic treatment are Chorley (B), Swinton and Pendlebury, and Widnes (B). Other districts have facilities for treatment at institutions or clinics outside their area. On page 193 is a list of Autonomous Authorities who participate in the County Council scheme.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.—This Act empowers County Councils and County Borough Councils, whether in combination with any other Council or Councils or otherwise, to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons ordinarily resident within their area, and such Councils may, for this purpose, provide and maintain or contribute towards the provision and maintenance of workshops, hostels, homes, or other places for the reception of blind persons.

The Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council, acting through the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, is responsible for the administration of the Act.

The expenses incurred by the County Council under the Blind Persons Act are defrayed out of the County Fund as expenses for general purposes.

The Education Committee, acting through the School Medical Sub-Committee, is charged with the duty of educating and training the blind, and the Public Health and Housing Committee is charged largely with the duty of providing employment for the employable blind and providing financial assistance for the unemployable blind, together with a number of varied activities which may be summed up under the general heading of "Social Work." It would, perhaps, appear that this division of duties causes a certain lack of co-ordination in dealing with the blind, but as the officials of the Public Health Committee and the School Medical Sub-Committee are the same, there is unity of purpose and complete co-ordination in execution.

In compliance with the Blind Persons Act, 1920, a scheme was prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in September, 1921. In July, 1930, the Public Health and Housing Committee agreed to take over from the Public Assistance Committee the administration of domiciliary assistance to blind persons. This necessitated the giving of financial assistance to blind persons by the Public Health and Housing Committee outside the scope of the powers conferred by the County Council's original scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920. Consequently a revised scheme was prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL AIMS OF THE SCHEME.

1. **THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.** As it is only possible, in a scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, to make provision for the welfare of persons already blind, it must be understood that the provisions made for the prevention of blindness do not actually form a part of the Council's scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920. It is considered advisable, however, to state for information that the methods adopted by the Lancashire County Council for the prevention of blindness are as follows:—

- (a) By using the medical and nursing staff in the prevention or treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.
- (b) By providing facilities under the Venereal Diseases Regulations for the prevention or cure of venereal diseases.
- (c) By providing treatment, either at hospital or otherwise, for persons, where there is danger of permanent blindness if efficient treatment is not promptly undertaken.
- (d) By such other means employed by the medical and nursing staffs of the combined department as may tend to the prevention of blindness caused by other diseases.
- (e) By general educational methods through the staff of the department.

2. **CARE OF THE BLIND.** The main effort of the County Council is directed towards:—

- (a) The education and training of children and adults.
- (b) The provision of employment for those who are employable.
- (c) The provision of financial and other assistance to unemployable and other destitute blind persons.
- (d) The provision of financial and other assistance to the sighted dependent wife and/or children, under 16 years of age, of blind persons.
- (e) The provision of home teaching and the social welfare of the blind.

GENERAL METHOD.

The scheme is worked through existing blind institutions and workshops and other voluntary agencies and, as far as possible, co-operation is arranged with other Local Authorities under the Act.

3. **REGISTRATION.** There are two statutory definitions of blindness. In Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, a blind child is defined as being "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children."

When a child, who has been classified as blind within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921, attains the age of 16 years, he has to be re-examined with a view to determining if he is blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920. Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, defines a blind person as one who is "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential."

It will be seen that these definitions include many persons other than those who are totally blind, and that the educational definition, which is largely preventive in its purpose, is much wider than the other.

The County Council maintain such a system of registration of blind persons as gives them all the necessary information for the full administration of these Acts. No person's name is included on the Register of Blind Persons unless he is certified by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers to be blind within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921, or of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, as interpreted in Circulars 681 and 780 of the Minister of Health. If a person is considered to be a border-line case, he is examined by one of the Ophthalmic Surgeons with whom the Lancashire County Council have made special arrangements, and his name is not included on the register unless he is certified by the examining Ophthalmic Surgeon to be blind within the meaning of the Act.

The following table shows the number of blind persons in the Administrative County area, distributed according to age periods :—

Under 5	years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
From 5-16	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
" 16-21	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
" 21-50	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
" 50-70	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124
Over 70	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928
									2,858

The Lancashire County Council provides for :—

1. CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—Provision is made for the welfare of blind children under school age through the Home Teachers, acting in co-operation with the Health Visitors. Where the home conditions are unsatisfactory, provision is made, when considered desirable, for accommodation in one of the Sunshine Homes of the National Institute for the Blind, or similar Institution, or when the child is between two and five years of age, the case is referred to the Local Education Committee to make suitable provision in a Nursery School recognised by the Board of Education.

2. THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND ADULTS. (a) The number of children of elementary school age who were maintained during the year 1932 at the following Institutions was 39 boys and 31 girls, viz. :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burnley Blind School	1	1	2
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	5	6
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood	10	7	17
Liverpool School for the Blind	3	7	10
Oldham Blind School	3	5	8
Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton	7	1	8
Henshaw's Institution, Manchester	13	4	17
Sunshine Home, Southport	1	—	1
Chorley Wood Cottage, Watford	—	1	1
	39	31	70

(b) The number of blind persons over 16 years of age who were maintained during the year 1932 at Special Institutions for the Blind was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackburn Workshops for the Blind	3	2	5
Bolton Workshops for the Blind	7	5	12
Burnley Workshops for the Blind	4	2	6
Fulwood (Preston) Workshops for the Blind	12	4	16
Liverpool (Hardman St.) School for the Blind	4	7	11
Liverpool, Catholic Blind Asylum	2	3	5
Liverpool, Cornwallis Street Workshops for the Blind	2	—	2
London, Royal Normal College	1	1	2
Manchester (Henshaw's) Institution for the Blind	26	16	42
	61	40	101

The blind persons over 16 years of age referred to in the previous table are being trained in one of the following occupations :—

Boot repairing.
 Brush making.
 Chair seating.
 French polishing.
 Furniture making.
 Hand loom weaving.
 Machine knitting.
 Mat making.
 Mattress making.
 Music teaching.
 Piano tuning and repairing.
 Rug making.
 Skip making and basketry.

Before selecting the occupation in which a blind person should be trained, the capability of the individual is considered, and also the prospect of employment being found for him in that occupation in the locality in which he lives. The future employing agency is notified from time to time of the progress each blind person is making, and in the last few months of training definite arrangements are made for the blind person to report at the workshop or Society for the blind, nearest to his home, for employment, as a workshop employee or home worker.

EMPLOYMENT IN WORKSHOPS. When a blind person completes his training and there is a workshop for the blind within reasonable distance from his home, arrangements are made for his employment there. The occupations carried on at the workshops for the blind are as stated above.

The regulations of the Ministry of Health provide that weekly pay should be "at the trade union or other standard rate customary in the particular class of work in which the blind person is employed."

The handicap of blindness, however, prevents most blind persons from earning a livelihood if they are paid only what they earn on a strictly commercial basis. Consequently it is necessary to augment their earnings, and the Lancashire County Council pay grant at the rate of £40 per annum in respect of each County workshop employee. This augmentation is paid over to the individual workshop employees in amounts varying according to their weekly earnings.

In a few instances it was found that owing to the general trade depression the earnings and augmentation of a few workshop employees did not amount to 25/- a week, and consequently they were not as well off as an unemployable blind person. These cases are assisted by the Lancashire County Council in as much as the Council, after ignoring the first 5/- of their earnings and augmentation, grant them such financial assistance as may be necessary to ensure that they have a weekly income of 25/- (including the assessed weekly value of "home circumstances").

The following table shows the workshops for the blind and the number of county workshop employees employed there :—

Blackburn and District Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	10
Blackpool " " " " " "	...	...	...	1
Bolton " " " " " "	...	...	...	22
Burnley " " " " " "	...	...	...	6
Liverpool (Hardman Street) " " " "	...	...	...	1
Liverpool (Cornwallis Street) " " " "	...	...	...	3
Manchester, Henshaw's Institution	...	...	...	38
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	6
Oldham Blind Women's Industries	...	...	...	4
Preston (Fulwood) Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	10
St. Helens Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	2
Warrington " " " " " "	...	...	...	4
Wigan " " " " " "	...	...	...	13
				<hr/> 120 <hr/>

HOME WORKERS. Where a blind person returns home after his training is completed, and no workshop is within reach he can carry on his trade at home under a "Home Workers" scheme, which is supervised by the Local Voluntary Agency for the blind. The Lancashire County Council pay half the initial expenditure incurred by a Voluntary Agency for the blind in providing tools and equipment for home workers in all cases where the expenditure has, in the first instance, been approved by the Lancashire County Council. A home worker should support himself out of earnings assisted by augmentation in the same manner as a workshop employee. For each home worker approved by the Lancashire County Council a grant at the rate of £40 per annum, on the basis of average weekly earnings, is paid to the Supervising Voluntary Agency for the blind.

The home workers are encouraged to find their own markets for their goods, but where they are unable to do so every assistance is given by the workshops for the blind in disposing of their goods.

In some instances, however, it has been found that some of the home workers have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient orders to keep them fully occupied, with a consequent reduction in their average weekly earnings. These cases are assisted by the Lancashire County Council in as much as the Council, after ignoring the first 5/- of their earnings and augmentation, grant them such financial assistance as may be necessary to ensure that they have a weekly income of 25/- (including the assessed weekly value of "home circumstances").

The following table shows the Workshops and Societies for the Blind and the number of county home workers supervised by them :—

Accrington and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	14
Blackburn Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	2
Blackpool and Fylde Society for the Blind	...	...	...	1
Bolton Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	4
Burnley Society for the Blind	...	...	...	9
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	...	...	...	15
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind (Cornwallis St.)	...	...	...	9
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	...	...	...	5
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	1
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	3
Rossendale Society for the Blind	...	...	...	7
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	2
Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	1
Wigan and District Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	6
National Library for the Blind (Northern Branch) Manchester	...	...	...	7*
				86

* These home workers are employed as copyists, and the Lancashire County Council pays grant at the rate of £40 per annum in respect of each copyist provided they work the agreed number of hours weekly.

HOSTELS. Hostel accommodation is provided for those blind persons who have no homes and are employed in approved workshops for the blind. The Lancashire County Council pays grant at the rate of £10 per annum in respect of "hostel" cases.

The following shows the hostels and the number of County cases resident there :—

Woodlands Home and Hostel for Blind Women, Bolton	...	...	1
Hayesleigh Home and Hostel, Henshaw's Institution, Manchester	...	...	1
			2

HOMES. Accommodation is provided in homes for the blind for suitable adult blind persons who are aged or infirm or incapable of work and are in need of such accommodation. The Lancashire County Council pays grant at the rate of £26 per annum in respect of "home" cases.

The following table shows the "Homes" and the number of County cases resident there :—

Sunbeam Home of Rest, Blackpool	...	...	...	...	2
Woodlands Home and Hostel for Blind Women, Bolton	...	...	...	...	2
Birch Avenue, Gresham and Hayesleigh Homes, Manchester	...	...	...	...	22
Oaklands Home, Pendleton, Manchester	...	...	...	...	8
Norwich Institution for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					35
					—

The following table shows the Voluntary Agencies for the blind and the number of County home teachers in respect of whom the Lancashire County Council pays grant :—

HOME TEACHERS. The home teachers visit the blind persons in their own homes and teach them Braille or Moon and pastime occupations. They devote a good deal of their time to social work among the blind, and make arrangements to obtain Moon or Braille literature for them from the National Library for the Blind, in addition to reading aloud to the blind other books and newspapers found in their homes. The home teachers keep in touch with the financial circumstances of each individual blind person and report cases to the Supervising Voluntary Agency for the blind. The Lancashire County Council pays grant at the rate of £156 per annum in respect of each home teacher employed wholly in visiting County cases. All home teachers in respect of whom grant is paid must be approved by the Lancashire County Council, and it is a condition of approval in the case of all appointed since the 1st April, 1923, that they should obtain the Home Teaching Certificate of the College of Teachers of the Blind within two years of appointment.

The following table shows the Voluntary Agencies for the blind and the number of County home teachers in respect of whom the Lancashire County Council pays grant :—

Accrington and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Ashton-under-Lyne and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Blackburn and Darwen Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Blackpool and Fylde Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Bolton Workshops and Homes for the Blind	...	...	...	...	3
Burnley and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	3
Fulwood Workshops and Homes for the Blind, Preston	...	...	...	...	3
County area adjacent to Liverpool	...	...	...	...	1
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	...	...	...	...	1
Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	...	...	...	...	2
Oldham Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee	...	...	...	...	1
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Rossendale Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Wigan and District Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					30
					—

UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND PERSONS AND THEIR SIGHTED DEPENDANTS.—The Lancashire County Council has made a declaration that all assistance to necessitous blind persons shall be provided exclusively by virtue of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and not by way of poor relief.

Furthermore, the functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as they relate to the domiciliary relief of the sighted dependent wife and/or children under 16 years of age, of blind persons, are discharged on behalf of, and subject to, the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council, acting through the Committee of the Council responsible for the administration of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The schemes for granting financial assistance to unemployable or destitute blind persons and their sighted dependants were described in detail on pages 192 to 195 of the Annual Report for 1930.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR THE BLIND.—The following table shows the amounts paid by the Lancashire County Council to the various Voluntary Agencies for the Blind for the financial year 1932-33 :—

Name of Workshop or Society for the Blind.	Workshop Employees at £40 per annum.	Home Workers at £40 per annum.	Home Teachers at £156 per annum.	"Home" Cases at £20 per annum.	"Hosted" Cases at £10 per annum.	Tools and Equipment for Home Workers.	Travelling Expenses of Home Teachers.	Relief of Unemployable Blind Persons.	Block Grants to Societies.	Relief of Sighted Dependents of Blind Persons.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Accrington Workshops ...	...	454 19 0	254 0 0	...	...	...	...	2247 17 6	100 0 0	35 14 0	3072 10 6
Ashton-under-Lyne Society ...	...	...	218 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	2658 19 6	150 0 0	48 16 0	3080 15 6
Barrow Society ...	...	...	118 13 4	...	...	...	...	1018 2 6	75 0 0	...	1211 15 10
Blackburn Workshops ...	380 0 0	88 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	568 9 3
Blackburn and Darwen Society ...	...	...	312 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	3473 17 11	160 0 0	...	3965 17 11
Blackpool and Fylde Society ...	40 0 0	13 17 0	254 0 0	52 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	1835 16 6	110 0 0	17 10 0	2308 3 6
Bolton Workshops ...	796 17 8	153 16 11	408 0 0	52 0 0	10 0 0	...	30 0 0	5106 0 2	200 0 0	237 18 4	7054 13 1
Burnley Society ...	...	...	387 14 4	...	...	...	10 0 0	1766 19 6	80 0 0	33 7 0	2278 0 10
Burnley Workshops ...	219 3 4	358 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	587 16 7
Coleby Society ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1167 0 10	50 0 0	7 12 0	1224 12 10
Fulwood (Preston) ...	300 6 10	428 3 10	436 19 11	...	...	...	30 0 0	3003 9 1	200 0 0	58 13 0	4457 12 8
Heywood Society ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281 2 6	8 15 0	...	289 17 6
Heywood Branch (Rochdale Society) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886 14 6	...	8 16 0	895 10 6
Liverpool, Cornwalls Street Workshops ...	87 8 3	313 3 0	...	...	...	4 18 8	...	35 10 3	...	...	441 0 2
Liverpool, Hardman Street Workshops ...	39 18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 18 7
Liverpool, Administrative County Area adjacent to ...	...	...	156 0 0	...	...	...	70 10 7	2210 17 0	...	94 10 0	2531 17 7
Manchester and Salford Society ...	...	...	312 0 0	144 13 4	...	...	20 0 0	3641 1 9	175 0 0	102 0 0	4394 15 1
Manchester, Henshaw's Institution ...	1427 3 8	177 1 4	29 9 8	518 13 11	3 4 9	...	...	369 16 6	100 0 0	50 8 0	2675 17 10
National Library for the Blind ...	...	268 9 3	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	555 0 0	...	826 19 3
Norwich Institution ...	...	...	...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0
Northern Counties Association ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0 0	...	340 0 0

Name of Workshop or Society for the Blind.	Workshop Employees at £40 per annum.	Home Workers at £40 per annum.	Home Teachers at £156 per annum.	"Home" Cases at £25 per annum.	"Hostels" Cases at £10 per annum.	Tools and Equipment for Home Workers.	Travelling Expenses of Home Teachers.	Relief of Unemployable Blind Persons.	Block Grants to Societies.	Relief of Sighted Deaf-mutes of Blind Persons.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
National Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0
Oldham, Men's Workshops	221 17 8	36 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	...	...	260 13 10
Oldham, Women's Workshops	115 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115 6 6
Oldham Blind Persons' Act Sub- Committee	...	...	156 0 0	...	...	...	...	1554 14 0	...	4 0 0	1714 14 0
Rochdale Society	...	107 10 6	156 0 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	1009 13 11	95 0 0	...	1378 4 5
Rossendale Society	...	243 16 3	156 0 0	...	...	...	...	942 14 6	70 0 0	13 10 0	1426 0 9
St. Helens Workshops	77 7 10	80 0 0	75 17 8	...	...	...	10 0 0	799 7 6	110 0 0	41 15 0	1194 8 0
Warrington Workshops	106 14 4	20 15 1	312 0 0	...	...	10 1 0	20 0 0	2587 12 1	220 0 0	115 18 8	3393 1 2
Wigan Workshops	493 1 4	194 4 8	312 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	4403 2 5	380 0 0	283 8 0	6085 16 5
Total	4305 6 0	2939 13 0	4074 14 11	780 7 3	13 4 9	18 9 8	250 10 7	41002 12 11	3507 15 0	1153 16 0	58136 10 1

Recovered from the Public Assistance Committee

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (BLIND PERSONS FACILITIES) ACT, 1926.

A blind person (not being resident in a public or charitable institution or a school) who produces to the Postmaster-General a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Council of the County, or of the County Borough, in which he is ordinarily resident, that he is registered as a blind person in the area of the County or of the County Borough, may receive a Wireless Licence without the payment of any fee.

All applications for certificates of blindness for blind persons resident in the Administrative County area are forwarded to the County Council. If the applicant is certified by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, the required certificate is issued.

During the year 1932, 450 certificates were issued.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1930.—The County Council is the "local authority" for the purpose of enforcing the Shops Acts in the County area except in municipal boroughs and in the urban districts with a population at the last census of twenty thousand or upwards. The powers of making certain Orders under these Acts have been delegated by the County Council to the Councils of twenty-eight urban districts, but the County Council retained, in these districts, the powers of supervision, prosecutions, etc.

To the end of 1932 the County Council had made 151 Orders of various kinds, and some 73 Orders had been made by local Councils under the powers delegated to them.

During the year under report the following Orders were made :—

By the County Council :—

Districts.	Trade or Business.	Nature of Order made.
Newton-in-Makerfield.	All trades.	Suspension of the general closing hour on Thursday before Good Friday.
Whitworth	Exhibition.	Certificate of Exemption.

Revocation of Order :—

Golborne	Fried fish and chipped potato dealers.	Revocation of weekly half-holiday Order.
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In addition, an application for an Order was made by the tobacconists, etc. of the township of Maghull in the West Lancashire Rural District, but as the statutory majority was not obtained the application was not acceded to.

By the District Council :—

Districts.	Trade or Business.	Nature of Order made.
Padiham	All trades.	Suspension of the general closing hour on Thursday before Good Friday.
Lees	Butchers.	Order fixing late day.
Lees	All trades.	Suspension of general closing hours during Annual Wakes.
Ramsbottom (part)...	All trades except Newsagents and exempted trades.	Order fixing late day.
Leyland	Exhibition.	Certificate of Exemption.
Littleborough ...	All trades.	Suspension of general closing hours from 31st October to 5th November.
Irlam	All trades.	Suspension of general closing hours on New Year's Eve.

OFFENCES.—No legal proceedings were instituted in 1932; a few minor offences were met with cautions.

District Health Reports for 1932.—The Ministry of Health Circular 1269 to local Medical Officers of Health respecting their annual reports for the year 1932 has been referred to on page 7. From every County district the Summary Form prepared in the County Public Health Department has been received, and from the details given therein much of the information in this report has been prepared. In a few instances the Form was not supplied until the month of July, and at the time of writing (August, 1933) the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of fourteen districts have not been received, viz., 6 municipal boroughs, 7 urban districts and 1 rural district.

In concluding my report for the year 1932 I gratefully acknowledge the willing help of district Medical Officers of Health and the local Public Health Staffs, and express my indebtedness to them for their willing co-operation in carrying out the public health work of the Administrative County. I also thank them for supplying on many occasions returns and statistics outside their statutory obligations.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. J. BUTTERWORTH,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

County Offices, Preston,

August, 1933.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
OF THE
BOROUGH, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS
FOR THE YEAR 1932,

COMPARED WITH THE RATES FOR THE YEAR 1931, AND WITH THE
AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1927-1931.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

OF THE

BOROUGH, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1902

COMPARED WITH THE RATES FOR THE YEAR 1901, AND WITH THE
AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1897-1901

BOROUGH AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

The district populations are the Registrar-General's estimate for year 1932.
For Stillbirth-rate and number of Legitimate and Illegitimate Births see Table 2, pages 15 to 22.

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
		Live Birth-rate	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		
Abram.—									
Population, 6,826.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	16.0	11.7	0.58	0.78	7.28	—	67
Year—									
1931		...	16.2	11.5	0.59	1.18	nil	nil	63
1932		...	17.2	10.9	0.73	0.58	8.47	7.93	50
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	+1.2	-0.8	+0.15	-0.20	+1.19	—	-17
Previous year		...	+1.0	-0.6	+0.14	-0.60	+8.47	+7.93	-13
Accrington (Borough).—									
Population, 42,520.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	12.2	13.9	0.61	1.64	3.65	—	62
Year—									
1931		...	10.6	14.1	0.57	1.84	2.15	2.04	56
1932		...	9.7	13.3	0.61	1.69	2.42	2.26	72
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-2.5	-0.6	nil	+0.05	-1.23	—	+10
Previous year		...	-0.9	-0.8	+0.04	-0.15	+0.27	+0.22	+16
Adlington.—									
Population, 4,212.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	12.9	11.5	0.92	1.43	14.14	—	93
Year—									
1931		...	9.9	14.1	0.94	2.12	nil	nil	142
1932		...	11.3	11.6	0.71	0.71	41.66	37.73	83
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-1.6	+0.1	-0.21	-0.72	+27.52	—	-10
Previous year		...	+1.4	-2.5	-0.23	-1.41	+41.66	+37.73	-59
Ashton-in-Makerfield.—									
Population, 20,450.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	15.7	11.5	0.44	1.00	5.65	—	83
Year—									
1931		...	17.5	13.3	0.57	1.15	2.74	2.64	87
1932		...	16.2	12.3	0.34	1.02	6.00	5.76	69
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	+0.5	+0.8	-0.10	+0.02	+0.35	—	-14
Previous year		...	-1.3	-1.0	-0.23	-0.13	+3.26	+3.12	-18
Ashton-under-Lyne (Borough).—									
Population, 51,040.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	14.3	13.9	0.79	1.55	6.48	—	78
Year—									
1931		...	14.7	13.7	0.75	2.00	2.61	2.47	69
1932		...	13.5	13.6	0.60	1.62	4.34	4.06	84
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.8	-0.3	-0.19	+0.07	-2.14	—	+6
Previous year		...	-1.2	-0.1	-0.15	-0.38	+1.73	+1.59	+15

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Death under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Aspull.—												
Population, 7,026.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	18.9	12.9	0.50	1.28	nil	—	96
Year—												
1931					...	15.9	12.5	0.13	1.78	nil	nil	77
1932					...	17.0	11.1	0.56	0.85	8.33	8.06	58
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.9	-1.8	+0.06	-0.43	+8.33	—	-38
Previous year					...	+1.1	-1.4	+0.43	-0.93	+8.33	+8.06	-19
Atherton.—												
Population, 20,370.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	15.6	11.2	0.53	1.09	5.57	—	70
Year—												
1931					...	16.2	11.6	0.34	1.24	6.09	5.83	82
1932					...	15.4	12.6	0.54	1.32	3.18	3.01	108
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.2	+1.4	+0.01	+0.23	-2.39	—	+38
Previous year					...	-0.8	+1.0	+0.20	+0.08	-2.91	-2.82	+26
Audenshaw.—												
Population, 8,806.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.7	12.0	0.50	1.75	5.00	—	62
Year—												
1931					...	12.9	13.2	0.70	2.45	nil	nil	27
1932					...	11.1	11.3	0.56	1.81	nil	nil	10
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-2.6	-0.7	+0.06	+0.06	-5.00	—	-52
Previous year					...	-1.8	-1.9	-0.14	-0.64	nil	nil	-17
Bacup (Borough).—												
Population, 20,470.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	15.0	16.0	0.54	1.37	5.70	—	84
Year—												
1931					...	14.4	15.9	0.57	1.24	nil	nil	76
1932					...	14.7	13.6	0.58	0.87	3.31	3.12	52
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.3	-2.4	+0.04	-0.50	-2.39	—	-32
Previous year					...	+0.3	-2.3	+0.01	-0.37	+3.31	+3.12	-24
Barrowford.—												
Population, 5,240.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	11.4	13.0	0.32	1.42	3.44	—	72
Year—												
1931					...	12.0	14.5	0.18	1.50	nil	nil	109
1932					...	9.9	12.2	0.38	1.52	nil	nil	76
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.5	-0.8	+0.06	+0.10	-3.44	—	+4
Previous year					...	-2.1	-2.3	+0.20	+0.02	nil	nil	-33

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Illinge and Winstanley.—												
Population, 5,094.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					11.8	11.8	0.76	0.84	5.92	—	102	
Year—												
1931					10.6	15.8	1.16	1.74	nil	nil	145	
1932					13.3	11.7	0.39	1.17	14.70	13.51	44	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+1.5	-0.1	-0.37	+0.33	+8.78	—	-58	
Previous year					+2.7	-4.1	-0.77	-0.57	+14.70	+13.51	-101	
ackrod.—												
Population, 3,608.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.1	12.2	0.37	1.00	3.27	—	57	
Year—												
1931					14.5	11.2	0.54	0.82	nil	nil	37	
1932					16.0	8.0	0.27	1.10	nil	nil	51	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.9	-4.2	-0.10	+0.10	-3.27	—	-6	
Previous year					+1.5	-3.2	-0.27	+0.28	nil	nil	+14	
ierfield.—												
Population, 7,743.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					10.5	12.0	0.56	1.84	7.51	—	49	
Year—												
1931					10.9	11.9	0.12	2.70	nil	nil	47	
1932					10.7	12.1	1.16	1.42	nil	nil	60	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.2	+0.1	+0.60	-0.42	-7.51	—	+11	
Previous year					-0.2	+0.2	+1.04	-1.28	nil	nil	+13	
rnforth.—												
Population, 3,280.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					16.7	14.0	0.94	1.83	nil	—	71	
Year—												
1931					15.4	18.2	0.31	0.62	nil	nil	102	
1932					16.1	14.9	1.21	0.60	nil	nil	75	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.6	+0.9	+0.27	-0.73	nil	—	+4	
Previous year					+0.7	-3.3	+0.90	-0.02	nil	nil	-27	
adderton.—												
Population, 27,670.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.9	13.6	0.66	1.46	3.63	—	88	
Year—												
1931					12.3	13.2	0.57	1.44	nil	nil	78	
1932					12.5	13.5	0.61	2.02	2.89	2.75	60	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.4	-0.1	-0.05	+0.56	-0.74	—	-28	
Previous year					+0.2	+0.3	+0.04	+0.58	+2.89	+2.75	-18	

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION		Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate Death under One Y. per 1,000 Live Bi		
					Live Birth-rate	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
Chorley (Borough).—											
Population, 30,720.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.0	13.0	0.48	1.44	6.84	—	77
Year—											
1931					14.5	13.7	0.35	1.73	6.59	6.09	79
1932					14.2	13.2	0.45	1.85	4.57	4.22	70
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.8	+0.2	-0.03	+0.41	-2.27	—	-7
Previous year					-0.3	-0.5	+0.10	+0.12	-2.02	-1.87	-9
Church.—											
Population, 6,136.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.2	13.8	0.45	1.81	12.84	—	78
Year—											
1931					11.3	13.9	nil	1.76	14.08	13.33	84
1932					9.4	11.8	0.81	1.79	nil	nil	68
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-2.8	-2.0	+0.36	-0.02	-12.84	—	-10
Previous year					-1.9	-2.1	+0.81	+0.03	-14.08	-13.33	-16
Clayton-le-Moors.—											
Population, 7,729.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					13.1	12.7	0.50	1.12	8.71	—	98
Year—											
1931					13.7	9.7	0.62	1.12	18.18	16.66	72
1932					13.4	14.7	0.25	2.19	nil	nil	105
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.3	+2.0	-0.25	+1.07	-8.71	—	+12
Previous year					-0.3	+5.0	-0.37	+1.07	-18.18	-16.66	+33
Clitheroe (Borough).—											
Population, 11,980.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.2	13.2	0.52	1.47	5.31	—	46
Year—											
1931					11.7	14.0	0.41	1.57	nil	nil	56
1932					11.6	13.1	0.66	1.33	7.14	6.89	71
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.6	-0.1	+0.14	-0.14	+1.83	—	+25
Previous year					-0.1	-0.9	+0.25	-0.24	+7.14	+6.89	+15
Colne (Borough).—											
Population, 23,630.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.4	13.8	0.71	1.39	6.50	—	92
Year—											
1931					12.4	14.2	0.83	1.33	3.34	3.16	110
1932					12.8	13.7	0.38	2.03	6.60	6.21	75
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.4	-0.1	-0.33	+0.64	+0.10	—	-17
Previous year					+0.4	-0.5	-0.45	+0.70	+3.26	+3.05	-35

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
		Live Birth-rate	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		
Compton.—									
Population, 14,700.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	13.3	13.3	0.51	1.56	6.72	—	67
Year—									
1931	13.5	12.5	0.53	1.67	9.85	9.09	49
1932	12.4	12.5	0.68	1.36	5.46	5.18	76
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.9	-0.8	+0.17	-0.20	-1.26	—	+9
Previous year		...	-1.1	nil	+0.15	-0.31	-4.39	-3.91	+27
Ostons.—									
Population, 1,903.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	12.1	13.2	0.20	1.40	13.33	—	108
Year—									
1931	10.7	12.7	nil	1.53	nil	nil	142
1932	11.0	11.5	nil	1.05	nil	nil	nil
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-1.1	-1.7	-0.20	-0.35	-13.33	—	-108
Previous year		...	+0.3	-1.2	nil	-0.48	nil	nil	-142
Ston-in-Furness.—									
Population, 10,330.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	16.7	14.5	1.14	1.58	4.65	—	72
Year—									
1931	15.1	16.8	1.16	1.64	6.36	6.06	70
1932	15.2	15.0	1.06	1.93	nil	nil	75
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-1.5	+0.5	-0.08	+0.35	-4.65	—	+3
Previous year		...	+0.1	-1.8	-0.10	+0.29	-6.36	-6.06	+5
Drwen (Borough).—									
Population, 35,580.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	11.9	14.1	0.38	1.74	7.92	—	74
Year—									
1931	11.3	15.5	0.35	1.83	7.26	6.97	82
1932	11.1	14.8	0.36	2.44	15.07	13.95	47
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.8	+0.7	-0.02	+0.70	+7.15	—	-27
Previous year		...	-0.2	-0.7	+0.01	+0.61	+7.81	+6.98	-35
Dinton.—									
Population, 17,620.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	12.1	13.0	0.56	1.81	6.54	—	71
Year—									
1931	11.5	12.5	0.56	1.59	9.85	9.17	68
1932	10.9	13.8	0.51	2.21	nil	nil	72
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-1.2	+0.8	-0.05	+0.40	-6.54	—	+1
Previous year		...	-0.6	+1.3	-0.05	+0.62	-9.85	-9.17	+4

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One-Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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	
Droylsden.—											
Population, 14,320.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.2	12.4	0.77	1.67	5.83	—	64
Year—											
1931					15.2	12.0	0.89	1.79	14.70	14.08	63
1932					12.0	10.6	0.55	1.04	nil	nil	46
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-3.2	-1.8	-0.22	-0.63	-5.83	—	-18
Previous year					-3.2	-1.4	-0.34	-0.75	-14.70	-14.08	-17
Eccles (Borough).—											
Population, 43,830.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.9	12.1	0.71	1.51	3.21	—	68
Year—											
1931					13.5	11.7	0.62	1.56	3.30	3.18	85
1932					13.1	11.5	0.59	1.68	5.19	4.95	72
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-1.8	-0.6	-0.12	+0.17	+1.98	—	+4
Previous year					-0.4	-0.2	-0.03	+0.12	+1.89	+1.77	-13
Failsworth.—											
Population, 15,830.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					13.4	11.8	0.58	1.43	7.24	—	74
Year—											
1931					13.7	11.6	0.69	1.38	nil	nil	63
1932					13.3	10.0	0.63	1.26	4.71	4.52	84
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.1	-1.8	+0.05	-0.17	-2.53	—	+10
Previous year					-0.4	-1.6	-0.06	-0.12	+4.71	+4.52	+21
Farnworth.—											
Population, 28,180.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.1	12.5	0.68	1.38	3.95	—	80
Year—											
1931					12.3	12.6	0.55	1.49	2.82	2.64	84
1932					14.2	11.3	0.35	1.31	2.49	2.36	89
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.1	-1.2	-0.33	-0.07	-1.46	—	+9
Previous year					+1.9	-1.3	-0.20	-0.18	-0.33	-0.28	+5
Fleetwood.—											
Population, 23,020.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					20.0	11.3	0.61	1.13	5.70	—	78
Year—											
1931					19.3	10.6	0.64	1.15	nil	nil	44
1932					20.0	9.0	0.43	0.99	4.32	4.19	67
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					nil	-2.3	-0.18	-0.14	-1.38	—	-11
Previous year					+0.7	-1.6	-0.21	-0.16	+4.32	+4.19	+23

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
		Live Birth-rate	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		
Ormsby.—									
Population, 8,243.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	13.5	10.3	0.46	1.60	3.49	—	52
Year—									
1931		...	13.5	11.3	0.63	2.01	9.34	9.09	56
1932		...	11.6	12.4	0.84	1.33	20.83	20.20	31
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-1.9	+2.1	+0.38	-0.27	+17.34	—	-21
Previous year		...	-1.9	+1.1	+0.21	-0.68	+11.49	+11.11	-25
Flwood.—									
Population, 7,156.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	9.2	12.6	0.23	1.47	nil	—	71
Year—									
1931		...	9.8	14.6	nil	1.46	nil	nil	82
1932		...	11.0	12.5	0.27	1.81	nil	nil	25
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	+1.8	-0.1	+0.04	+0.34	nil	—	-46
Previous year		...	+1.2	-2.1	+0.27	+0.35	nil	nil	-57
Gborne.—									
Population, 7,503.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	17.7	11.2	0.50	0.85	4.64	—	76
Year—									
1931		...	23.2	10.9	0.53	0.26	5.81	5.64	87
1932		...	17.0	10.1	0.79	0.53	nil	nil	78
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.7	-1.1	+0.29	-0.32	-4.64	—	+2
Previous year		...	-6.2	-0.8	+0.26	+0.27	-5.81	-5.64	-9
Ginge-over-Sands.—									
Population, 2,385.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	6.7	15.4	0.69	2.37	nil	—	39
Year—									
1931		...	6.4	18.0	0.46	3.24	nil	nil	71
1932		...	6.7	13.4	nil	2.93	nil	nil	nil
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	nil	-2.0	-0.69	+0.56	nil	—	-39
Previous year		...	+0.3	-4.6	-0.46	-0.31	nil	nil	-71
Great Crosby.—									
Population, 20,810.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	12.2	10.2	0.42	1.40	1.83	—	48
Year—									
1931		...	11.4	10.6	0.46	2.01	4.50	4.29	45
1932 (Extended Area)		...	11.4	8.7	0.43	1.16	8.47	7.93	50
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.8	-1.5	+0.01	-0.24	+6.64	—	+2
Previous year		...	nil	-1.9	-0.03	-0.85	+3.97	+3.64	+5

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Urban District of Little Crosby was amalgamated with the Urban District of Great Crosby. Statistics include the births and deaths occurring in the added area from that date. A small area was transferred to Waterloo-Seaforth, and a small area from Waterloo-with-Seaforth added to Great Crosby.

† The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

† Rates relating to the Great Crosby and Little Crosby Urban areas combined.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Great Harwood.—												
Population, 12,620.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.6	12.2	0.44	1.33	5.98	—	72	
Year—												
1931					12.2	12.0	0.46	1.16	12.65	11.49	63	
1932					9.2	13.7	0.55	1.74	8.54	7.46	85	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-3.4	+1.5	+0.11	+0.41	+2.56	—	+13	
Previous year					-3.0	+1.7	+0.09	+0.58	-4.11	-4.03	+22	
Haslingden (Borough).—												
Population, 16,560.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					11.0	14.1	0.93	1.54	7.42	—	87	
Year—												
1931					11.2	14.6	0.65	1.96	15.87	14.92	95	
1932					10.6	15.0	0.72	1.57	5.68	5.20	45	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.4	+0.9	-0.21	+0.03	-1.74	—	-42	
Previous year					-0.6	+0.4	+0.07	-0.39	-10.19	-9.72	-50	
Haydock.—												
Population, 10,330.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					19.5	11.3	0.46	0.64	4.93	—	94	
Year—												
1931					20.1	12.0	0.95	0.57	4.76	4.69	90	
1932					20.0	9.0	0.67	0.48	nil	nil	62	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.5	-2.3	+0.21	-0.16	-4.93	—	-32	
Previous year					-0.1	-3.0	-0.28	-0.09	-4.76	-4.69	-28	
Heywood (Borough).—												
Population, 25,910.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.6	14.7	0.63	1.64	5.23	—	75	
Year—												
1931					13.7	15.7	0.87	1.86	5.55	5.26	69	
1932					12.3	15.2	0.92	1.58	12.50	11.97	56	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-2.3	+0.5	+0.29	-0.06	+7.27	—	-19	
Previous year					-1.4	-0.5	+0.05	-0.28	+6.95	+6.71	-13	
Hindley.—												
Population, 21,460.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.1	12.8	0.70	1.29	7.89	—	89	
Year—												
1931					16.2	15.1	0.59	1.69	8.47	8.04	115	
1932					15.0	13.9	0.88	1.30	3.10	2.94	96	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.1	+1.1	+0.18	+0.01	-4.79	—	+7	
Previous year					-1.2	-1.2	+0.29	-0.39	-5.37	-5.10	-19	

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
orwich.—												
Population, 15,580.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.3	11.7	0.60	1.43	6.34	—	71
Year—												
1931					...	11.7	11.3	0.25	1.64	nil	nil	48
1932					...	12.0	12.2	0.44	1.92	5.34	5.26	48
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.3	+0.5	-0.16	+0.49	-1.00	—	-23
Previous year					...	+0.3	+0.9	+0.19	+0.28	+5.34	+5.26	nil
uyton-with-Roby.—												
Population, 5,478.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	10.8	11.3	0.60	1.30	7.04	—	92
Year—												
1931					...	8.5	9.6	0.55	0.18	nil	nil	65
1932					...	12.0	10.5	0.36	1.27	nil	nil	nil
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+1.2	-0.8	-0.24	-0.03	-7.04	—	-92
Previous year					...	+3.5	+0.9	-0.19	+1.09	nil	nil	-65
ce-in-Makerfield.—												
Population, 21,890.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	20.1	13.3	0.83	0.86	4.72	—	110
Year—												
1931					...	22.6	13.9	0.95	0.72	6.01	5.64	102
1932					...	19.5	12.0	0.73	0.73	nil	nil	84
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.6	-1.3	-0.10	-0.13	-4.72	—	-26
Previous year					...	-3.1	-1.9	-0.22	+0.01	-6.01	-5.64	-18
lam.—												
Population, 13,010.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	17.1	9.3	0.64	1.00	7.40	—	66
Year—												
1931					...	16.2	9.3	0.53	1.45	4.71	4.48	47
1932					...	18.0	10.9	0.53	1.15	4.25	4.06	63
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.9	+1.6	-0.11	+0.15	-3.15	—	-3
Previous year					...	+1.8	+1.6	nil	-0.30	-0.46	-0.42	+16
earsley.—												
Population, 9,763.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.4	11.5	0.79	0.95	1.42	—	61
Year—												
1931					...	13.9	11.0	0.40	1.11	nil	nil	51
1932					...	15.1	11.4	0.30	1.63	nil	nil	33
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+1.7	-0.1	-0.49	+0.68	-1.42	—	-28
Previous year					...	+1.2	+0.4	-0.10	+0.52	nil	nil	-18

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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	
Kirkham.—											
Population, 4,092.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					16.5	13.6	1.11	1.11	3.22	—	75
Year—											
1931					20.8	13.8	0.72	0.97	nil	nil	46
1932					14.4	12.9	0.24	0.24	nil	nil	16
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-2.1	-0.7	-0.87	-0.87	-3.22	—	-59
Previous year					-6.4	-0.9	-0.48	-0.73	nil	nil	-30
Lancaster (Borough).—											
Population, 43,700.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.5	12.9	0.65	1.59	4.61	—	73
Year—											
1931					14.8	12.1	0.55	1.53	6.14	5.86	59
1932					13.9	12.3	0.61	1.37	3.28	3.11	88
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-1.6	-0.6	-0.04	-0.22	-1.33	—	+15
Previous year					-0.9	+0.2	+0.06	-0.16	-2.86	-2.75	+29
Lees.—											
Population, 4,703.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.8	15.0	0.53	1.67	9.86	—	66
Year—											
1931					12.5	15.0	0.62	2.29	nil	nil	50
1932					12.5	14.8	0.21	2.33	16.94	16.12	16
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.3	-0.2	-0.32	+0.66	+7.08	—	-50
Previous year					nil	-0.2	-0.41	+0.04	+16.94	+16.12	-34
Leigh (Borough).—											
Population, 45,460.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.0	12.7	0.68	1.28	5.39	—	90
Year—											
1931					15.7	11.9	0.48	1.13	1.38	1.31	98
1932					14.8	13.0	0.39	1.69	5.93	5.60	84
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.2	+0.3	-0.29	+0.41	+0.54	—	-6
Previous year					-0.9	+1.1	-0.09	+0.56	+4.55	+4.29	-14
Leyland.—											
Population, 10,790.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.7	12.4	0.32	1.19	6.28	—	68
Year—											
1931					15.1	10.2	0.28	1.12	12.34	11.90	18
1932					15.1	11.3	0.46	1.76	6.09	5.55	91
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.4	-1.1	+0.14	+0.57	-0.19	—	+23
Previous year					nil	+1.1	+0.18	+0.64	-6.25	-6.35	+73

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births			
		Live Birth-rate	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				
Netherlands.—											
Population, 16,510.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		...	18.7	11.7	1.14	1.18	7.50	—	83		
Year—											
1931	20.0	12.9	1.24	1.36	6.19	5.88	65
1932	18.5	11.0	0.96	1.57	nil	nil	58
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931		...	-0.2	-0.7	-0.18	+0.39	-7.50	—	-25		
Previous year		-1.5	-1.9	-0.28	+0.21	-6.19	-5.88	-7

ttleborough.—								
Population, 12,010.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		15.0	14.6	0.33	1.65	4.44	—	71
Year—								
1931		13.4	14.9	0.16	1.56	nil	nil	103
1932		12.2	13.4	0.24	1.33	nil	nil	47
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-2.8	-1.2	-0.09	-0.32	-4.44	—	-24
Previous year		-1.2	-1.5	+0.08	-0.23	nil	nil	-56

ttle Crosby.—								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		11.0	8.6	0.48	0.50	nil	—	64
Year—								
1931		11.1	10.2	0.92	0.92	nil	nil	83
1932		25.0	3.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Urban District of Little Crosby was amalgamated with the Urban District of Great Crosby.

The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated per 1,000 of the population per annum on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General; the rates are based on the births and deaths in the first quarter only.

ttle Hulton.—								
Population, 7,701.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		13.4	11.2	0.49	1.19	12.71	—	77
Year—								
1931		12.5	12.0	0.50	1.88	20.00	19.04	50
1932		11.8	13.1	0.64	1.03	10.98	10.41	76
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-1.6	+1.9	+0.15	-0.16	-1.73	—	-1
Previous year		-0.7	+1.1	+0.14	-0.85	-9.02	-8.63	+26

ttle Lever.—								
Population, 4,984.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		12.9	12.6	0.50	1.39	3.17	—	80
Year—								
1931		10.5	11.5	0.79	0.59	nil	nil	132
1932		12.2	13.4	0.20	1.20	16.39	15.62	49
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-0.7	+0.8	-0.30	-0.19	+13.22	—	-31
Previous year		+1.7	+1.9	-0.59	+0.61	+16.39	+15.62	-83

PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION												Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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				
Longridge.—														
Population, 4,140.														
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	15.8	14.4	0.47	1.42	11.62	—	79		
Year—														
1931					...	14.5	16.2	0.47	2.14	32.78	31.25	81		
1932					...	15.4	18.1	0.72	1.44	62.50	59.70	31		
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—														
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.4	+3.7	+0.25	+0.02	+50.88	—	-48		
Previous year					...	+0.9	+1.9	+0.25	-0.70	+29.72	+28.45	-50		
Lytham Saint Anne's (Borough).—														
Population, 25,110.														
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	8.9	13.4	0.43	1.90	7.74	—	44		
Year—														
1931					...	8.4	14.4	0.16	2.09	4.78	4.48	52		
1932					...	8.6	13.4	0.47	1.39	9.17	8.88	13		
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—														
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.3	nil	+0.04	-0.51	+1.43	—	-31		
Previous year					...	+0.2	-1.0	+0.31	-0.70	+4.39	+4.40	-39		
Middleton (Borough).—														
Population, 29,210.														
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.1	13.5	0.57	1.45	5.34	—	73		
Year—														
1931					...	13.2	14.8	0.54	1.69	10.23	9.63	99		
1932					...	14.0	12.9	0.51	1.47	7.33	7.00	80		
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—														
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.1	-0.6	-0.06	+0.02	+1.99	—	+7		
Previous year					...	+0.8	-1.9	-0.03	-0.22	-2.90	-2.63	-19		
Milnrow.—														
Population, 8,545.														
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	11.8	13.3	0.56	1.28	5.89	—	46		
Year—														
1931					...	12.9	13.2	0.11	1.48	nil	nil	44		
1932					...	11.3	15.5	0.23	1.75	nil	nil	61		
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—														
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.5	+2.2	-0.33	+0.47	-5.89	—	+15		
Previous year					...	-1.6	+2.3	+0.12	+0.27	nil	nil	+17		
Morecambe and Heysham (Borough).—														
Population, 24,820.														
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	10.6	15.2	0.60	1.67	3.90	—	56		
Year—														
1931					...	11.4	15.1	0.54	1.94	7.35	6.82	51		
1932					...	11.1	15.6	0.48	1.61	7.24	6.96	50		
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—														
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.5	+0.4	-0.12	-0.06	+3.34	—	-6		
Previous year					...	-0.3	+0.5	-0.06	-0.33	-0.11	+0.14	-1		

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Mossley (Borough).—												
Population, 11,950.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	12.7	14.3	0.37	1.61	7.63	—	64
Year—												
1931					...	11.8	11.8	0.49	1.64	nil	nil	55
1932					...	12.7	15.8	0.75	2.67	nil	nil	65
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	nil	+1.5	+0.38	+1.06	-7.63	—	+1
Previous year					...	+0.9	+4.0	+0.26	+1.03	nil	nil	+10
Nelson (Borough).—												
Population, 38,230.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	11.1	12.9	0.49	1.48	5.81	—	58
Year—												
1931					...	10.5	13.0	0.38	1.70	2.46	2.33	44
1932					...	10.9	12.8	0.54	1.38	4.76	4.56	54
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.2	-0.1	+0.05	-0.10	-1.05	—	-4
Previous year					...	+0.4	-0.2	+0.16	-0.32	+2.30	+2.23	+10
Newton-in-Makerfield.—												
Population, 20,070.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	17.5	11.1	0.86	1.09	3.31	—	68
Year—												
1931					...	18.5	11.8	0.98	1.08	10.61	10.02	79
1932					...	14.7	10.8	0.49	1.24	3.37	3.20	81
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-2.8	-0.3	-0.37	+0.15	+0.06	—	+13
Previous year					...	-3.8	-1.0	-0.49	+0.16	-7.24	-6.82	+2
Orden.—												
Population, 4,376.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	12.4	13.5	0.54	1.14	11.00	—	75
Year—												
1931					...	12.8	15.3	nil	1.62	18.18	16.66	36
1932					...	12.7	13.7	0.45	1.59	nil	nil	53
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.3	+0.2	-0.09	+0.45	-11.00	—	-22
Previous year					...	-0.1	-1.6	+0.45	-0.03	-18.18	-16.66	+17
Ramskirk.—												
Population, 17,240.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.5	12.8	0.51	1.60	6.25	—	48
Year—												
1931					...	12.8	12.2	0.40	1.29	5.23	4.95	31
1932					...	14.5	11.1	0.75	1.74	11.95	11.40	67
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	nil	-1.7	+0.24	+0.14	+5.70	—	+19
Previous year					...	+1.7	-1.1	+0.35	+0.45	+6.72	+6.45	+36

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Death under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Orrell.—												
Population, 7,055.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.3	11.7	0.28	1.17	7.67	—	95
Year—												
1931					...	13.3	11.5	0.57	1.56	nil	nil	42
1932					...	16.0	11.0	0.42	1.27	nil	nil	61
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+1.7	-0.7	+0.14	+0.10	-7.67	—	-34
Previous year					...	+2.7	-0.5	-0.15	-0.29	nil	nil	+19
Oswaldtwistle.—												
Population, 14,020.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	12.8	13.4	0.56	1.63	9.10	—	80
Year—												
1931					...	11.3	13.2	0.76	1.38	nil	nil	36
1932					...	13.0	12.9	0.57	1.92	nil	nil	32
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.2	-0.5	+0.01	+0.29	-9.10	—	-48
Previous year					...	+1.7	-0.3	-0.19	+0.54	nil	nil	-4
Padiham.—												
Population, 11,580.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.5	14.0	0.60	1.34	6.38	—	79
Year—												
1931					...	13.5	12.8	0.68	1.27	6.28	6.06	69
1932					...	12.6	13.3	0.51	1.20	13.69	12.82	54
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.9	-0.7	-0.09	-0.14	+7.31	—	-25
Previous year					...	-0.9	+0.5	-0.17	-0.07	+7.41	+6.76	-15
Poulton-le-Fylde.—												
Population, 3,254.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.5	14.8	0.31	2.34	17.04	—	85
Year—												
1931					...	10.9	14.2	nil	2.73	27.77	27.02	111
1932					...	11.6	14.4	0.61	2.45	26.31	25.00	78
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.9	-0.4	+0.30	+0.11	+9.27	—	-7
Previous year					...	+0.7	+0.2	+0.61	-0.28	-1.46	-2.02	-33
Preesall.—												
Population, 2,110.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.6	12.0	0.39	2.29	nil	—	29
Year—												
1931					...	19.8	10.9	0.49	2.98	nil	nil	25
1932					...	9.4	11.3	0.47	4.26	nil	nil	nil
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-5.2	-0.7	+0.08	+1.97	nil	—	-29
Previous year					...	-10.4	+0.4	-0.02	+1.28	nil	nil	-25

	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Birth-rate	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	
Prescot. —							
Population, 11,450.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	16.8	12.2	0.68	1.62	3.56	—	64
Year—							
1931	16.1	13.3	0.83	1.99	nil	nil	58
1932 (Extended Area)	17.9	9.9	0.27	1.00	nil	nil	61
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	+1.1	-2.3	-0.41	-0.62	-3.56	—	-3
Previous year	+1.8	-3.4	-0.56	-0.99	nil	nil	+3

* On the 1st April, 1932, parts of the Townships of Eccleston, Knowsley, and Whiston (Whiston Rural District) were amalgamated with the Urban District of Prescot. The statistics include the births and deaths occurring in the added area from that date.

The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

Restwich. —							
Population, 24,940.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	12.0	10.3	0.54	1.26	1.48	—	66
Year—							
1931	12.0	12.1	0.70	1.54	nil	nil	86
1932	11.0	9.9	0.48	1.16	nil	nil	65
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	-1.0	-0.4	-0.06	-0.10	-1.48	—	-1
Previous year	-1.0	-2.2	-0.22	-0.38	nil	nil	-21

Radcliffe. —							
Population, 24,890.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	12.8	13.3	0.58	1.59	4.27	—	70
Year—							
1931	13.3	12.8	0.44	1.68	nil	nil	80
1932	13.5	13.2	0.92	1.48	2.95	2.81	53
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	+0.7	-0.1	+0.34	-0.11	-1.32	—	-17
Previous year	+0.2	+0.4	+0.48	-0.20	+2.95	+2.81	-27

Rainford. —							
Population, 3,491.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	15.3	9.8	0.48	0.97	3.27	—	49
Year—							
1931	16.2	10.2	0.85	0.57	nil	nil	52
1932	16.6	7.7	nil	1.71	nil	nil	51
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	+1.3	-2.1	-0.48	+0.74	-3.27	—	+2
Previous year	+0.4	-2.5	-0.85	+1.14	nil	nil	-1

Ramsbottom. —							
Population, 14,900.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	13.0	13.5	0.67	1.60	6.23	—	70
Year—							
1931	11.6	13.9	0.53	1.32	5.68	5.37	96
1932	9.7	13.4	0.53	2.34	6.84	6.21	82
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	-3.3	-0.1	-0.14	+0.74	+0.61	—	+12
Previous year	-1.9	-0.5	nil	+1.02	+1.16	+0.84	-14

PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION										Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Birth
				Live Birth-rate	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			
Rawtenstall (Borough).—												
Population, 28,500.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	13.0	13.9	0.47	1.63	8.17	—	71	
Year—												
1931				...	12.7	13.4	0.58	1.69	5.44	5.14	49	
1932				...	11.0	13.2	0.35	1.57	9.49	8.90	63	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-2.0	-0.7	-0.12	-0.06	+1.32	—	-8	
Previous year				...	-1.7	-0.2	-0.23	-0.12	+4.05	+3.76	+14	
Rishton.—												
Population, 6,514.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	11.5	13.0	0.72	1.50	12.90	—	89	
Year—												
1931				...	10.2	13.7	1.34	1.34	14.49	13.51	72	
1932				...	11.3	11.0	0.76	2.14	nil	nil	54	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-0.2	-2.0	+0.04	+0.64	-12.90	—	-35	
Previous year				...	+1.1	-2.7	-0.58	+0.80	-14.49	-13.51	-18	
Royton.—												
Population, 16,750.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	12.9	14.1	0.71	1.26	6.62	—	104	
Year—												
1931				...	11.3	14.3	0.71	0.65	15.70	14.92	120	
1932				...	15.5	13.9	0.71	1.43	nil	nil	137	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	+2.6	-0.2	nil	+0.17	-6.62	—	+33	
Previous year				...	+4.2	-0.4	nil	+0.78	-15.70	-14.92	+17	
Skelmersdale.—												
Population, 6,172.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	15.3	11.8	0.56	1.11	4.00	—	62	
Year—												
1931				...	15.8	10.9	0.64	1.12	nil	nil	40	
1932				...	15.0	12.3	0.32	1.62	nil	nil	107	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-0.3	+0.5	-0.24	+0.51	-4.00	—	+45	
Previous year				...	-0.8	+1.4	-0.32	+0.50	nil	nil	+67	
Standish-with-Langtree.—												
Population, 7,323.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	13.6	11.9	0.39	1.01	1.88	—	100	
Year—												
1931				...	14.5	14.3	0.40	1.49	nil	nil	121	
1932				...	13.7	11.6	0.68	1.22	nil	nil	79	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	+0.1	-0.3	+0.29	+0.21	-1.88	—	-21	
Previous year				...	-0.8	-2.7	+0.28	-0.27	nil	nil	-42	

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
		Live Birth-rate	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	
Stretford.—								
Population, 56,520.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		14.4	11.5	0.70	1.52	4.65	—	59
Year—								
1931	...	13.8	10.6	0.70	1.33	3.83	3.56	54
1932	...	13.0	11.0	0.53	1.38	4.08	3.84	59
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-1.4	-0.5	-0.17	-0.14	-0.57	—	nil
Previous year		-0.8	+0.4	-0.17	+0.05	+0.25	+0.28	+5
Swinton and Pendlebury.—								
Population, 33,770.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		13.4	11.4	0.56	1.37	5.69	—	72
Year—								
1931	...	13.6	11.8	0.51	1.52	2.22	2.09	66
1932	...	13.8	11.1	0.53	1.65	nil	nil	42
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		+0.4	-0.3	-0.03	+0.28	-5.69	—	-30
Previous year		+0.2	-0.7	+0.02	+0.13	-2.22	-2.09	-24
Thornton Cleveleys.—								
Population, 10,020.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		14.7	12.4	0.65	1.64	7.06	—	52
Year—								
1931	...	13.2	12.3	1.28	1.28	7.46	7.35	67
1932	...	9.6	13.1	1.09	2.19	nil	nil	51
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-5.1	+0.7	+0.44	+0.55	-7.06	—	-1
Previous year		-3.6	+0.8	-0.19	+0.91	-7.46	-7.35	-16
Totton.—								
Population, 6,404.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		11.8	12.0	0.27	1.30	2.98	—	57
Year—								
1931	...	12.7	11.2	0.30	0.91	nil	nil	47
1932	...	10.4	14.3	0.31	1.09	nil	nil	104
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-1.4	+2.3	+0.04	-0.21	-2.98	—	+47
Previous year		-2.3	+3.1	+0.01	+0.18	nil	nil	+57
Wardley.—								
Population, 2,547.								
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931		10.7	11.9	0.30	0.81	nil	—	78
Year—								
1931	...	10.8	15.1	1.16	1.16	nil	nil	107
1932	...	10.6	15.3	nil	1.17	37.03	34.48	148
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—								
5 years' average, 1927-1931		-0.1	+3.4	-0.30	+0.36	+37.03	—	+70
Previous year		-0.2	+0.2	-1.16	+0.01	+37.03	+34.48	+41

PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION										Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
				Live Birth-rate	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			
Turton.—												
Population, 11,720.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	11.0	13.7	0.55	1.79	7.25	—	70	
Year—												
1931				...	10.4	13.1	0.50	1.92	8.00	7.69	48	
1932				...	9.7	12.1	0.42	1.70	nil	nil	43	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-1.3	-1.6	-0.13	-0.09	-7.25	—	-27	
Previous year				...	-0.7	-1.0	-0.08	-0.22	-8.00	-7.69	-5	
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.—												
Population, 14,880.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	16.4	12.5	0.53	1.41	4.72	—	78	
Year—												
1931				...	15.1	11.8	0.66	1.13	4.38	4.06	87	
1932				...	15.3	11.1	0.80	1.34	nil	nil	96	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-1.1	-1.4	+0.27	-0.07	-4.72	—	+18	
Previous year				...	+0.2	-0.7	+0.14	+0.21	-4.38	-4.06	+9	
Ulverston.—												
Population, 9,232.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	14.2	15.5	0.49	1.93	3.05	—	66	
Year—												
1931				...	14.0	17.0	0.44	1.65	nil	nil	62	
1932				...	12.5	14.9	0.43	2.49	8.62	8.00	34	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-1.7	-0.6	-0.06	+0.56	+5.57	—	-32	
Previous year				...	-1.5	-2.1	-0.01	+0.84	+8.62	+8.00	-28	
Upholland.—												
Population, 5,641.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	16.7	11.6	0.34	1.47	2.04	—	54	
Year—												
1931				...	18.7	10.8	nil	1.98	nil	nil	38	
1932				...	16.1	7.9	0.88	0.70	nil	nil	32	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-0.6	-3.7	+0.54	-0.77	-2.04	—	-22	
Previous year				...	-2.6	-2.9	+0.88	-1.28	nil	nil	-6	
Urmston.—												
Population, 9,393.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931				...	13.8	12.7	0.71	1.97	4.85	—	43	
Year—												
1931				...	14.0	13.8	0.42	2.14	7.63	7.14	76	
1932				...	11.9	10.0	0.31	1.49	nil	nil	71	
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931				...	-1.9	-2.7	-0.40	-0.48	-4.85	—	+28	
Previous year				...	-2.1	-3.8	-0.11	-0.65	-7.63	-7.14	-5	

					* PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Walford-le-Dale.—												
Population, 12,980.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.3	12.8	0.71	1.72	5.59	—	63
Year—												
1931					...	14.7	13.5	0.78	1.79	10.58	9.70	42
1932					...	12.5	11.0	0.30	1.54	6.13	5.68	55
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.8	-1.8	-0.41	-0.18	+0.54	—	-8
Previous year					...	-2.2	-2.5	-0.48	-0.25	-4.45	-4.02	+13
Wardle.—												
Population, 4,455.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	12.1	13.5	0.43	1.00	3.33	—	76
Year—												
1931					...	9.4	14.1	0.44	1.57	nil	nil	166
1932					...	11.6	14.8	0.22	1.57	nil	nil	38
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.5	+1.3	-0.21	+0.57	-3.33	—	-38
Previous year					...	+2.2	+0.7	-0.22	nil	nil	nil	-128
Waterloo-with-Seaforth.—												
Population, 30,830												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	16.5	12.3	0.89	1.48	3.01	—	62
Year—												
1931					...	15.4	13.5	0.93	1.84	nil	nil	49
1932					...	15.6	12.4	0.81	1.81	4.15	3.89	79
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-0.9	+0.1	-0.08	+0.33	+1.14	—	+17
Previous year					...	+0.2	-1.1	-0.12	-0.03	+4.15	+3.89	+30
* On the 1st April, 1932, a small area was transferred from Waterloo-with-Seaforth Urban District to Great Crosby Urban District and a small area was transferred from Great Crosby to Waterloo-with-Seaforth.												
The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.												
Westhoughton.—												
Population, 15,940.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	13.7	11.8	0.51	0.76	3.33	—	85
Year—												
1931					...	14.3	11.9	0.61	0.80	4.29	4.18	81
1932					...	13.8	11.4	0.50	1.12	4.52	4.34	85
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.1	-0.4	-0.01	+0.36	+1.19	—	nil
Previous year					...	-0.5	-0.5	-0.11	+0.32	+0.23	+0.16	+4
Whitefield.—												
Population, 9,803.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.7	13.2	0.73	1.48	4.45	—	67
Year—												
1931					...	14.0	14.8	0.75	1.40	7.69	7.19	76
1932					...	15.9	13.5	0.40	1.93	12.82	11.90	70
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+1.2	+0.3	-0.33	+0.45	+8.37	—	+3
Previous year					...	+1.9	-1.3	-0.35	+0.53	+5.13	+4.71	-6

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Death under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Whitworth.—												
Population, 8,263.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	14.3	16.5	0.95	1.59	1.62	—	109
Year—												
1931					...	15.2	15.3	0.59	2.01	nil	nil	93
1932					...	15.0	15.2	0.36	2.05	8.06	7.57	80
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.7	-1.3	-0.59	+0.46	+6.44	—	-29
Previous year					...	-0.2	-0.1	-0.23	+0.04	+8.06	+7.57	-13
Widnes (Borough).—												
Population, 41,130.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	21.1	12.2	0.90	1.11	3.21	—	73
Year—												
1931					...	19.7	13.1	0.97	1.19	3.70	3.55	82
1932					...	20.1	11.5	1.02	1.33	6.04	5.80	74
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	-1.0	-0.7	+0.12	+0.22	+2.83	—	+1
Previous year					...	+0.4	-1.6	+0.05	+0.14	+2.34	+2.25	-8
Withnell.—												
Population, 2,931.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	11.9	11.7	0.42	1.40	12.54	—	49
Year—												
1931					...	13.7	10.4	0.32	1.96	nil	nil	29
1932					...	11.9	12.6	1.02	0.68	nil	nil	28
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	nil	+0.9	+0.60	-0.72	-12.54	—	-15
Previous year					...	-1.8	+2.2	+0.70	-1.28	nil	nil	+5
Worsley.—												
Population, 14,590.												
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					...	11.0	13.1	0.39	1.61	12.42	—	74
Year—												
1931					...	11.7	13.7	0.34	1.70	11.62	11.11	98
1932					...	11.5	11.6	0.47	1.37	nil	nil	59
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—												
5 years' average, 1927-1931					...	+0.5	-1.5	+0.08	-0.24	-12.42	—	-15
Previous year					...	-0.2	-2.1	+0.13	-0.33	-11.62	-11.11	-34

RURAL DISTRICTS.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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	
arton-upon-Irwell.—											
Population, 16,880.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					... 15.9	10.8	0.57	1.32	4.70	—	63
Year—											
1931					... 13.9	11.9	0.76	1.98	9.17	8.62	82
1932					... 15.7	10.6	0.53	1.42	3.75	3.55	56
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					... -0.2	-0.2	-0.04	+0.10	-0.95	—	-7
Previous year					... +1.8	-1.3	-0.23	-0.56	-5.42	-5.07	-26
ackburn.—											
Population, 11,320.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					... 10.8	10.1	0.37	0.87	4.99	—	53
Year—											
1931					... 11.5	8.5	0.17	0.53	7.69	7.40	53
1932					... 11.5	12.1	0.17	1.67	nil	nil	76
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					... +0.7	+2.0	-0.20	+0.80	-4.99	—	+23
Previous year					... nil	+3.6	nil	+1.14	-7.69	-7.40	+23
urnley.—											
Population, 17,590.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					... 11.7	13.0	0.49	1.17	1.79	—	65
Year—											
1931					... 11.9	15.5	0.56	1.58	4.76	4.48	71
1932					... 12.0	11.9	0.56	0.90	nil	nil	56
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					... +0.3	-1.1	+0.07	-0.27	-1.79	—	-9
Previous year					... +0.1	-3.6	nil	-0.68	-4.76	-4.48	-15
ury.—											
Population, 8,739.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					... 12.8	13.0	0.42	1.27	3.36	—	69
Year—											
1931					... 11.7	12.1	0.33	1.68	9.52	8.40	85
1932					... 9.3	14.7	0.57	1.48	36.58	34.88	85
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					... -3.5	+1.7	+0.15	+0.21	+33.22	—	+16
Previous year					... -2.4	+2.6	+0.24	-0.20	+27.06	+26.48	nil
orley.—											
Population, 22,190.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					... 14.7	11.8	0.40	1.30	5.61	—	67
Year—											
1931					... 12.9	11.6	0.53	1.07	10.38	9.93	65
1932					... 13.6	11.1	0.27	1.26	3.30	3.02	75
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					... -1.1	-0.7	-0.13	-0.04	-2.31	—	+8
Previous year					... +0.7	-0.5	-0.26	+0.19	-7.08	-6.91	+10

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Death under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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	
Clitheroe.—											
Population, 8,872.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					9.2	8.9	0.39	1.15	9.28	—	69
Year—											
1931					9.0	9.4	0.44	1.10	12.19	11.36	73
1932					8.3	7.5	nil	0.90	nil	nil	13
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.9	-1.4	-0.39	-0.25	-9.28	—	-56
Previous year					-0.7	-1.9	-0.44	-0.20	-12.19	-11.36	-60
Fylde.—											
Population, 16,850.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.7	11.2	0.31	1.24	7.71	—	58
Year—											
1931					16.4	11.6	0.12	1.39	3.86	3.66	54
1932					14.9	12.0	0.47	1.06	7.93	7.51	91
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.2	+0.8	+0.16	-0.18	+0.22	—	+38
Previous year					-1.5	+0.4	+0.35	-0.33	+4.07	+3.85	+38
Garstang.—											
Population, 11,590.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					16.2	11.7	0.31	1.11	4.90	—	58
Year—											
1931					13.7	11.8	0.17	1.46	nil	nil	54
1932					15.1	11.4	0.25	0.94	5.68	5.52	60
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-1.1	-0.3	-0.06	-0.17	+0.78	—	+6
Previous year					+1.4	-0.4	+0.08	-0.52	+5.68	+5.52	+6
Lancaster.—											
Population, 9,505.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.5	12.7	0.41	1.27	7.09	—	58
Year—											
1931					13.9	12.7	0.62	1.25	22.55	21.12	60
1932					11.8	13.0	0.31	2.63	nil	nil	7
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-3.7	+0.3	-0.10	+1.36	-7.09	—	+2
Previous year					-2.1	+0.3	-0.31	+1.88	-22.55	-21.12	+1
Leigh.—											
Population, 11,360.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.4	11.3	0.65	1.11	4.86	—	8
Year—											
1931					13.9	11.6	0.34	0.34	6.21	5.88	13
1932					15.1	10.9	0.35	1.32	5.81	5.68	9
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					+0.7	-0.4	-0.30	+0.21	+0.95	—	+1
Previous year					+1.2	-0.7	+0.01	+0.98	-0.40	-0.20	-8

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION		Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	
imehurst.—									
Population, 8,656									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					12.9	11.5	0.44	1.25	10.25
Year—									
1931					10.2	12.0	0.58	1.51	nil
1932					10.9	11.0	0.80	1.15	nil
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-2.0	-0.5	+0.36	-0.10	-10.25
Previous year					+0.7	-1.0	+0.22	-0.36	nil

unesdale.—									
Population, 6,624.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.1	12.4	0.37	1.18	1.83
Year—									
1931					15.6	11.8	0.15	1.22	nil
1932					13.1	11.6	0.30	0.45	11.49
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-2.0	-0.8	-0.07	-0.73	+9.66
Previous year					-2.5	-0.2	+0.15	-0.77	+11.49

reston.—									
Population, 30,830.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					13.9	11.0	0.35	1.12	6.00
Year—									
1931					14.1	11.3	0.39	0.93	7.05
1932					12.6	9.6	0.19	0.90	7.69
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-1.3	-1.4	-0.16	-0.22	+1.69
Previous year					-1.5	-1.7	-0.20	-0.03	+0.64

sefton.—									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					17.2	13.1	0.95	1.45	6.25
Year—									
1931					21.9	13.9	1.19	2.39	nil
1932					14.2	2.8	nil	nil	nil

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Rural District of Sefton was amalgamated with the Rural District of West Lancashire. The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated per 1,000 of the population per annum on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General; the rates are based on the births and deaths in the first quarter only.

iverston.—									
Population, 16,540.									
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					15.0	13.9	0.52	2.01	5.70
Year—									
1931					13.6	14.0	0.18	1.83	4.48
1932					13.4	14.7	0.48	1.57	4.50
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—									
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-1.6	+0.8	-0.04	-0.44	-1.20
Previous year					-0.2	+0.7	+0.30	-0.26	+0.02

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	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		
Warrington.—												
Population, 16,490.												
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931</i>					...	13.4	9.6	0.55	1.20	4.82	—	58
Year—												
1931					...	12.8	9.0	0.42	1.16	4.78	4.54	71
1932					...	11.1	9.4	0.30	1.63	nil	nil	86
<i>Increase or decrease in 1932 on—</i>												
<i>5 years' average, 1927-1931</i>					...	-2.3	-0.2	-0.25	+0.43	-4.82	—	+28
<i>Previous year</i>					...	-1.7	+0.4	-0.12	+0.47	-4.78	-4.54	+15

***West Lancashire.—**

Population, 25,300.							
† Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	14.5	11.9	0.44	1.55	6.10	—	58
Year—							
† 1931	14.8	12.1	0.24	1.78	2.73	2.64	65
1932 (Extended Area)	13.2	9.8	0.48	1.21	nil	nil	61
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	-1.3	-2.1	+0.04	-0.34	-6.10	—	+3
Previous year	-1.6	-2.3	+0.24	-0.57	-2.73	-2.64	-4

* On the 1st April, 1932, the Rural District of Sefton was amalgamated with the Rural District of West Lancashire. The statistics include the births and deaths occurring in the added area from that date.

The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

† Rates relating to the West Lancashire and Sefton Rural areas combined.

‡Whiston.—

Population, 20,870.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	14.6	9.2	0.38	1.02	4.87	—	64
Year—							
1931	14.6	9.8	0.30	1.35	5.98	5.74	50
1932	14.3	10.0	0.23	1.39	6.49	6.19	51
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	-0.3	+0.8	-0.15	+0.37	+1.62	—	-18
Previous year	-0.3	+0.2	-0.07	+0.04	+0.51	+0.45	+1

‡ On the 1st April, 1932, parts of the Townships of Eccleston, Knowsley, and Whiston were transferred to the Urban District of Prescott. The statistics exclude the births and deaths occurring in the transferred areas from that date.

The birth and death rates for 1932 are calculated on an estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General.

Wigan.—

Population, 6,294.							
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931	13.5	12.8	0.53	1.29	2.46	—	67
Year—							
1931	14.7	16.3	0.81	1.62	nil	nil	65
1932	16.3	12.3	0.79	1.74	nil	nil	67
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—							
5 years' average, 1927-1931	+2.8	-0.5	+0.26	+0.45	-2.46	—	nil
Previous year	+1.6	-4.0	-0.02	+0.12	nil	nil	+2

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

For Stillbirth rate and number of Legitimate and Illegitimate Births see Table 2, pages 15 to 22.

* For populations used for the calculation of birth and death rates, see footnote to Table 2, page 22.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
					Live Birth-rate	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	
Agregate of County Urban Districts.—											
* Population, Estimate 1932—1,536,200.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.25	12.88	0.61	1.42	5.19	—	73
Year—											
1931					13.90	13.05	0.59	1.52	4.62	4.38	72
1932					13.50	12.50	0.56	1.52	4.72	4.47	68
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.75	-0.38	-0.05	+0.10	-0.47	—	-5
Previous year					-0.40	-0.55	-0.03	nil	+0.10	+0.09	-4
Agregate of County Rural Districts.—											
* Population, Estimate 1932—266,500.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					13.98	11.46	0.43	1.26	5.37	—	62
Year—											
1931					13.51	11.73	0.38	1.32	6.13	5.82	63
1932					13.12	11.09	0.37	1.28	4.56	4.34	65
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.86	-0.37	-0.06	+0.02	-0.81	—	+3
Previous year					-0.39	-0.64	-0.01	-0.04	-1.57	-1.48	+2
Administrative County.—											
* Population, Estimate 1932—1,802,700.											
Mean of 5 years, 1927-1931					14.21	12.67	0.58	1.40	5.38	—	72
Year—											
1931					13.85	12.86	0.56	1.49	4.83	4.58	70
1932					13.44	12.29	0.54	1.49	4.70	4.45	67
Increase or decrease in 1932 on—											
5 years' average, 1927-1931					-0.77	-0.38	-0.04	+0.09	-0.68	—	-5
Previous year					-0.41	-0.57	-0.02	nil	-0.13	-0.13	-3

*EXTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

BY THE

Rev. J. P. ROWLAND, S.J., B.Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.MET.SOC.,

OF STONYHURST COLLEGE OBSERVATORY.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS FOR 1932.

Result of Observations taken during the Year.							Mean for the last 85 years.
READINGS OF BAROMETER IN INCHES.							
Mean of the year	...	...	...	...	...	29.541	29.493
Highest Monthly Mean (February)	...	...	...	...	...	30.082	29.749
Lowest " (October)	...	...	...	...	...	29.213	29.225
Highest Reading (January 26th)	...	...	...	...	...	30.547	30.297
Lowest " (January 6th)	...	...	...	...	...	28.582	28.213
Range	...	...	...	...	...	1.965	2.084
THERMOMETER, FAHRENHEIT.							
Highest Monthly Mean Temperature (August)	...	...	...	...	...	59.6	58.6
Lowest " (February)	...	...	...	...	...	37.8	35.8
Highest Reading of a Max. Therm. (July 10th)	...	...	...	...	...	77.8	81.1
Lowest Reading of a Min. Therm. (March 12th)	...	...	...	...	...	21.9	16.7
Range of Thermometer Readings	...	...	...	...	...	55.9	64.4
Mean of Highest Daily Readings	...	...	...	...	...	53.4	54.3
Mean of Lowest Daily Readings	...	...	...	...	...	42.4	41.1
Mean Daily Range	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	18.2
Deduced Mean Temperature (from Mean of Max. and Min.)	...	...	...	...	...	46.8	46.7
Mean Temperature from Dry Bulb	...	...	...	...	...	48.1	47.2
Adopted Mean Temperature of the Year	...	...	...	...	...	47.5	47.0
Mean Temperature of Evaporation	...	...	...	...	...	45.4	44.6
Mean Temperature of Dew Point	...	...	...	...	...	42.5	42.1
Mean elastic force of Vapour	...	...	...	...	inches	0.279	0.274
Mean weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of air	...	...	...	...	grains	3.2	3.2
Mean additional weight required for saturation	...	...	...	...	"	0.8	0.7
Mean degree of Humidity (saturation 100)	...	...	...	...	...	81	84
Mean weight of a cubic foot of air	...	...	...	...	grains	538.7	539.0
Mean amount of Cloud (0—10)	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.3
Total fall of Rain	...	...	...	...	inches	46.613	47.601
Greatest Monthly Rainfall (October)	...	...	...	...	"	7.909	7.634
Least " (February)	...	...	...	...	"	0.123	1.225
Greatest Rainfall in one day (September 2nd)	...	...	...	...	"	2.800	1.672
No. of days per Month on which .005 inch or more rain fell	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	17.2

SUMMARY OF WIND.

Prevailing direction	...	...	...	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days for each	...	...	...	34	75	25	7	39	55	103	28
Mean Velocity in miles per hour	...	...	...	5.6	8.2	8.1	5.8	13.4	12.4	9.6	8.0
Total No. of miles for each direction	...	...	...	4547	14762	4847	981	12497	16379	23704	5368
											Mean for the last 65 years.
Total No. of miles registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83082	84899.7
Greatest Monthly Total (January)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9385	9906.0
Least " (February)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4208	4892.1
Greatest recorded hourly velocity (January 15th)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	50.3
Prevailing Direction of Wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	W	W

* Introduced by kind permission.