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LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1934,

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

(Presented to the County Council, November 7th, 1935.)



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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1911

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Vice-Chairman :

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(* County Aldermen)

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Chairman of Committees

Mr. [Name]

Vice-Chairman

Mr. [Name]

County Engineer

County Surveyor

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Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]

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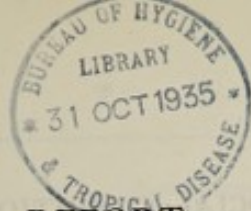
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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1934.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lancashire County Council.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the forty-sixth annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Administrative County of Lancaster for the year ended 31st December, 1934, which includes references to the action taken in the County for the maintenance, development and extension of public health work, and gives the vital and mortality statistics for the year.

Annual Reports.—The Ministry of Health Circular 1417, dated 25th October, 1934, directed that annual reports of District Medical Officers of Health for the year 1934 should be "ordinary" reports and not "survey" reports.

Information is required on matters specified in the Circular which are grouped under the following main headings:—

- 1.—Statistics and social conditions of the area;
- 2.—General provision of health services for the area;
- 3.—Sanitary circumstances of the area;
- 4.—Housing;
- 5.—Inspection and supervision of food; and
- 6.—Prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other diseases.

The Medical Officer of Health is required to report on alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place in his district during the year, and to report any conditions prejudicial to the health of his area, and, also, any special action taken during the year to arouse public interest in the prevention of ill-health.

To assist local Medical Officers of Health in the Administrative County in the preparation of their annual reports, and to ensure some measure of uniformity, a Summary Form containing all the requirements of the Ministry, and other items of public health interest, 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 1934, in the main, follows on lines similar to previous reports; it reviews, briefly, the progressive development and extension of the District and County public health services, and contains the usual vital statistics, records of notifications of infectious diseases, tabulations of sanitary work carried out, etc.

During the year, it may be said, steady progress has taken place in all sections of public health administration; a perusal of the district reports indicates that the work has been smoothly and efficiently carried out. The vital statistics—on the whole favourable—call for little comment; there are reductions in the general death-rate, tuberculosis death-rate, and infant mortality, the latter two being the lowest on record, but there is a fractional rise in the maternal mortality rate. The magnitude of the medical and public health services now administered by the County and District Authorities will be apparent on a perusal of this report.

Among the special features of the year's work may be mentioned the completion of the review of districts under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, the continued enquiry into the position of the County rural districts in regard to water supplies, the survey of the hospital accommodation in the County for the treatment of infectious diseases, and the special investigations in connection with the production and distribution of milk, preliminary to the establishment of a roll of accredited milk producers early in 1935.

As in previous years there has been close co-operation between the County and District health authorities and officials in the administration of the 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, 1934, was 1,038,490 statute acres.

Review of County Districts.—Under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council has carried out the first general review of districts. The alterations effected in the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 were shown in the County annual health reports for those years. Further alterations and adjustments were made during the year 1934 under the Lancashire (Central and Western Areas) Review Order, 1934, and the St. Helens Extension Act, 1934.

The alterations which became effective during 1934 are set out in the following statement :—

Date Act or Order became operative.	DISTRICT.	ALTERATIONS.			Former Area (Acres).	Area at 31/12/1934 (Acres).
			Area (Acres)	Pop'n.		
1934.						
April 1	Chorley (B)	+	651	159		
		+	16.75	—		
		+	9.80	—		
April 1	Croston	—	2,352	1,878	3,614	4,291.55
					2,352	—
April 1	Fulwood	+	1,267	1,480		
		+	6.50	—		
		+	22.35	—		
		—	143.60	335	2,116	3,268.25
April 1	Haslingden (B)	—	0.36	—	8,203	8,202.64
April 1	Leyland	+	118	4		
		—	38.02	8		
					3,725	3,804.98
April 1	Lytham St. Anne's (B)...	—	3.78	—	5,806	5,802.22
April 1	Poulton-le-Fylde ...	+	707	1,120		
		+	776	680		
		+	10.49	—	914	2,407.49
April 1	Rishton	—	107.60	24	2,986	2,878.40
April 1	Thornton Cleveleys ...	+	354	185	3,001	3,355
April 1	Walton-le-Dale	+	79.60	12		
		—	1.76	—	4,656	4,733.84
April 1	Withnell	+	444	104		
		+	34	—		
April 1	Blackburn R.D.	+	22	35	3,705	4,183
		+	0.36	—		
		—	70	15		
		—	67	—		
		—	328	70	19,915	19,472.36

Date Act or Order became operative.	DISTRICT.	ALTERATIONS.			Former Area (Acres).	Area at 31/12/1934 (Acres).
			Area (Acres).	Pop'n.		
1934. April 1	Chorley R.D.	+	2,352	1,878	39,989	41,107.23
		+	38.02	8		
		+	1.76	—		
		—	651	159		
		—	16.75	—		
		—	9.80	—		
		—	444	104		
		—	34	—		
		—	118	4		
April 1	Fylde R.D.	+	3.78	—	38,633	33,183.29
		—	707	1,120		
		—	776	680		
		—	10.49	—		
		—	354	185		
		—	712	203		
		—	480	44		
		—	2,100	4,306		
		—	200	—		
		—	21	—		
		—	43	—		
		—	50	—		
April 1	Preston R.D.	+	70	15		
		+	67	—		

Further alterations and adjustments became operative on the 1st April, 1935.

The following County districts have been abolished, under the Review, as separate local areas :—

Lathom and Burscough (1931).	Bury Rural (1933).
Little Crosby (1932).	Norden (1933).
Sefton Rural (1932).	Leigh Rural (1933).
Little Hulton (1933).	Croston (1934).
Barton-upon-Irwell Rural (1933).	

The Urban district of Swinton and Pendlebury was incorporated as a Municipal Borough on the 9th November, 1934.

NOTE.—In the preparation of the tables and statistics throughout this report the necessary adjustments have been made in accord with the alterations of districts under the County Review.

Population.—Census 1931, and Estimated, 1934.—The population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year 1934 was 1,807,090. This population relates to the County area *as constituted at the end of the year*.

The Registrar-General, taking into consideration the alteration of areas of County districts as set out on pages 8 to 10, has supplied the following population figures *for the purpose of calculating the birth and death rates for the year 1934* :—Administrative County, 1,809,597 ; urban districts, 1,579,593 ; rural districts, 230,004.

Since the Census, taken on the 26th–27th April, 1931, the Administrative County has sustained a nett loss of population of 15,863 by the transference of territory to Lancashire County Boroughs or to the adjoining County of Chester.

Table 2, pages 17 to 24, shows the Census 1931 enumeration of each County district, and the estimated population mid-year 1934.

The following table gives the area, population, persons per acre, and acres per person of the Administrative County *as constituted on the 31st December, 1934*, distributed between the non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts :—

	Area in Acres, 31/12/1934.	Population.		Persons per Acre.	Acres per Person.
		Census, 1931.	Estimate of Population, 1934.		
				Calculated on estimated population.	
Municipal Boroughs (22).....	106,777	709,103	707,790	6.62	0.15
Urban Districts (73).....	262,498	852,203	872,869	3.32	0.30
Rural Districts (15).....	669,215	217,904	226,431	0.33	2.95
Administrative County (110)	1,038,490	1,779,210	1,807,090	1.74	0.57

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.								
	Private Families and Dwellings.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons per Acre.	No. of Private Families.	Popula- tion in Private Families.	Struc- turally Separate Dwell- ings Occu- pied.	Rooms Occu- pied.	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	1795078	853108	941965	1.7	464595	1717163	448677	2090283	0.82

Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and the influence of environment or any conditions of employment prejudicial to health :—

OCCUPATION.—The following table shows the occupations by sex of persons aged 14 years and over at the date of the Census (1931):—

OCCUPATION.	Administrative County.	
	Males.	Females.
Fishermen	2,314	20
Agricultural occupations	39,481	3,060
Mining and Quarrying occupations	56,751	1,736
Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry products	982	255
Makers of Bricks, Pottery, and Glass	1,793	250
Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, &c.	3,330	260
Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals)	56,825	1,549
Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate	167	50
Electric Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians	7,975	1,364
Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments	520	33
Workers in Skins and Leather, and makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes)	2,032	738
Textile Workers	79,448	150,991
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	11,181	18,012
Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco	6,035	5,688
Workers in Wood and Furniture	17,932	447
Makers of and Workers in Paper and Cardboard, Bookbinders, &c.	2,406	2,411
Printers and Photographers	4,466	1,140
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slateworkers; Contractors	26,133	31
Painters and Decorators	7,638	389
Workers in other Materials	2,441	1,054
Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere enumerated)	2,100	171
Persons employed in Transport and Communication	48,010	1,940
Commercial, Finance, and Insurance occupations (excluding Clerks)	59,063	24,611
Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff, and Typists)	5,350	83
Professional occupations (excluding Clerical Staff)	14,088	15,087
Persons professionally engaged in Entertainments and Sport	3,156	556
Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, &c.)	13,644	54,093
Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists	31,808	17,913
Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers	14,975	7,428
Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants	9,034	48
Other and undefined workers	79,211	15,130
Retired or not gainfully occupied	59,526	434,300

Social Conditions.—Effect of unemployment, etc.—The evidence collected from the local reports, as to the effect of the prolonged unemployment and industrial depression varies considerably in character. Whilst it is difficult to make any accurate assessment, the main view appears to be that, generally, health has been well maintained notwithstanding the economic and social difficulties. Improved sanitary environment, abolition of slum areas, more opportunities for exercise in fresh air, and greater use of the health and social services now available, doubtless, have materially assisted in maintaining the present standard of health.

Influence of occupations on health.—From the district reports it does not appear that the conditions of occupation, in the main, have any serious prejudicial effect on health. In a few instances references are made to respiratory affections amongst mill workers; rheumatism, digestive disturbances, nystagmus, etc., amongst miners; silicosis in quarry workers, and eye-strain due to continued night work, more particularly in the silk industry.

Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate (local purposes).—The rateable value of the Administrative County area in 1934, according to the figures given in the summary forms supplied by the local medical officers of health, was £9,851,299, and a penny rate would produce £97,996.

VITAL STATISTICS.*

Summary of County Statistics, 1889-1934.—The following tabular statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1934 with the previous year, and with the forty-five years (1889-1933), 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	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
Mean of 5 years—										
1889-1893				30.67	19.21	(a) 1.38	—	—	—	159
1894-1898				28.76	17.35	1.21	—	—	—	159
1899-1903				26.81	16.31	1.00	(a) 0.60	—	—	155
1904-1908				24.94	14.66	0.88	0.68	—	—	136
1909-1913				22.57	13.91	0.84	0.82	(b) 4.95	—	120
1914-1918				18.53	14.96	0.98	1.03	5.10	—	105
1919-1923				19.15	12.92	0.75	1.12	4.88	—	87
1924-1928				15.43	12.36	0.63	1.29	5.59	—	77
1929-1933				13.65	12.82	0.56	1.45	5.20	4.93	70
Year										
1933... ..				12.89	13.09	0.55	1.48	5.40	5.12	68
1934... ..				13.34	†12.08	0.46	1.51	5.42	5.16	61
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—										
Mean of 5 years 1929-1933				-0.31	-0.74	-0.10	+0.06	+0.22	+0.23	-9
Previous Year				+0.45	-1.01	-0.09	+0.03	+0.02	+0.04	-7
				(a) Four years.		(b) Three years.				

(a) Four years.

(b) Three years.

* The death-rates given in this Report (except where otherwise stated), including the general death-rate, the tuberculosis and cancer rates, 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."

† For the year 1934 the Registrar-General has supplied "comparability factors" to be used in calculating County and District death-rates to make them comparable with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole. See page 15.

Live Births and Birth-rates.—The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1934, numbered 24,147, compared with 23,315 in the previous year—an increase of 832. In 1932 the live births numbered 24,329, or 182 more than in the year under report.

The sex of the children born alive in 1934 is shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts ...	10663	10477	21140
Rural Districts ...	1577	1430	3007
Administrative County	12240	11907	24147

The following table shows the County, urban, and rural live birth-rates for the year 1934, 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.										
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Urban Districts ...	16.62	15.99	15.66	14.59	14.64	14.08	14.07	13.90	13.50	12.92	13.38
Rural Districts ...	16.05	15.23	15.29	14.48	14.08	14.20	13.66	13.51	13.12	12.70	13.07
Administrative County	16.54	15.89	15.61	14.57	14.56	14.09	14.01	13.85	13.44	12.89	13.34
England and Wales	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8

The table on page 16 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 1934, calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population was 13.34, an increase of 0.45 per 1,000 on the rate for the previous year. The urban rate shows an increase of 0.46, and the rural rate 0.37.

Compared with the average birth-rate for the five years 1929-1933 the County rate in 1934 showed a fall of 0.31 per 1,000.

The birth-rate for the Administrative County is invariably below the rates for the whole of England and Wales, the 1934 figure for the County being 1.5 per 1,000 less than that of the country as a whole.

In the previous year (1933), for the first time in the history of the Administrative County—one of the war years excepted—the birth-rate was *below* the death-rate, but for the year under report (1934) it exceeded the death-rate by 1.26 per 1,000.

In 42 of the 110 County districts, the birth-rate in 1934 was lower than the death-rate.

The fall in the County birth-rate since 1920 is equal to 9.63 per 1,000 of the population, and represents a diminution in the number of births approximating 17,426 per annum, and compared with 1891, there has been a fall of 18.59 per 1,000, equivalent to 33,640 births per annum.

The decline in the excess of births over deaths in the Administrative County during recent years is shown in the following statement:—

Excess of births over deaths					
Year 1921	...	14,976	Year 1929	...	186
" 1922	...	8,632	" 1930	...	3,893
" 1923	...	8,853	" 1931	...	1,802
" 1924	...	7,166	" 1932	...	2,072
" 1925	...	5,781	" 1933	...	(Deaths exceeded births by 367)
" 1926	...	6,491	" 1934	...	2,281
" 1927	...	3,347			
" 1928	...	4,803			

The highest district birth-rates in 1934 were:—Widnes (B) 20.4, Huyton-with-Roby 19.8, Litherland 19.5, Fleetwood (B) 19.3, Ince-in-Makerfield 18.0, Clayton-le-Moors 17.5, Aspull 17.3, Abram 17.2, Kirkham 17.1, Urmston 17.0, Haydock 16.9, Lunesdale (R) 16.8, Orrell 16.3, Newton-in-Makerfield 16.1, and Skelmersdale 16.0.

The lowest birth-rates were:—Grange-over-Sands 5.9, Oswaldtwistle 8.8, Lytham Saint Anne's (B) 8.9, Nelson (B) 9.2, Haslingden (B), Tottington and Trawden each 9.3, and Clitheroe (R), 9.6.

The number of births in each borough, urban and rural district, and the local birth-rates are given in Table 2, pages 17 to 24.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—The births of illegitimate children registered in 1934 numbered 795, or 3 fewer than in 1933. The percentage to total live births was 3.29, as compared with 3.42 last year, and an average of 3.60 for the five years 1929-1933.

STILLBIRTHS.—There were 1,231 stillbirths registered in the Administrative County in 1934, representing 48 per 1,000 total births and a rate of 0.68 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 1934, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 21,866, compared with 23,682 in the year 1933—a decrease of 1,816.

The sex distribution of the persons dying in 1934 is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts	9,594	9,706	19,300
Rural Districts	1,233	1,333	2,566
Administrative County	10,827	11,039	21,866

	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.
1934	1473	253	350	554	668	981	1222	2188	4037	5701	4439	21866
1933	1607	329	368	553	824	1028	1410	2387	4162	5870	4944	23682

Table 1, here inserted, is a classified statement of the causes of death in 1934, distributed in age groups and distinguishing the sexes, for the aggregate urban and rural districts.

*†**COUNTY DEATH-RATES.**—The 21,866 deaths which occurred in the Administrative County in the year 1934 gave a crude or uncorrected death-rate of 12.08 per 1,000 of the estimated population—12.21 in the aggregate urban districts and 11.15 in the rural districts. Reference is made on page 15 to an "adjusted" death-rate by the use of a "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar-General.

The County death-rate since 1925 has shown yearly an alternate rise and fall as will be seen in the table on page 15 the rate for 1934 being 1.01 per 1,000 lower than that of 1933. The reduction in the urban rate equalled 1.03 per 1,000 and 0.94 in the rural districts. As compared with the average of the five years 1929-1933 the county rate for 1934 shows a fall of 0.74.

Comparative rates for nine quinquennial periods are given in the table on page 13, and the table on page 16 shows the rate for each individual year since 1889.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1934 was 11.8 per 1,000 or 0.2 below the County average.

*† See notes on page 13.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Col.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY. TOTAL DEATHS.	SEX.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.												AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.												
						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—	Col.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	21866	M. F.	9594 9706	723 671	121 108	174 148	255 264	287 311	412 454	552 540	1053 926	1950 1664	2493 2526	1594 2194	1333	106 73	10 14	16 12	28 37	33 37	54 61	50 80	95 114	237 186	324 358	280 371	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	1	7		M. F.	3 2	...	...	...	...	2 2	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	1
Measles	...	2	123		M. F.	67 43	14 7	24 14	21 14	7 8	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	2 1	1 2	2 3	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2
Scarlet fever	...	3	42		M. F.	15 22	...	2 2	5 7	6 10	1 1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	...	...	1 ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	...	4	57		M. F.	25 29	12 10	8 8	4 4	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	5	160		M. F.	68 82	...	1 2	18 26	43 50	2 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	5 5	...	...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infusoria	...	6	269		M. F.	116 119	...	...	2 2	1 ...	9 4	7 5	15 10	14 6	35 9	27 21	5 40	16 17	...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica	...	7	57		M. F.	23 27	...	...	1 ...	2 3	4 3	5 4	2 4	7 4	7 2	1 ...	...	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	8	44		M. F.	26 14	4 ...	1 2	4 3	7 3	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	9	848		M. F.	446 333	1 ...	...	2 2	3 ...	52 90	87 50	106 23	77 24	25 10	3 2	...	33 36	...	1 ...	...	...	2 ...	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	...	10	231		M. F.	93 107	8 ...	4 6	11 16	19 23	8 30	14 8	11 8	7 2	2 6	9 3	...	16 15	1 ...	2 1	...	2 ...	3 3	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	11	30		M. F.	17 12	4 1	...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	5 2	4 ...	1 ...	...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	12	58		M. F.	40 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	12 2	8 ...	5 ...	...	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	...	13	2746		M. F.	1116 1314	1 ...	...	2 1	1 2	3 ...	14 27	40 108	141 236	374 363	395 380	145 194	128 178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	...	14	360		M. F.	101 214	...	...	...	...	4 3	6 ...	9 ...	32 17	36 74	30 77	...	19 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	...	15	1400		M. F.	535 698	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	7 15	45 60	130 163	225 259	123 194	68 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart disease	...	16	5052		M. F.	2153 2293	...	...	16 ...	21 32	54 64	74 64	79 ...	203 109	512 402	895 707	508 713	294 312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurysm	...	17	32		M. F.	21 8	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	4 ...	6 ...	8 ...	2 ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	...	18	1172		M. F.	531 614	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	3 ...	25 104	174 76	212 204	177 206	71 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	19	810		M. F.	381 372	25 13	4 ...	4 ...	1 ...	3 2	5 ...	12 10	46 16	62 62	110 123	109 132	40 47	5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	20	1223		M. F.	665 446	88 63	40 43	22 26	28 17	23 20	43 25	75 26	105 71	117 68	83 77	40 24	72 70	7 11	5 2	2 2	2 2	4 2	9 6	8 4	17 11	5 3	...	...	...
Other respiratory diseases	...	21	196		M. F.	94 69	1 ...	4 ...	...	...	5 ...	7 ...	11 6	17 4	21 22	13 13	15 10	18...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peptic ulcer	...	22	197		M. F.	133 41	...	...	...	...	2 ...	10 ...	23 7	36 10	33 10	19 7	...	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, etc.	...	23	182		M. F.	84 89	49 44	6 1	6 2	1 1	3 2	3 ...	5 ...	4 7	4 3	2 8	...	12 4	5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	24	139		M. F.	62 45	1 ...	...	1 2	12 7	7 6	8 ...	9 ...	8 ...	10 7	4 3	4 ...	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	25	40		M. F.	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	4 3	15 3	3 2	1 ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	26	157		M. F.	37 99	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	5 14	14 26	19 32	4 17	7...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other digestive diseases	...	27	475		M. F.	181 222	13 4	9 3	12 7	7 6	12 ...	14 ...	22 22	37 31	37 46	38 28	29 ...	43...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	28	728		M. F.	326 316	...	1 ...	2 3	7 10	13 9	15 11	31 26	47 56	78 66	89 91	43 33	42...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal sepsis	...	29	56		F.	48	...	...	...	...	8	34	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes	...	30	75		F.	63	...	...	...	...	12	28	21	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	31	923		M. F.	442 363	436 386	1 2	2 ...	2 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	72 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	...	32	973		M. F.	358 499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	33	262		M. F.	164 78	...	...	...	...	12 7	21 13	33 16	44 11	20 5	11...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other violence	...	34	781		M. F.	409 264	12 13	10 4	20 17	23 23	51 14	61 23	50 ...	56 ...	50 30	24 ...	42 ...	70 29	5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Other defined diseases	...	35	1854		M. F.	808 811	52 37	10 13	19 13	50 50	46 47	55 53	91 ...	106 141	156 181	80 ...	98...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	...	36	86		M. F.	40 38	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	6 ...	9 2	16 ...	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes—Poliomyelitis, 5 deaths. Polio-encephalitis, 2 deaths.

TABLE 1. DATA ON DEATH ATTACHMENT TO RISK OF DEATH

Risk Factor	Number of Deaths				Percentage of Deaths			
	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989
Age								
15-24	10	15	20	25	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5
25-34	20	30	40	50	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
35-44	30	45	60	75	3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5
45-54	40	60	80	100	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0
55-64	50	75	100	125	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5
65-74	60	90	120	150	6.0	9.0	12.0	15.0
75-84	70	105	140	175	7.0	10.5	14.0	17.5
85-94	80	120	160	200	8.0	12.0	16.0	20.0
95-104	90	135	180	225	9.0	13.5	18.0	22.5
105-114	100	150	200	250	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
115-124	110	165	220	275	11.0	16.5	22.0	27.5
125-134	120	180	240	300	12.0	18.0	24.0	30.0
135-144	130	195	260	325	13.0	19.5	26.0	32.5
145-154	140	210	280	350	14.0	21.0	28.0	35.0
155-164	150	225	300	375	15.0	22.5	30.0	37.5
165-174	160	240	320	400	16.0	24.0	32.0	40.0
175-184	170	255	340	425	17.0	25.5	34.0	42.5
185-194	180	270	360	450	18.0	27.0	36.0	45.0
195-204	190	285	380	475	19.0	28.5	38.0	47.5
205-214	200	300	400	500	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0
215-224	210	315	420	525	21.0	31.5	42.0	52.5
225-234	220	330	440	550	22.0	33.0	44.0	55.0
235-244	230	345	460	575	23.0	34.5	46.0	57.5
245-254	240	360	480	600	24.0	36.0	48.0	60.0
255-264	250	375	500	625	25.0	37.5	50.0	62.5
265-274	260	390	520	650	26.0	39.0	52.0	65.0
275-284	270	405	540	675	27.0	40.5	54.0	67.5
285-294	280	420	560	700	28.0	42.0	56.0	70.0
295-304	290	435	580	725	29.0	43.5	58.0	72.5
305-314	300	450	600	750	30.0	45.0	60.0	75.0
315-324	310	465	620	775	31.0	46.5	62.0	77.5
325-334	320	480	640	800	32.0	48.0	64.0	80.0
335-344	330	495	660	825	33.0	49.5	66.0	82.5
345-354	340	510	680	850	34.0	51.0	68.0	85.0
355-364	350	525	700	875	35.0	52.5	70.0	87.5
365-374	360	540	720	900	36.0	54.0	72.0	90.0
375-384	370	555	740	925	37.0	55.5	74.0	92.5
385-394	380	570	760	950	38.0	57.0	76.0	95.0
395-404	390	585	780	975	39.0	58.5	78.0	97.5
405-414	400	600	800	1000	40.0	60.0	80.0	100.0
415-424	410	615	820	1025	41.0	61.5	82.0	102.5
425-434	420	630	840	1050	42.0	63.0	84.0	105.0
435-444	430	645	860	1075	43.0	64.5	86.0	107.5
445-454	440	660	880	1100	44.0	66.0	88.0	110.0
455-464	450	675	900	1125	45.0	67.5	90.0	112.5
465-474	460	690	920	1150	46.0	69.0	92.0	115.0
475-484	470	705	940	1175	47.0	70.5	94.0	117.5
485-494	480	720	960	1200	48.0	72.0	96.0	120.0
495-504	490	735	980	1225	49.0	73.5	98.0	122.5
505-514	500	750	1000	1250	50.0	75.0	100.0	125.0
515-524	510	765	1020	1275	51.0	76.5	102.0	127.5
525-534	520	780	1040	1300	52.0	78.0	104.0	130.0
535-544	530	795	1060	1325	53.0	79.5	106.0	132.5
545-554	540	810	1080	1350	54.0	81.0	108.0	135.0
555-564	550	825	1100	1375	55.0	82.5	110.0	137.5
565-574	560	840	1120	1400	56.0	84.0	112.0	140.0
575-584	570	855	1140	1425	57.0	85.5	114.0	142.5
585-594	580	870	1160	1450	58.0	87.0	116.0	145.0
595-604	590	885	1180	1475	59.0	88.5	118.0	147.5
605-614	600	900	1200	1500	60.0	90.0	120.0	150.0
615-624	610	915	1220	1525	61.0	91.5	122.0	152.5
625-634	620	930	1240	1550	62.0	93.0	124.0	155.0
635-644	630	945	1260	1575	63.0	94.5	126.0	157.5
645-654	640	960	1280	1600	64.0	96.0	128.0	160.0
655-664	650	975	1300	1625	65.0	97.5	130.0	162.5
665-674	660	990	1320	1650	66.0	99.0	132.0	165.0
675-684	670	1005	1340	1675	67.0	100.5	134.0	167.5
685-694	680	1020	1360	1700	68.0	102.0	136.0	170.0
695-704	690	1035	1380	1725	69.0	103.5	138.0	172.5
705-714	700	1050	1400	1750	70.0	105.0	140.0	175.0
715-724	710	1065	1420	1775	71.0	106.5	142.0	177.5
725-734	720	1080	1440	1800	72.0	108.0	144.0	180.0
735-744	730	1095	1460	1825	73.0	109.5	146.0	182.5
745-754	740	1110	1480	1850	74.0	111.0	148.0	185.0
755-764	750	1125	1500	1875	75.0	112.5	150.0	187.5
765-774	760	1140	1520	1900	76.0	114.0	152.0	190.0
775-784	770	1155	1540	1925	77.0	115.5	154.0	192.5
785-794	780	1170	1560	1950	78.0	117.0	156.0	195.0
795-804	790	1185	1580	1975	79.0	118.5	158.0	197.5
805-814	800	1200	1600	2000	80.0	120.0	160.0	200.0
815-824	810	1215	1620	2025	81.0	121.5	162.0	202.5
825-834	820	1230	1640	2050	82.0	123.0	164.0	205.0
835-844	830	1245	1660	2075	83.0	124.5	166.0	207.5
845-854	840	1260	1680	2100	84.0	126.0	168.0	210.0
855-864	850	1275	1700	2125	85.0	127.5	170.0	212.5
865-874	860	1290	1720	2150	86.0	129.0	172.0	215.0
875-884	870	1305	1740	2175	87.0	130.5	174.0	217.5
885-894	880	1320	1760	2200	88.0	132.0	176.0	220.0
895-904	890	1335	1780	2225	89.0	133.5	178.0	222.5
905-914	900	1350	1800	2250	90.0	135.0	180.0	225.0
915-924	910	1365	1820	2275	91.0	136.5	182.0	227.5
925-934	920	1380	1840	2300	92.0	138.0	184.0	230.0
935-944	930	1395	1860	2325	93.0	139.5	186.0	232.5
945-954	940	1410	1880	2350	94.0	141.0	188.0	235.0
955-964	950	1425	1900	2375	95.0	142.5	190.0	237.5
965-974	960	1440	1920	2400	96.0	144.0	192.0	240.0
975-984	970	1455	1940	2425	97.0	145.5	194.0	242.5
985-994	980	1470	1960	2450	98.0	147.0	196.0	245.0
995-1004	990	1485	1980	2475	99.0	148.5	198.0	247.5
1005-1014	1000	1500	2000	2500	100.0	150.0	200.0	250.0

In making comparisons of death-rates with preceding years, apart from conditions contributory to the rate which fluctuate from year to year, an important factor to be borne in mind is the increasing ageing of the population. The rapid increase in this section of the population is one of the marked features of present-day vital statistics. The Registrar-General reports that persons over 70 years of age were 297 per 10,000 total population in 1911, 344 in 1921, 426 in 1931 and were estimated at 434 per 10,000 in 1932.

The table below gives the death-rates of the County from 1924 to 1934, distinguishing the urban and rural rates, and also gives the rates for England and Wales :—

	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.										
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Urban Districts...	12.66	12.79	12.21	12.86	12.08	14.32	12.10	13.05	12.50	13.26	12.21
Rural Districts ...	11.77	11.86	10.69	11.94	10.95	12.12	10.56	11.73	11.09	12.09	11.15
Administrative County	12.53	12.66	11.99	12.72	11.91	14.00	11.87	12.86	12.29	13.09	12.08
England & Wales	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8

"Adjusted" death-rate.—Use of "comparability factor."—The Registrar-General in Memo. 5, 1935, has supplied with his 1934 statistics, "factors" by which the crude death-rate of an individual area or County should be multiplied in order to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the County as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The factor differs in application from the standardizing factors supplied in respect of earlier periods.

Populations of districts or areas are not similarly constituted and their crude death-rates fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions. In order to isolate the mortality factor it is first necessary to identify and remove the population variable.

For the present purpose the average mortality rates experienced in England and Wales during the three years 1930-2 divided into 11 sex-age groups have been adopted as the standard and have been applied to the corresponding sex-age groups in the 1931 Census population of every borough, urban district and rural district in the country.

The adjusted factors now supplied, and shown as regards each County district on pages 217 to 239, represent the ratio of the resulting death-rates for the national 1931 Census population to the similarly obtained hypothetical death-rates for each district.

The "factor" for the Administrative County is 1.06, for the aggregate urban districts 1.07, and for the rural districts 0.99.

The effect of the use of these factors on the 1934 rates is shown below :—

	Administrative County			Urban districts			Rural districts		
	Per 1,000 of estimated population.			Per 1,000 of estimated population.			Per 1,000 of estimated population.		
Crude rates	12.08	...	12.21	...	11.15	...
Adjusted rates	12.80	...	13.06	...	11.03	...

The County districts producing the highest crude death-rates in the year 1934 are given below compared with their adjusted rates :—

	Crude rate	Adjusted rate		Crude rate	Adjusted rate
Grange-over-Sands ...	19.6	13.3	Clayton-le-Moors ...	14.4	15.8
Wardle ...	17.2	13.0	Thornton Cleveleys ...	14.4	13.5
Morecambe & Heysham(B)	16.2	12.1	Dalton-in-Furness ...	14.3	13.5
Ulverston ...	15.4	13.7	Lancaster (B) ...	14.3	11.1
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	14.8	11.8	Heywood (B) ...	14.1	15.2
Mossley (B) ...	14.7	15.8	Tottington ...	14.1	14.3
Whitworth ...	14.7	15.5	Milnrow ...	14.0	14.1

The lowest crude death-rates in 1934 were :—

	Crude rate	Adjusted rate		Crude rate	Adjusted rate
Clitheroe (R) ...	7.9	10.1	Warrington (R) ...	9.3	9.4
Haydock ...	8.8	10.9	Prestwich ...	9.4	9.7
Great Crosby ...	8.9	9.3	Orrell ...	9.7	11.1
Carnforth ...	9.0	8.4	Standish-with-Langtree ...	9.9	11.8
Audenshaw ...	9.2	10.0	Whiston (R) ...	9.9	9.6
Preston (R) ...	9.2	8.9			

Details of the deaths in the various sanitary areas, classified under certain headings are given in Tables 2 and 3, pages 17 to 29, and the mortality rates of each district in 1934 are compared on pages 217 to 239 with the year 1933, and with the averages of the preceding five years.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

COUNTY BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR YEARS 1889-1934.

YEAR.	LIVE BIRTH-RATE.			CRUDE 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	160	161	125
1890	29.8	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	126
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
1933	12.89	12.92	12.70	13.09	13.26	12.69	68	70	61
1934	13.34	13.38	13.07	12.08	12.21	11.15	61	61	59
Average 5 years, 1930-1934	13.50	13.55	13.21	12.43	12.62	11.32	66	67	61

TABLE 2—AREA, POPULATION, &c., IN EACH DISTRICT, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1934.
(NOTE.—For Causes of Death, see Table 3, p. 25.)

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.								
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Number Registered.				Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.						
				Number Registered.				Number Registered.				Total No. of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.										
				M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Births.	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Still- births.	M.	F.	Total No. of Deaths.	Crude rate	*Adjusted rate		M.		F.	Both Sexes.	Total Leg. & illeg.	Leg. Illeg. Total.		
Abram	...	6,660	6,670	L. 55 I. 4	56	111 4	115	17.2	L. 2 I. —	—	2	17	53	32	85	12.7	15.6	L. 7 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	
Accrington (B)	...	42,991	41,470	L. 206 I. 8	224	430 15	445	10.7	L. 9 I. 2	14	23	55	260	282	542	13.0	13.0	L. 11 I. —	2.24	2.12	—	—	—	—	—	0.24
Adlington	...	4,180	4,162	L. 28 I. —	26	54 2	56	13.4	L. 1 I. —	2	3	50	25	28	53	12.7	14.0	L. 1 I. —	17.85	16.94	—	—	—	—	—	0.24
Ashdon-in-Makerfield	...	20,546	20,660	L. 154 I. 3	143	297	302	15.0	L. 8 I. 1	9	17	65	127	89	216	10.7	12.7	L. 10 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	...	51,573	50,180	L. 315 I. 15	299	614 31	645	12.8	L. 10 I. —	14	24	37	243	202	445	12.8	13.5	L. 26 I. 1	7.75	7.46	—	—	—	—	—	0.57
Aspull	...	7,193	6,860	L. 67 I. 1	50	117 2	119	17.3	L. 2 I. —	1	3	24	47	41	88	12.8	15.4	L. 8 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.58
Atherton	...	19,969	20,410	L. 134 I. 4	135	269 7	296	14.5	L. 11 I. —	9	20	63	112	104	216	10.5	11.9	L. 9 I. —	3.37	3.16	—	—	—	—	—	0.24
Audenshaw	...	8,461	9,690	L. 50 I. 2	67	117	119	12.2	L. 1 I. —	1	2	24	53	37	90	9.2	10.0	L. 5 I. —	8.40	8.19	—	—	—	—	—	0.41
Bacup (B)	...	20,590	20,180	L. 146 I. 4	152	298 8	306	15.1	L. 7 I. 1	5	12	46	116	119	265	13.1	14.1	L. 8 I. —	9.80	9.34	—	—	—	—	—	0.40
Barrowford	...	5,299	5,133	L. 28 I. —	40	68	68	13.2	L. 1 I. —	—	1	14	37	23	70	12.6	13.4	L. 2 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19
Billinge and Winstanley	...	5,111	5,174	L. 29 I. 1	20	69	70	13.5	L. 2 I. —	4	6	78	32	30	62	11.9	12.0	L. 2 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19
Blackrod	...	3,599	3,498	L. 14 I. 1	27	41	42	12.0	L. 3 I. —	2	5	106	19	28	47	13.4	14.0	L. 1 I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28
Brierfield	...	7,696	7,942	L. 41 I. 1	40	81 2	84	11.1	L. 2 I. —	1	3	34	37	33	90	11.9	12.6	L. 2 I. —	11.40	11.40	—	—	—	—	—	0.79
Canderton	...	3,192	3,196	L. 15 I. —	18	32	33	10.3	L. — I. —	—	—	—	13	10	29	9.0	8.4	L. — I. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claughton	...	27,450	27,420	L. 168 I. 1	153	321 6	357	12.0	L. 8 I. 2	8	16	20	159	188	347	12.6	15.1	L. 9 I. 1	5.40	5.21	—	—	—	—	—	0.61
Cooley (B)	...	20,796	20,390	L. 214 I. 9	192	406 13	419	13.8	L. 17 I. —	11	28	64	165	197	362	11.9	13.3	L. 11 I. —	4.77	4.46	—	—	—	—	—	0.42
Church	...	6,187	5,918	L. 35 I. 1	51	86 2	88	14.8	L. 2 I. —	—	2	22	39	38	77	12.0	14.1	L. 5 I. —	22.22	22.22	—	—	—	—	—	0.84

L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.

*The adjusted death rates are based on "comparability factors" supplied by the Registrar-General. For explanation, see page 15, and for the district "factors," see pages 217 to 229.

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.					DEATHS.					INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popul'n.			
			LIVE BIRTHS.			Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	STILLBIRTHS.		Number Registered.		Deaths of Infants under One Year.			Per 1,000 Live Births.		Per 1,000 Live Births.							
	Number Registered.			Number Registered.			Total No. of Deaths.	Crude rate.	*Adjusted rate.	Total Leg. & Illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Leg. Illeg. Total.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Live Births.									
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Still- Births.	M.										F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.				
Clayton-le-Moors ...	1,060	7,909	66 L. 1.	2 1	129 5	17.5	1 L. 1.	2 1	54	56	110	14.4	18.8	4 L. 1.	3 —	7 —	53	—	52	—	0.13		
Clietheroe (B) ...	2,386	12,008	76 L. 1.	55 2	131 4	11.5	1 L. 1.	3 —	67	58	125	10.6	10.6	3 L. 1.	1 —	4 —	30	—	29	—	0.34		
Cobue (B) ...	5,962	23,791	144 L. 1.	115 10	259 17	11.9	9 L. 1.	6 —	169	161	321	13.8	14.6	14 L. 1.	6 1	20 1	77	88	76	10.86	10.30	0.77	
Crompton ...	2,865	14,764	81 L. 1.	68 5	149 10	11.1	3 L. 1.	2 1	91	85	176	12.3	14.1	6 L. 1.	3 2	9 —	12	60	76	18.86	18.97	0.49	
Dalton-in-Furness ...	7,994	10,329	68 L. 1.	43 4	121 8	13.6	5 L. 1.	2 1	68	78	146	14.3	13.5	6 L. 1.	6 —	12 —	91	—	86	7.19	6.30	0.09	
Darwen (B) ...	5,919	26,012	173 L. 1.	194 5	367 10	11.0	14 L. 1.	14 1	219	243	462	13.5	13.7	9 L. 1.	6 2	15 —	17	40	200	45	18.56	17.19	0.40
Denton ...	2,582	17,884	91 L. 1.	96 3	187 5	10.5	8 L. 1.	2 1	100	105	205	11.2	11.5	6 L. 1.	7 —	13 —	69	—	67	5.20	4.92	0.40	
Droylsden ...	1,010	13,274	95 L. 1.	101 4	196 6	12.4	10 L. 1.	7 1	87	91	178	11.0	12.4	2 L. 1.	5 —	7 —	35	—	34	—	0.61		
Eccles (B) ...	2,417	44,416	258 L. 1.	239 7	497 17	11.8	15 L. 1.	9 1	256	232	488	11.2	12.0	13 L. 1.	12 1	26 2	52	117	54	7.78	7.40	0.55	
Falsworth ...	1,072	15,726	98 L. 1.	108 2	206 4	12.8	5 L. 1.	3 —	88	97	185	11.3	13.6	5 L. 1.	3 —	8 —	38	—	38	—	1.03		
Farnworth ...	1,594	28,717	198 L. 1.	163 7	363 10	13.2	10 L. 1.	6 2	157	170	327	11.5	12.4	14 L. 1.	12 1	26 1	27	71	100	72	2.68	2.55	0.33
Fleetwood (B) ...	2,565	23,001	206 L. 1.	227 9	433 16	19.3	12 L. 1.	8 —	152	115	267	11.2	13.5	20 L. 1.	8 —	28 —	63	—	61	4.35	4.16	0.84	
Formby ...	5,613	7,965	54 L. 1.	41 1	95 2	11.2	4 L. 1.	1 —	59	38	88	10.2	9.5	3 L. 1.	1 —	4 —	42	—	41	—	0.35		
Fulwood ...	3,268	7,387	40 L. 1.	46 3	86 7	10.3	3 L. 1.	2 —	44	76	120	13.3	11.5	1 L. 1.	1 —	1 —	11	—	10	21.50	20.40	0.22	
Goldbourne ...	7,548	7,321	103 L. 1.	88 1	191 5	13.9	9 L. 1.	4 —	92	70	162	11.5	13.1	9 L. 1.	4 1	13 2	15	68	400	76	5.10	4.78	0.42
Grange-over-Sands ...	1,883	2,648	9 L. 1.	5 —	14 —	5.9	— L. 1.	— —	21	25	46	19.6	13.3	— L. 1.	— —	— —	—	—	—	—	71.42	71.42	1.70

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.						DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respy- ratory System. Deaths Rate per 1,000 popul'n.								
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number Registered.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.																
				Number Registered.			Number Registered.					Rate per 1,000 Live Births.																
				M.	F.	Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.	Total No. of Still- births.			M.	F.	Both Sexes & Illeg.	Total.													
Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Live Births.	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Total Births.	M.	F.	Total No. of Deaths.	Crude Rate.	*Adjusted Rate.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	Leg. Illeg.	Total.	Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.						
Great Crosby	18,285	23,310	123	129	252	963	11.2	1.4	7	11	18	2	10	105	103	208	8.9	9.3	1.8	2	10	38	7.69	7.32	0.47			
Great Harwood	12,789	12,000	61	67	128	152	11.0	1.1	3	4	5	8	13	80	75	155	12.9	13.8	1.4	2	6	45	7.57	6.89	0.41			
Haslingden (B)	16,639	16,060	62	79	141	150	9.3	1.3	6	9	3	7	10	103	120	223	13.8	13.8	1.8	4	12	85	—	—	0.24			
Haydock	10,350	10,420	95	81	176	177	16.9	1.1	—	1	7	5	12	58	34	92	8.8	10.9	1.6	4	10	56	5.64	5.29	0.28			
Heywood (B)	25,968	26,140	171	165	336	315	13.6	1.1	8	19	9	17	26	195	175	370	14.1	13.2	1.9	14	23	68	108	70	8.45	7.87	0.53	
Hindley	21,632	21,600	133	152	285	292	12.9	1.5	3	8	11	9	20	149	114	263	12.4	14.5	1.5	6	21	73	—	—	—	—	0.94	
Horwich	15,680	15,200	92	84	176	178	11.7	1.1	1	2	1	4	5	97	94	191	12.5	13.5	1.7	4	11	62	—	—	5.46	5.46	0.32	
Huyton-with-Roby	5,199	8,077	79	76	155	160	19.8	1.3	2	5	2	1	3	49	43	92	11.3	12.0	1.3	3	6	38	200	43	—	—	0.86	
Ince-in-Makerfield	21,761	22,110	197	196	393	400	18.0	1.2	4	7	9	10	19	129	117	256	11.5	14.3	1.9	11	20	82	76	235	82	10.00	9.54	0.67
Irlam	12,901	13,120	101	97	198	199	15.1	1.1	1	1	2	1	4	82	55	137	10.4	13.7	1.7	7	12	95	—	—	5.02	4.90	0.60	
Kearsley	9,737	11,100	69	65	134	137	12.3	1.1	2	3	2	7	9	57	83	140	12.6	13.8	1.3	5	8	59	—	—	—	—	0.45	
Kirkham	4,031	4,085	31	30	67	70	17.1	1.1	2	3	2	2	4	24	29	53	12.9	13.2	1.4	1	5	74	333	85	—	—	0.48	
Lancaster (B)	43,383	43,380	337	302	639	676	14.8	1.1	18	19	24	16	40	262	251	513	11.5	11.1	1.4	15	29	31	45	54	45	4.43	4.18	0.28
Lees	4,728	4,517	23	27	50	53	11.7	1.1	2	3	2	2	5	32	23	55	12.1	12.9	1.3	2	3	60	—	—	18.86	16.04	0.22	
Leigh (B)	45,317	45,420	289	334	623	636	14.0	1.1	6	13	18	21	29	282	247	529	11.6	13.8	1.2	14	27	38	59	76	59	1.57	1.47	0.44
Leyland	10,571	10,920	85	72	158	160	14.6	1.1	1	2	2	7	10	75	76	151	13.8	15.5	1.7	7	14	15	88	300	93	—	—	0.36

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popula- tion.									
	Area in Statute Acres.	Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Live Births.		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.								
				Number Registered.			Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popula- tion.	Number Registered.			Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.														
				M.	F.	Total No. of Live Births.		M.	F.	Both Sexes.		Total No. of Still- Births.	M.	F.	Total No. of Deaths.				Crude Rate.	*Adjusted Rate.						
																					Deaths of Infants under One Year.					
Litherland ...	837	15,959	16,790	174	146	320	19.5	6	3	9	10	29	95	183	10.8	13.3	19	59	—	57	3.03	2.94	1.13			
Littleborough ...	7,855	12,028	11,740	52	66	118	10.5	1	3	4	4	31	81	162	13.7	14.5	7	14	15	118	106	129	—	0.25		
Little Lever ...	808	4,944	4,890	28	36	64	13.2	1	1	2	2	29	29	66	13.4	15.2	3	5	5	78	—	76	—	1.02		
Longridge ...	3,285	4,158	4,075	29	29	58	12.5	1	1	2	2	37	27	52	12.7	13.2	1	2	2	40	—	39	—	0.73		
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	5,802	25,764	25,010	111	103	214	8.9	5	3	8	9	38	169	202	14.8	11.8	2	5	7	32	169	35	4.46	4.29	0.43	
Middleton (B) ...	5,169	28,188	28,880	125	187	312	13.7	9	4	13	16	38	179	185	12.6	13.4	13	8	21	53	—	53	7.57	7.28	0.38	
Milnrow ...	5,194	8,623	8,446	55	51	106	13.3	3	1	4	5	42	51	68	14.0	14.1	3	2	5	47	—	44	—	0.47	—	
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	3,769	24,542	27,130	125	126	251	10.5	10	7	17	17	56	206	235	16.2	12.1	9	6	15	16	57	47	56	—	0.55	
Mossley (B) ...	3,624	12,042	11,600	59	61	120	11.2	1	2	3	3	22	75	96	14.7	15.8	2	5	8	9	66	100	69	15.58	15.03	0.08
Nelson (B) ...	3,465	28,304	27,560	175	149	324	9.2	12	13	25	25	67	229	247	12.7	13.5	12	7	19	20	58	47	57	8.49	8.10	0.53
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	3,105	20,152	20,570	166	158	324	16.1	5	4	9	11	31	121	137	12.5	14.0	14	9	23	25	70	222	75	6.00	5.81	0.43
Ormskirk ...	15,608	17,118	17,670	101	106	207	12.1	8	2	10	11	48	103	98	11.3	10.9	6	8	14	16	67	255	74	—	0.39	—
Orrell ...	1,617	6,949	7,359	64	54	118	16.3	1	2	3	4	32	41	31	9.7	11.1	1	2	3	3	25	—	25	8.33	8.00	—
Oswaldtwistle ...	4,885	14,218	13,580	56	56	112	8.8	2	4	7	8	62	89	169	12.4	13.1	6	4	10	10	89	—	83	—	0.29	—
Padham ...	970	11,623	11,200	58	65	123	11.1	8	2	10	10	73	71	86	12.8	14.0	4	1	5	5	40	—	39	—	0.61	—

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.								
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				Deaths of Infants under One Year.				Per 1,000 Live Births.	Per 1,000 Total Births.		Per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.							
				Number Registered.				Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Number Registered.				Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.												
				M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Live Births.		M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Still- births.		Crude rate.	*Adjusted rate.					M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total Leg. & Illeg. Births.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Log. Illeg. Total.	
Pooleton-le-Fylde ...	2,408	2,366	5,480	16 2	54 4	11.7	1 1	—	—	1 1	16	24	42	66	13.3	11.9	1 1	2 2	3 3	55	—	51	—	—	0.40	
Prestall ...	3,377	2,045	2,692	13 1	14 1	12.9	1 1	1 1	2 2	68	31	16	27	12.9	11.5	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ...	875	9,399	11,460	77 6	84 10	14.9	1 6	3 9	9 9	50	65	57	122	10.6	12.2	1 4	4 8	8 8	49	—	46	17.54	16.66	0.08		
Preston ...	2,420	23,881	27,180	156 2	154 8	11.7	1 8	8 16	17 17	50	118	139	257	9.4	9.7	1 9	10 19	20 61	100	62	3.12	2.96	2.64	0.48		
Radcliffe ...	4,903	24,675	26,980	177 6	174 11	13.4	1 8	8 16	16 16	42	153	171	324	12.0	13.3	1 8	4 12	14 34	181	38	2.76	2.64	2.64	0.48		
Ramsford ...	5,877	3,494	3,890	28 1	27 55	15.3	1 1	1 2	2 2	35	26	21	47	13.0	14.5	1 1	2 3	4 4	54	—	72	—	—	—	0.27	
Ramsbottom ...	9,561	14,929	15,220	92 2	90 4	12.2	1 5	1 6	6 6	31	89	95	175	11.4	11.6	1 2	8 10	11 54	250	59	5.37	5.20	5.20	0.78		
Rawtenstall (B) ...	9,528	28,587	28,620	178 10	162 7	12.7	1 7	5 12	12 12	32	159	186	345	12.3	12.4	1 15	12 27	28 79	58	78	2.80	2.71	2.71	0.55		
Rushden ...	2,878	6,033	6,291	38 1	33 1	11.4	1 1	1 1	3 3	40	41	47	88	13.9	14.7	1 2	2 4	4 4	56	—	55	—	—	—	0.79	
Ryton ...	2,149	16,689	16,410	91 3	91 4	11.3	1 6	3 9	10 11	51	107	117	224	13.6	15.7	1 6	6 12	13 65	250	69	10.75	10.20	10.20	0.54		
Skelmersdale ...	1,942	6,177	6,034	51 1	43 5	16.9	1 2	2 5	5 5	49	34	50	64	10.6	12.6	1 8	6 14	14 148	—	144	10.30	9.80	9.80	0.33		
Standish-with-Laughton ...	3,266	7,561	7,696	54 2	46 5	13.5	1 4	2 6	6 6	55	40	56	76	9.9	11.8	1 2	1 2	4 20	666	38	—	—	—	—	0.26	
Stretford (B) ...	3,533	56,791	58,460	340 13	329 31	13.1	1 17	14 31	36 36	44	322	304	626	10.7	11.7	1 13	18 31	32 41	32	41	2.59	2.48	2.48	0.58		
Swinton and Pendlebury (B) ...	3,357	32,761	38,400	286 6	273 9	14.7	1 17	13 20	50 50	50	259	221	480	12.6	15.0	1 26	14 40	41 71	111	72	7.04	6.68	6.68	0.65		
Thornton Clavelys ...	2,555	10,152	11,090	62 4	67 7	12.3	1 6	4 10	10 10	68	81	79	160	14.4	13.6	1 1	3 4	4 4	31	—	29	7.35	6.84	6.84	0.54	
Tottington ...	2,542	6,532	6,300	54 2	57 2	9.3	1 2	1 3	3 3	48	44	45	89	14.1	14.3	1 4	6 10	11 115	300	186	—	—	—	—	0.47	

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popul'n.						
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	LIVE BIRTHS.			Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popul'n.	Number Registered.		Still- birth Rate per 1,000 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 Births.				
				Number Registered.				Total No. of Deaths.	Crude rate.		*Adjusted rate.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	Total Leg. & Illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.									
				M.	F.	Both Sexes.																			
																	M.	F.				Both Sexes.	Leg. & Illeg.	Total.	
Trawden	...	2,549	2,466	13 1	22 1	25 1	9.3	1 6	2 1	3	11.6	17	14	31	12.5	13.7	1 1	1 1	45	—	43	—	0.81		
Turton	...	11,847	11,590	57 2	64 2	121 2	10.6	1 6	5 1	11	8.2	74	71	145	12.3	12.3	1 1	3 9	74	—	72	—	0.69		
Tyldesley	...	14,846	19,020	131 8	137 5	268 13	14.7	9 1	7 1	16	6.8	113	112	225	11.8	14.1	1 1	5 16	59	—	56	—	0.21		
Uverston	...	9,254	9,260	64 4	59 5	123 9	14.2	1 1	2 3	5	3.6	77	66	143	15.4	13.7	1 1	4 8	10	65	222	75	—	0.53	
Up Holland	...	5,605	5,849	40 1	51 1	91 2	13.9	1 1	4 —	4	4.1	29	40	69	11.7	14.2	1 1	6 3	9	98	—	96	21.50	0.31	
Urmston	...	9,294	20,630	242 3	206 5	448 5	17.0	15 1	4 1	19	4.2	133	155	288	10.8	11.7	1 1	13 8	21	46	—	46	2.20	0.48	
Walton-le-Dale	...	12,720	15,037	80 1	87 5	167 6	12.1	4 1	7 1	8	4.4	82	80	162	12.4	13.1	1 1	10 6	17	95	200	98	11.02	0.46	
Wardle	...	4,793	4,414	29 1	33 5	62 6	15.4	1 1	—	—	—	33	43	76	17.2	13.0	1 1	2 3	5	80	—	72	—	0.90	
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	31,187	20,860	249 14	219 7	468 21	15.8	13 1	6 2	19	4.1	170	217	387	12.5	12.7	1 1	16 2	22	68	142	71	2.04	0.71	
Westthorpe	...	16,018	15,730	100 1	98 3	198 3	12.7	8 1	7 1	15	7.7	95	99	194	12.3	14.1	1 1	11 7	18	80	—	89	9.05	0.38	
Whitefield	...	9,107	10,690	81 1	73 3	154 4	14.7	3 1	2 1	5	3.0	57	63	120	11.2	12.3	1 1	5 1	10	11	64	250	69	12.05	0.28
Whitworth	...	8,260	8,113	51 4	53 1	104 5	13.4	5 1	5 —	10	8.4	49	71	120	14.7	15.5	1 1	3 1	4	38	200	45	—	0.98	
Widnes (B)	...	40,619	41,750	424 16	405 10	829 26	20.4	21 1	23 3	44	5.3	248	224	472	11.3	13.5	1 1	25 2	49	51	59	76	4.67	0.52	
Withnell	...	2,040	2,331	14 1	15 1	29 1	10.2	2 1	—	2	6.2	19	12	31	10.5	11.7	1 1	2 —	2	68	—	66	33.33	31.25	—
Worsley	...	14,562	23,080	145 1	133 6	276 7	12.2	9 1	11 1	20	6.9	150	137	287	12.4	13.3	1 1	11 10	21	70	—	74	10.60	9.86	0.47
Total Urban Districts	...	869,374	1,515,549	10,121 353	20,441 659	21,140 699	13.38	1,569 25	1,609 40	1,633 68	4.9	9,604	9,706	19,300	12.21	13.66	1,602 31	544 27	1,236 28	60	82	61	5.25	4.98	0.49

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.										DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.						MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- l.	
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1934.	LIVE BIRTHS.					STILLBIRTHS.					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.			Live Birth Rate per 1,000 popu- l.	Number Registered.			Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Total No. of Deaths.	Crude rate.	*Adjusted rate.	M.	F.	Both Sexes leg. & illeg.	Total leg. & illeg.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
				M.	F.	Both Sexes.		Total No. of Live Births.	M.	F.													Both Sexes.				Total No. of Still- births.
Blackburn ...	19,472	11,330	11,540	L. 75 I. —	69 1	142 1	143	12.3	L. 4 I. —	1 1	5 1	6	40	10.9	L. 4 I. —	2 —	6	6	42	—	41	6.99	6.71	0.17			
Barnley ...	40,711	17,521	17,990	L. 106 I. 4	84 2	190 6	196	10.8	L. 6 I. 1	5 —	11 1	12	57	12.2	L. 5 I. —	4 2	9	11	47	333	56	10.20	9.61	0.60			
† Chorley ...	41,107	22,043	23,938	L. 162 I. 4	145 3	305 7	312	12.0	L. 9 I. —	8 —	17 —	17	51	11.7	L. 16 I. 1	5 2	21	24	68	428	76	—	—	0.37			
Cliethorpe ...	22,170	8,644	8,853	L. 39 I. 2	40 4	79 6	85	9.6	L. 3 I. —	2 —	5 —	5	55	10.1	L. 2 I. 1	2 —	4	5	50	166	58	—	—	0.11			
Fyfe ...	33,183	15,750	9,630	L. 77 I. 3	95 7	172 10	182	14.8	L. 4 I. —	7 —	11 —	11	56	12.8	L. 4 I. 1	5 —	9	10	52	100	54	10.98	10.36	0.40			
Garslang ...	57,491	11,562	11,690	L. 80 I. 1	76 1	156 2	158	13.5	L. 1 I. —	1 —	2 —	2	12	12.0	L. 3 I. 1	5 —	8	9	51	500	56	12.65	12.50	0.42			
Lancaster ...	54,028	9,703	9,800	L. 72 I. 5	48 5	120 10	130	13.2	L. 3 I. —	1 —	4 —	4	22	12.4	L. 5 I. —	5 —	10	10	83	—	76	—	—	0.40			
Lincolnton ...	4,689	8,758	8,488	L. 60 I. 1	37 2	97 3	100	11.7	L. 2 I. —	1 —	3 —	3	29	14.4	L. 2 I. —	5 —	7	7	72	—	70	—	—	0.47			
Lunesdale ...	76,297	6,975	6,336	L. 55 I. 5	30 —	103 —	110	16.8	L. 1 I. —	—	1 —	1	9	11.3	L. 3 I. —	3 —	6	6	57	—	54	9.09	9.00	—			
Preston ...	50,469	20,758	20,353	L. 192 I. 5	138 8	330 13	332	12.6	L. 8 I. —	9 —	17 —	17	41	8.8	L. 8 I. —	7 —	15	15	39	—	38	2.54	2.43	0.12			
Uverston ...	127,485	10,719	16,420	L. 116 I. 7	105 2	221 10	231	14.0	L. 5 I. —	6 —	11 —	11	45	11.4	L. 8 I. —	1 2	9	11	40	500	47	12.48	12.39	0.36			
Warrington ...	22,846	16,035	16,970	L. 107 I. 4	93 3	200 7	207	12.8	L. 1 I. —	2 —	3 —	3	14	9.4	L. 11 I. 1	3 —	14	15	70	142	72	19.32	19.04	0.12			
West Lancashire ...	67,560	22,088	27,240	L. 185 I. 6	166 6	351 12	363	13.3	L. 12 I. —	6 —	18 —	18	47	10.6	L. 14 I. —	10 —	24	24	68	—	66	5.50	5.24	0.22			
Whiston ...	29,441	22,872	21,280	L. 154 I. 2	144 2	298 4	302	14.0	L. 5 I. —	5 —	10 —	10	32	9.5	L. 12 I. —	9 —	21	21	70	—	69	6.02	6.41	0.41			

† On the 1st April, 1934, the Urban District of Croston was amalgamated with the Rural District of Chorley. Statistics relate to the combined area for 12 months.

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System. Death Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.										
		Consus, 1921.	Estimate 1924.	Number Registered.				Number Registered.				Still- birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number Registered.		Crude rate.	*Adjusted rate.	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 Leg. & Illeg.	Leg. & Illeg. Total.														
Wigan	...	...	11,096	6,126	6,603	L. 50 I. —	45	—	95	14.5	L. 2 I. —	2	—	5	50	43	42	85	12.8	13.5	L. 4 I. —	1	5	—	52	—	—	0.45				
Total Rural Districts	...	...	669,215	275,385	226,431	L. 1,028 I. 49	1,335	2,911	3,007	13.07	L. 66 I. 1	57	122	2	125	39	1,233	1,333	2,566	11.15	11.03	L. 101 I. 5	67	168	11	179	57	114	59	6.05	6.88	0.29
Total Urban Districts	...	...	369,273	1,315,859	1,080,659	L. 10,210 I. 353	10,121	20,441	21,140	13.28	L. 569 I. 38	469	1,038	68	1,106	49	9,594	9,706	19,200	12.21	13.06	L. 692 I. 31	544	1,236	27	1,294	69	82	61	5.25	4.98	0.49
Total Administrative County	(a)	(b)	1,038,490	1,741,244	1,897,600	L. 11,328 I. 492	11,511	23,252	24,147	13.34	L. 635 I. 29	326	1,161	70	1,231	48	10,827	11,059	21,866	12.08	12.60	L. 793 I. 26	611	1,404	59	1,473	60	86	61	5.42	5.16	0.46

(a) Area and Estimated Population of Administrative County as constituted at 31st December, 1934.

(b) Population of districts as constituted at Census, 1931.

NOTE.—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 ... 230,004. Urban Districts ... 1,678,933. Administrative County ... 1,808,937.

TABLE 3—CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1934.

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, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.		
Abram ...	85	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	5	11	4	5	13	...	2	4	5	6	4	1	7	3	...
Accrington (B) ...	542	...	...	3	2	4	...	1	10	3	1	1	82	3	44	169	...	...	23	20	29	3	4	3	1	2	2	12	23	1	...	11	14	4	21	44	...	
Adlington ...	53	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	5	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	216	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	1	7	2	...	...	18	3	17	38	...	...	10	12	26	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	...	...	9	15	2	14	19	1
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ...	645	...	10	...	3	3	5	3	2	29	5	4	8	98	11	33	159	1	21	20	34	6	4	4	5	1	4	22	23	3	2	21	9	10	22	60	...		
Aspull ...	88	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	2	...	...	6	1	4	25	...	3	1	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	2	8	...	
Atherton ...	216	...	1	3	1	3	5	1	...	5	1	...	4	28	2	10	54	...	9	13	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	3	...	1	13	10	5	6	17	...
Audenshaw ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	1	16	1	6	21	...	2	7	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	4	1	1	3	5	...
Bacup (B) ...	265	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	10	...	...	2	29	6	23	44	...	10	25	7	3	7	1	1	1	...	3	10	4	...	3	14	25	3	9	b18	...
Barrowford ...	70	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	...	3	25	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	4	4	...
Billinge and Winstanley ...	62	1	1	1	2	1	2	9	1	3	7	...	1	1	4	1	2	17	3	4	1
Blackrod ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	2	13	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	6	...
Brierfield ...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	12	1	3	26	...	9	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	2	1	1	5	6	...
Carnforth ...	29	3	2	1	2	8	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	1	...	2	1	...
Chadderton ...	347	...	2	...	1	4	6	1	...	17	8	...	...	39	5	15	100	1	14	13	17	3	3	3	3	...	2	13	13	2	...	...	12	4	3	10	a33	...
Chorley (B) ...	362	...	5	3	1	2	14	2	1	13	9	...	1	42	10	26	89	...	27	9	14	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	13	14	...	2	12	7	1	8	b28	...	
Church ...	77	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	7	1	6	11	1	1	6	3	1	4	1	...	2	3	4	1	4	11	...
Clayton-le-Moors ...	110	1	1	...	1	...	1	20	2	8	32	...	3	4	6	1	1	5	2	3	2	5	1	12	...
Clitheroe (B) ...	125	1	1	4	1	15	4	6	35	...	8	3	4	...	2	3	2	12	3	1	2	7	10	1
Colne (B) ...	321	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	18	6	1	...	38	3	16	88	...	18	8	16	3	2	2	1	2	1	5	10	8	2	1	14	16	4	8	21	...	
Crompton ...	176	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	7	3	...	...	22	1	11	35	...	7	11	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	7	1	2	7	15	1	2	19	...
Dalton-in-Furness ...	146	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	23	...	11	41	...	6	7	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	1	10	4	1	4	9	...
Darwen (B) ...	462	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	14	2	1	1	73	6	28	120	1	46	9	13	1	7	3	2	2	2	1	10	19	2	5	11	29	7	11	34	1
Denton ...	205	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	11	2	1	...	26	13	12	42	...	14	7	6	...	1	1	3	1	4	4	5	1	...	12	6	5	3	17	...		

Includes.—(a) 1 death from Polionmyelitis; (b) 1 death from Poliomyelitis.

TABLE 3—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all 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 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, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Leyland ...	151	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	22	2	15	35	...	...	3	4	12	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	3	8	...		
Litherland ...	183	...	6	2	...	6	2	2	...	19	...	...	1	18	5	7	28	3	...	4	4	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	3	4	25	2	
Littleborough ...	162	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	2	13	42	...	...	16	6	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	2	5	12	...	
Little Lever ...	66	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	9	1	2	16	...	...	6	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	4	...	
Longridge ...	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	3	14	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	5	...	
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	371	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	4	...	...	51	5	25	103	...	...	23	7	15	6	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	8	15	36	...
Middleton (B) ...	364	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	11	3	3	2	51	7	23	77	2	20	19	24	6	2	3	...	2	3	10	18	7	10	25	1
Milnrow ...	119	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	15	2	3	20	...	...	11	14	6	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	6	9	...
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	441	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	15	2	1	3	62	16	24	131	2	42	13	10	1	9	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	3	13	30	1
Mossley (B) ...	171	...	3	...	1	1	5	1	...	1	1	1	1	28	4	6	46	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	3	14	...
Nelson (B)...	476	...	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	20	9	2	...	66	14	26	116	3	32	13	17	2	...	4	3	9	16	8	18	42	2
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	258	...	3	...	1	1	7	2	...	9	5	...	...	27	4	14	70	...	...	5	8	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	1	1	18	9	...
Ormskirk ...	201	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	28	4	15	40	...	...	2	8	22	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	10	14	2
Orrell ...	72	1	...	1	1	10	1	4	17	7	3	4	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	2	6	1
Oswaldtwistle ...	169	2	9	1	...	4	2	22	1	4	47	1	5	6	6	1	2	1	1	3	14	...
Padiham ...	157	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	7	1	...	1	14	3	3	61	...	...	11	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poulton-le-Fyde ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	10	1	3	14	...	...	10	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preesall ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prescot ...	122	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	16	1	3	25	...	...	4	12	5	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prestwich ...	257	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	2	9	1	1	1	37	3	15	63	...	...	9	13	10	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radcliffe ...	324	...	3	...	1	2	9	2	1	13	3	...	...	45	2	32	77	1	12	12	21	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainford ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsbottom ...	175	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	12	2	...	...	19	2	12	36	...	...	17	9	9	1	5	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawtenstall (B) ...	345	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	41	3	28	76	1	24	9	16	1	2	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Includes—(a) 1 death from Polomyelitis.

TABLE 3—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY FROM SUBORDINATE 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 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, prematurity birth, malformations, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Rishton	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	1	8	4	6	22	4	6	5</

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total No. of Deaths from all causes.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.	Miscas.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tubercular diseases.	Syphilis.	General parotitis (mumps, measles, rubella).	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, prematurity, &c.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violent diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.				
Blackburn	124	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	2	9	32	1	2	3	3	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	1	...	6	7	5	3	17	1
Burnley	212	1	3	9	1	1	1	22	3	8	55	17	13	13	...	1	...	1	8	6	7	5	4	8	23	...
*Chorley	267	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	9	5	...	...	33	4	10	71	...	...	17	6	9	1	3	10	5	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	14	5	3	11	23	...
Clitheroe	70	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	7	1	2	20	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	6	6	...
Fylde	160	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	5	3	...	...	21	2	7	26	...	...	14	4	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	...	5	13	1	7	12	...
Garsang	148	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	14	4	15	42	...	...	6	5	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	19	...
Lancaster	141	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	17	2	7	44	1	4	1	4	1	3	10	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	16	1	5	14	2
Limehurst	111	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	2	18	1	12	23	1	4	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	3	...	6	11	...
Lunesdale	84	2	1	1	1	11	1	10	18	4	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	5	11	...	1	10	...
Preston	287	...	1	1	3	...	1	4	4	49	6	21	71	12	8	15	7	3	2	5	9	12	...	1	8	11	2	10	18	1
Ulverston	228	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	29	4	14	58	...	...	19	7	7	5	2	...	3	2	1	11	4	...	...	3	9	6	1	9	19	...
Warrington	151	...	2	2	4	2	16	8	9	20	7	9	1	5	2	2	9	3	2	2	13	7	...	4	21	1
West Lancashire	284	1	2	1	3	1	2	6	4	35	5	19	60	13	10	11	3	5	1	3	9	12	...	2	21	14	2	13	24	1
Whiston	214	1	1	1	1	...	9	4	18	1	10	44	8	13	16	4	2	...	5	2	8	7	1	1	13	13	4	10	15	2
Wigan	85	3	3	1	14	1	5	22	6	2	6	...	1	...	1	2	1	5	...	9	3	...
Total Rural Districts	2,566	2	13	5	3	10	34	7	4	69	31	1	6	316	45	167	606	3	137	87	112	33	23	9	23	2	21	81	86	8	12	118	116	25	108	235	8			
Total Urban Districts	19,300	5	110	37	54	150	235	50	40	779	200	29	52	2430	315	1233	4446	29	1035	753	1111	163	174	100	107	38	136	467	642	48	63	805	857	237	673	1619	78			
Administrative County	21,866	7	123	42	57	160	269	57	44	848	231	30	58	2746	360	1400	5052	32	1172	840	1223	196	197	109	130	40	157	548	728	56	75	923	973	262	781	1854	86			

*On the 1st April, 1934, the Urban District of Croston was amalgamated with the Rural District of Chorley; deaths relate to the combined area for 12 months.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.—The principal conditions contributing to the death-rate in 1934 are set out below, together with the order of their influence upon the mortality total :—

	No. of deaths in 1934.	Percentage to total deaths in 1934.	Percentage to total deaths in 1933.
Heart disease	5,052	23·1	22·0
Cancer, malignant disease	2,746	12·5	11·3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	1,400	6·4	5·8
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,223	5·5	5·7
Other circulatory diseases	1,172	5·3	5·1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1,079	4·9	5·2
Violence (including suicide)	1,043	4·7	4·4
Senility	973	4·4	4·4
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.	923	4·2	3·8
Bronchitis	840	3·8	4·8
Acute and chronic nephritis	728	3·3	3·2
*Certain infectious diseases	498	2·2	1·7
Influenza	269	1·2	5·1

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

The Registrar-General, in supplying the County and District statistics given in this report, points out that the deaths are classified under the headings given in the Abridged List of Causes in the Manual of the International list of causes of death, 1931, and that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries; this possibly will account for some slight discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally.

The most striking comparative feature of the mortality totals of the above defined diseases is the reduction in the number of deaths from influenza, viz. 269 in 1934 against 1,227 in the preceding year; bronchitis contributed 319 fewer deaths, fatalities from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were 162 less, pneumonia 144, and other respiratory diseases 33 less.

The table below compares the mortality rates of the seven principal causes of death during the last five years :—

Death-rates per 1,000 of population.																								
				1930					1931					1932					1933					1934
Heart disease	...	...	...	2·34	...	2·67	...	2·67	...	2·89	...	2·79									
Cancer	...	...	...	1·41	...	1·49	...	1·49	...	1·48	...	1·51									
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·74	...	0·78	...	0·77	...	0·77									
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·85	...	0·72	...	0·75	...	0·67									
Other circulatory diseases...	...	...	...	—	...	0·60	...	0·60	...	0·68	...	0·64									
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0·61	...	0·75	...	0·55	...	0·64	...	0·46									
Violence (including suicide)	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·56	...	0·58	...	0·58	...	0·57									
All causes	...	...	...	11·87	...	12·86	...	12·29	...	13·09	...	12·08									

An examination of the age-groups of the principal causes of death reveals that of the 5,052 deaths ascribed to heart disease, 4,263 or 84·3 per cent. were among persons over 55 years of age; of the 2,746 cancer deaths, 2,100 or 76·4 per cent.; bronchitis, of 840 deaths, 674 or 80·2 per cent.; whilst of 848 fatalities ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis, 670 or 79·0 per cent. were of persons between the ages of 15 and 55 years.

In the following paragraphs references are made to the direct contribution to mortality of the above mentioned chief causes of death. As pointed out in the note on page 13, the death-rates, unless otherwise stated, are "crude" rates, and in considering the statistics the rapid ageing of the population must be borne in mind. The "crude" death-rates of diseases mainly affecting elderly people, such as heart diseases, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., overstate the real mortality average.

HEART DISEASE.—The number of deaths in 1934 allocated to heart disease—5,052 (males 2,447, females 2,605)—equalled 23·1 per cent. of the total deaths and was very considerably larger than any other item in the list of causes of death, but there was a reduction of 180 fatalities as compared with the year 1933.

The death-rate corresponded to 2·79 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 2·89 in the previous year.

The Registrar-General has pointed out that the recent 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. He gives a table to show how the rates for 1932 have been affected by these influences, and what, but for them, would have been the course of recent mortality from diseases of the heart. He says, "the crude death-rate from heart disease has increased since 1921 by 80 per cent., but the standardized rate has increased by 53 per cent. for males and 41 per cent. for females. When further allowance is made for the disturbing influences mentioned above, the increase is seen to have been only 2 per cent. for males and there has been a decrease of 7 per cent. for females."

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths in the County area during the ten years 1925–1934 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.
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		1,444			
1933 ...	5,232	4	37	75	100	186	491	1,032	1,782	1,525
					286		1,523			
1934 ...	5,052	1	45	57	117	159	410	1,022	1,808	1,433
					276		1,432			

Local death-rates from heart disease.—The following districts produced the highest crude death-rates in 1934 :—Padiham 5·39, Barrowford 4·87, Morecambe and Heysham (B) 4·82, Grange-over-Sands 4·69, Lancaster (R) 4·48, Fulwood 4·23, Clayton-le-Moors 4·21, Thornton Cleveleys 4·16, Tottington 4·12, Lytham Saint Anne's (B) 4·11, Accrington (B) 4·07, Dalton-in-Furness 4·03, Mossley (B) 3·96 and Whitworth 3·82.

Extending over a period of five years 1930–1934, the following districts had the highest averages :—Morecambe and Heysham (B) 4·57, Barrowford 4·15, Fulwood 4·12, Padiham 4·11, Ulverston 3·87, Burnley (R) 3·73, Lytham Saint Anne's (B) 3·71, Grange-over-Sands 3·65, Lees 3·60, Haslingden (B) 3·59, Accrington (B) 3·57, Ulverston (R) 3·58, and Heywood (B) 3·55.

CANCER.—During 1934 there were 2,746 deaths in the Administrative County attributed to cancer—57 more than in 1933—equivalent to a death-rate of 1·51 per 1,000 of the population, 1·53 in the urban districts and 1·37 in the rural districts. The County cancer death-rate in 1934 was 0·05 per 1,000 below the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

As in the case of heart disease some of the increase in the mortality from cancer is attributable to the rising longevity of the population. This is illustrated by the table on the following page. Another factor to be borne in mind in connection with the rise in cancer mortality is improved diagnosis during recent years. Formerly many deaths were credited to "old age," which to-day would be certified as cancer. Therefore, it is obvious, too much importance can be attached to the crude mortality figures; they should be modified by a consideration of the factors mentioned.

The table below gives the number of deaths assigned to cancer and the County death-rates since 1900, and, for purposes of comparison, the rates for England and Wales.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000. Administrative County.	England and Wales.	Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000. Administrative County.	England and Wales.
1900	1072	0.54	0.90	1918	1727	1.12	1.19
1901	1149	0.62		1919	1793	1.07	1.18
1902	1113	0.60		1920	1880	1.08	1.16
1903	1223	0.65		1921	1981	1.12	1.21
1904	1229	0.65		1922	2063	1.16	1.22
1905	1164	0.65		1923	2076	1.17	1.26
1906	1214	0.69		1924	2182	1.22	1.29
1907	1254	0.70		1925	2273	1.27	1.33
1908	1283	0.71		1926	2312	1.29	1.36
1909	1374	0.75		1927	2411	1.33	1.37
1910	1333	0.74	0.99	1928	2514	1.38	1.42
1911	1493	0.86		1929	2560	1.41	1.43
1912	1466	0.83		1930	2564	1.41	1.45
1913	1618	0.93		1931	2705	1.49	1.48
1914	1668	0.95		1932	2688	1.49	1.51
1915	1577	0.94		1933	2689	1.48	1.52
1916	1728	1.06		1934	2746	1.51	1.56
1917	1713	1.09					

In perusing these figures it must be borne in mind that they are crude rates calculated per 1,000 of the population, and not standardized or corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population of the County. The Registrar-General in his Decennial Supplement for England and Wales, issued in 1933, after giving the standardized mortality rates covering a period of fifty years, states that in the main the increase has been due to improvement of diagnosis. In his latest annual statistics (1932) he states, the crude death-rate at all ages for males is 93 per cent. and the female rate 48 per cent. higher than the respective rates in 1901-10, but if standardized rates are compared these excesses are reduced to 34 and 3 per cent. respectively. These great differences in the rate of increase as shown by comparing crude and standardized rates emphasise the desirability of restricting comparison to the latter rates which take into account the rapidly increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population and attempt to correct the exaggerated impression conveyed when crude rates are compared.

The incidence of cancer in the County amongst males and females, as indicated by the mortality returns, is shown below:—

Uncorrected rates per 1,000 of the population.						
Year.	Both sexes.		Males.		Females.	
1931	...	1.49	...	1.44	...	1.56
1932	...	1.49	...	1.45	...	1.52
1933	...	1.48	...	1.45	...	1.51
1934	...	1.51	...	1.45	...	1.57

The following table groups the number of 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.
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
1933	2,689	M.	5	12	40	182	383	465	164
		F.	12	20	109	254	405	439	199
1934	2,746	M.	8	15	45	156	425	434	171
		F.	6	30	122	264	404	446	220

County cancer mortality shown per 1,000 of the population of each sex living at various age-periods for the years 1925-1934*:-

Year.	Sex.	Per 1,000 living at specified age periods—							† All Ages.
		Under 25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.	
1925	M.	0.02	0.30		3.14		9.84	14.67	1.27
	F.	0.02	0.48		3.16		8.47	11.73	
1926	M.	0.02	0.23		3.34		10.83	14.91	1.29
	F.	0.02	0.41		3.29		8.55	10.69	
1927	M.	0.03	0.26		3.39		11.96	12.00	1.33
	F.	0.02	0.38		3.43		9.03	13.29	
1928	M.	0.02	0.21		3.48		12.18	14.55	1.38
	F.	0.02	0.49		3.33		10.14	14.63	
1929	M.	0.03	0.21		3.19		11.89	16.24	1.41
	F.	0.02	0.45		3.66		11.17	14.18	
1930	M.	0.02	0.27		3.24		13.08	18.06	1.41
	F.	0.01	0.49		3.49		9.53	15.89	
1931	M.	0.02	0.7	0.33	1.71	4.66	10.38	13.30	1.49
	F.	0.00	0.18	0.77	1.99	4.36	8.37	12.65	
1932	M.	0.02	0.10	0.36	1.30	4.98	10.52	15.12	1.49
	F.	0.02	0.11	0.79	2.18	4.12	7.48	13.34	
1933	M.	0.01	0.08	0.33	1.64	4.50	11.02	14.94	1.48
	F.	0.03	0.12	0.76	1.97	4.24	8.33	11.39	
1934	M.	0.02	0.10	0.37	1.41	4.99	10.28	15.58	1.51
	F.	0.01	0.19	0.85	2.05	4.23	8.47	12.59	

* The mortality averages shown in the above table for 1931-1934 are based on the age and sex distribution of the population as at the Census 1931; the earlier rates are based on the 1921 Census distribution.

† Calculated on each year's estimated population.

The England and Wales mortality averages, showing the rise in the cancer death-rate of the whole country during the last 64 years, are set out below:-

Years.	Cancer death-rate (England and Wales) per 1,000 persons living.
1871-1880 ...	0.47
1881-1890 ...	0.59
1891-1900 ...	0.75
1901-1910 ...	0.90
1911-1920 ...	1.11
1921-1925 ...	1.26
1926 ...	1.36
1927 ...	1.37
1928 ...	1.42
1929 ...	1.43
1930 ...	1.45
1931 ...	1.48
1932 ...	1.51
1933 ...	1.52
1934 ...	1.56

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.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CANCER AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECORDED FATAL CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1925-1934.

Site affected.		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Buccal cavity and pharynx...	M.	2953	2894	3043	3109	2928	2913	2951	3040	2812	3000
	F.	515	515	512	508	529	519	514	536	537	542
Digestive organs and peritoneum ...	M.	14838	15264	15534	15887	16396	16710	17043	17703	17704	18002
	F.	13473	14311	14059	14743	14955	15230	15368	15493	15958	16356
Respiratory organs ...	M.	1642	1735	1794	1984	1991	2258	2532	2688	2971	3252
	F.	651	659	665	708	760	864	908	920	953	1057
Uterus ...	F.	4467	4409	4428	4525	4455	4354	4341	4342	4313	4451
Other female genital organs ...	F.	1238	1382	1444	1483	1567	1645	1667	1735	1868	1936
Breast ...	M.	39	43	41	51	46	60	61	49	55	53
	F.	5372	5296	5678	5878	5944	6052	6381	6386	6551	6687
Male genito-urinary organs...	M.	2437	2474	2586	2822	2885	2947	3187	3259	3277	3431
Skin ...	M.	572	585	589	652	664	627	683	630	618	627
	F.	432	427	475	502	494	447	480	527	500	460
Other or unspecified organs ...	M.	1521	1442	1461	1508	1374	1401	1320	1460	1400	1412
	F.	1789	1784	1769	1893	1908	1856	1910	1948	2055	1997
Total Cancer deaths ...	M.	24062	24437	25048	26013	26284	26916	27777	28829	28837	29777
	F.	27937	28783	29030	30240	30612	30967	31569	31887	32735	33486

Extracted from the Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

District death-rates from Cancer.—The County districts with the highest cancer death-rates, were :—Grange-over-Sands 2.98, Barrowford 2.72, Clayton-le-Moors 2.63, Huyton-with-Roby 2.59, Wardle 2.49, Lees 2.43, Mossley (B) 2.41, Upholland 2.39, Morecambe and Heysham (B) 2.28, Dalton-in-Furness 2.26, Adlington 2.16, Walton-le-Dale 2.14, Darwen (B) 2.13, and Linchurst (R) and Wigan (R) each 2.12.

The highest averages extending over a period of five years, 1930–1934, were :—Prestall 2.59, Poulton-le-Fylde 2.55, Grange-over-Sands 2.52, Mossley (B) 2.09, Darwen (B) 1.95, Ulverston 1.92, Lees and Turton each 1.91, Clayton-le-Moors 1.90, Audenshaw and Lytham Saint Anne's (B) each 1.88, Barrowford 1.86 and Accrington (B) 1.85.

Amongst the activities of local authorities, as shown by the Medical Officers' reports, are the distribution of leaflets and other literature calling attention to the conditions appertaining to the disease and urging, on any suspicious signs, early consultation with medical practitioners. Known cases are being urged to attend at hospitals or the Radium Institute. In Widnes (B) it is stated a contributory hospital scheme has resulted in greater use of hospitals and much earlier attendance. In one Borough a register of cancer houses is kept up-to-date.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).—A reduction is recorded in 1934 in the number of deaths registered as due to pneumonia, viz., 1,223, as compared with 1,367 in the year 1933. The 1,223 deaths represent 5.59 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and a rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 0.67—urban districts 0.70, rural districts 0.48.

BRONCHITIS.—There was also a diminution in the number of fatalities from bronchitis, viz., 840 in 1934, against 1,159 in 1933—a reduction of 319 deaths. The County death-rate was 0.46 per 1,000 of the population—0.47 in the urban districts, and 0.37 in the rural districts.

INFLUENZA.—There was a marked reduction, as compared with the year 1933, in the number of deaths from influenza, viz., 269 against 1,227. The County death-rate per 1,000 was reduced from 0.67 to 0.14.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—The deaths assigned to tuberculous affections in the aggregate numbered 1,079—tuberculosis of the respiratory system 848 and other forms 231. The pulmonary death-rate was 0.46 per 1,000 of the population, and non-pulmonary 0.12. The deaths and also the cases notified are fully analysed on pages 156 to 161.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.—Under this heading 1,400 deaths are recorded, equal to 6.4 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and a death-rate of 0.77 per 1,000 of the population.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS, ETC., were responsible for 923 deaths, 17 more than in the year 1933. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.51.

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.—During the year under report the following "transfers" were made :—5,545 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; 5,397 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 of age registered in the Administrative County in the year 1934 was 1,473, as compared with 1,607 deaths in 1933, a reduction of 134. These deaths represented 6.73 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes; last year the percentage was 6.78.

An analysis of the causes of infant deaths for 1934 and the five preceding years is made in the following table:—

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS.

Causes of Infant Deaths.	No. of Deaths of Infants under 1 year.					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total—All Causes	2161	1622	1773	1641	1607	1473
Measles	22	42	14	27	12	24
Scarlet Fever	2	1	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	118	28	42	50	44	22
Diphtheria	7	3	2	1	—	3
Influenza	39	3	28	14	23	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	4	9	6	6	6
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	1	1	2	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	18	21	18	12	18
Bronchitis	182	79	122	91	94	44
Pneumonia (all forms)	392	169	287	227	231	169
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	11	8	12	8	2
Diarrhoea, &c.	130	127	98	84	93	102
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c....	893	856	929	917	889	905
Other Causes	340	278	212	191	194	172

The rate of infant mortality resulting from these deaths is 61 per 1,000 live births—61 per 1,000 in urban districts and 59 in rural districts. The County rate for the year 1934 is the lowest on record.

The rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1934 was 59 per 1,000.

Reference to the table on the next page and to the table on page 16, will show that the rate, subject to fluctuations in individual years, has declined steadily during the last forty years. In 1893 a rate of 177 per 1,000 births was recorded.

The marked reduction in infant mortality during the period mentioned is doubtless to a great extent due to the activities of public health authorities—national, county and local. Notable features in these activities include the appointment of health visitors, the establishment of child welfare and consultation centres—with their skilled staffs giving individual instruction and advice—the better training of midwives, the provision of free milk and other foods, the provision of ante-natal clinics and other extensions of maternity services. Other activities of health authorities no doubt playing a part in the reduction of infant mortality include, better housing, increased attention to public sanitation, the removal and disposal of refuse, etc.

One outstanding feature of present day infant mortality is that the proportion of deaths due to congenital debility, premature birth and malformation, shows little, if any, tendency to decrease. In the County area, as will be seen from the table above, deaths due to these causes numbered 905 out of a total of 1,473, equivalent to 61 per cent.

The following table gives the infant death-rates, County, urban, and rural, for 1934 and the preceding ten years, and also the rates for England and Wales:—

	Rate of Deaths of Children under 1 Year to 1,000 Live Births.										
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Urban Districts ...	84	83	82	74	71	87	64	72	68	70	61
Rural Districts ...	68	71	71	68	57	64	58	63	65	61	59
Administrative County ...	81	82	80	73	69	84	64	70	67	68	61
England and Wales	75	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59

The tabular statement below shows the very considerable and progressive fall in the infant mortality of the Administrative County during the past 41 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.	
1894-1898 ...	159	4.56	26.42
1899-1903 ...	155	4.17	25.58
1904-1908 ...	136	3.43	23.37
1909-1913 ...	120	2.73	19.67
1914-1918 ...	105	2.10	14.17
1919-1923 ...	87	1.70	13.21
1924-1928 ...	77	1.19	9.69
1929-1933 ...	70	0.97	7.57
1934 ...	61	0.81	6.73

Death-rate amongst illegitimate children.—The statement following shows the differential incidence of mortality in 1934 amongst legitimate and illegitimate children.

	Mortality per 1,000 live births.		
	Legitimate children.	Illegitimate children.	Total.
County	60	86	61
Urban districts ..	60	82	61
Rural districts ..	57	114	59

District infant death-rates.—The following districts produced the highest infant death-rates in 1934 :—Tottington 186 per 1,000 live births (11 infant deaths), Skelmersdale 144 (14 deaths), Littleborough 120 (15 deaths), Aspull 100 (12 deaths), Walton-le-Dale 98 (17 deaths), Upholland 96 (9 deaths), Abram 95 (11 deaths), Irlam 95 (19 deaths), and Leyland 93 (15 deaths).

The annual infant death-rates of comparatively small areas are subject to considerable fluctuations and a more reliable average is the mean of a five or ten-year period. The following districts have the highest infant death-rates over the five-year period 1930-1934 :—Ince-in-Makerfield 102, Hindley, Royton and Whitworth each 98, Trawden 85, Westhoughton 83, Colne (B), Farnworth and Tyldesley each 82, Tottington and Wardle each 81, and Skelmersdale 80.

The lowest infant death-rates in 1934 were :—Fulwood 10 per 1,000 live births, Adlington 17, Orrell, 25, Barrowford, Clitheroe (B) and Thornton Cleveleys each 29, Droylsden 34 and Lytham Saint Anne's (B) 35.

In	1	district in 1934 the rate was between 150 and 200 per 1,000 live births.
"	3	districts 100 .. 150 ..
"	21	" 75 .. 100 ..
"	51	" 50 .. 75 ..
"	30	" 25 .. 50 ..
"	2	" under 25 per 1,000 births.
"	2	" nil

The table on page 16 gives the infant mortality rate for the County and for the urban and rural districts since the year 1889, and on pages 217 to 239, each district rate in 1934 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 136 to 149, 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 1934, and the number of deaths in hospital.

Summarised, the position of the Administrative County at the end of 1934 as regards hospital accommodation for smallpox and other infectious diseases is shown in the following statement:—

	For smallpox.	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.
No. of Districts with their own Hospital ...	12	16
" constituent members of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees ...	35	37
" using other hospitals within the Administrative County (i.e., belonging to other urban or rural authorities) ...	7	7
" using the hospitals of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees, or belonging to County Boroughs ...	53	49
" without hospital accommodation ...	3	1

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

For Smallpox :

Ashton-in-Makerfield
Blackrod
Lunesdale (R)

For other Infectious Diseases :

Clitheroe (R)

The following changes, or contemplated changes, are reported by district Medical Officers of Health in 1934 in the local arrangements for hospital accommodation:—

For smallpox—

Carnforth, Morecambe and Heysham (B), Lancaster (R).—Now provided by the Lancaster, &c. Joint Hospital Board.

Hindley.—Previously no hospital provision for smallpox but now an agreement with Ince-in-Makerfield.

Walton-le-Dale.—Use of local smallpox hospital to be discontinued and proposal to become a constituent authority of the Fylde, Preston and Garstang Joint Smallpox Hospital Board from 1st October, 1935.

Whiston (R).—From 1st March, 1934, use of local smallpox hospital discontinued, and arrangement made with the Liverpool Corporation.

Wigan (R).—Previously no hospital provision for smallpox but now arrangements made with the Bury Joint Hospital Board.

For other infectious diseases—

Abram.—Use of local hospital to be discontinued and proposal to become a constituent authority of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board from 1st October, 1935.

Accrington (B), Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle, Rishton.—Investigation on foot with the object of providing accommodation of a joint character.

Farnworth.—From 1st January, 1935 satisfactory arrangement with Salford Corporation.

Billinge-and-Winstanley.—Formerly no hospital provision but now an agreement with Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Darwen (B).—A new building erected with 8 single cubicles and 1 double cubicle to deal with cases of mixed infection, difficult diagnosis, suspect cases, etc.

Kearsley.—Decision to become a constituent authority of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board. New scheme operative from 1st October, 1935.

Lancaster (B), Carnforth, Morecambe and Heysham (B), Lancaster (R).—New joint hospital opened 28th September, 1934.

Littleborough, Milnrow, Wardle.—Extension of joint hospital under consideration.

Little Lever.—Question of becoming a constituent authority of the Bury Joint Hospital Board to be considered during 1935.

Mossley (B).—Formerly no hospital provision but now agreement with Hyde Borough.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—Proposal to become a constituent authority of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board from 1st October, 1935.

Trawden.—The question of hospital accommodation under consideration.

Widnes (B).—Intention to repair and modernise parts of the hospital during 1935.

Worsley.—Proposal to become a constituent authority of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board from 1st October, 1935.

Clitheroe (R).—Movement on foot with a view to joint hospital provision for this and neighbouring districts.

West Lancashire (R).—Provision made during 1934 for 8 extra beds.

A number of the district Medical Officers of Health comment on the action taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage. Action has been taken in certain districts to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever, and a number of reports indicate that in suitable cases hospital treatment has been replaced by nursing and supervision at home. In a few instances serious cases of measles, whooping cough and meningitis have been admitted to the isolation hospitals.

Contributions towards maintenance in isolation hospitals.—In the majority of 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; in actual practice little action in this respect is taken.

Survey of hospital accommodation.—Under the Local Government Act, 1929, Section 63, the County Medical Officer of Health, in November 1933, issued his preliminary report on the survey of the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases throughout the County, and formulated a scheme as required by the Act. The report has been forwarded to every local authority in the Administrative County for their observations and the final report is now in preparation.

REMOVAL OF CASES.—The following table gives the number and percentage of removals to hospital in 1934 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	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5799	3227	55·6	17	2572	25	0·52	0·97
Diphtheria	2253	1767	78·4	100	486	60	5·65	12·34
Enteric Fever	53	35	66·0	3	18	4	8·57	22·22

In 1933 the percentage of removals to hospital was—Smallpox 100 (8 cases only), scarlet fever 54·9, diphtheria 79·4, and enteric fever 67·2.

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 statement shows the public assistance institutions, hospitals, infirmaries and homes situated within the geographical County :—

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

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.
	Old People's Homes ... ..	...	...	...
	Culcheth Cottage Homes ... ..	...	...	...
West Derby	Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool	Vested in 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, Fazakerley ... ..	...	...	...
	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, 1934 :—

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.	Children (under 16 yrs.)										(a) Average.	(b) Highest.	(c) Lowest.		
Ulverston	42	123	6	156	3	3	...	...	...	...	54	108	135	168	145	...	...
Lancaster	49	49	8	285	6	6	...	1	3	...	71	219	80	92	65	...	...
Fylde	68	72	3	529	14	12	2	...	...	...	171	367	126	137	115	...	...
Garstang	14	7	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	16	19	14	...	...
Chorley	82	93	13	434	87	86	4	1	3	...	60	375	150	161	140	2	...
Clitheroe	24	19	3	105	4	4	...	...	...	...	19	81	28	33	24	...	...
Moorlands, Rawtenstall	113	151	32	1,220	289	284	10	14	18	...	143	1,047	249	268	225	16	...
Ormskirk	145	161	20	961	49	50	2	...	2	...	170	814	253	279	215	...	...
Jericho, Bury	125	206	38	1,750	304	281	23	8	27	2	291	1,445	332	373	305	100	21
Whiston	342	255	105	2,630	106	97	9	7	22	2	327	2,262	260	344	260	451	164
Leigh	90	99	7 cots	538	19	17	2	2	5	2	118	423	145	161	129	1	...
Park Hospital, Davyhulme	190	270	40	6,070	837	816	35	19	57	5	496	5,530	379	431	325	2,080	453
Green Lane, Patricroft	171	197	17	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	326	337	346	317	...	...
Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne	172	253	27	2,601	429	411	23	13	16	4	396	2,202	345	372	309	190	67
Totals	1,627	1,955	319	17,743	2,147	2,067	110	65	153	15	2,455	15,222	2,885	3,184	2,588	2,840	705

SUMMARY OF CHIEF STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS AT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year ended 31st March, 1935, the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee, on the recommendation of the County Medical Officer, authorised the following structural alterations and additions at the various Public Assistance Institutions under their control :—

Area No. 3.—Fylde.

The installation of two bed lifts in the hospital wards.

Area No. 4.—Ribchester.

The erection of four pairs of semi-detached houses for the use of the Mental Attendants.

Area No. 4.—Chorley.

The re-decoration of the Superintendent Nurse's sitting room and the ceilings of the female hospital.

Area No. 7.—Moorlands.

The internal decoration of the Infirmary.

Area No. 7.—Greenfield Massage Centre.

The re-surfacing of the drives.

Area No. 8.—Ormskirk.

(a) The temporary adaptation of part of the old hospital block for the use of additional nursing staff.

(b) The provision of proper sanitary and bathing arrangements in the male and female sides of the house and in the male infirm block.

Area No. 12.—Whiston.

(a) The laying of composition flooring in the Sisters' sitting room, the library, and the small waiting room at the Nurses' Home.

(b) The extension of the Medical Superintendent's House.

(c) Alterations to the hot water supply at the Nurses' Home.

(d) The following extensions :—

(1) New medical administrative block.

(2) New kitchen for hospital service.

(3) Covered ways connecting new kitchen and ward blocks.

(4) Two additional bed lifts for Blocks A and C.

Area No. 14.—Green Lane.

(a) The fixing of roof ventilators to the pavilions in the female airing court.

(b) The covering of the floor of Ward F.2.

Area No. 14.—Park Hospital.

(a) Extension of the Nurses' Home to provide 90 additional bedrooms.

(b) Extension of the administration block to provide accommodation for additional Resident Medical Officers.

(c) Provision of a new laundry and the use of the present laundry building as the main kitchen.

(d) The use of the main kitchen for store room purposes, thus releasing the isolation block for its proper use.

(e) Provision of a new building for use as a dispensary and also for use as a dental unit.

(f) Enlargement of the pathological department by the inclusion of the present Dispensary.

(g) Provision of a house in place of the Porter's Lodge for the Steward.

(h) Provision of additional accommodation for the Almoner and Collectors.

(i) Provision of steel casements to the ward verandahs.

Area No. 16.—Darnton House.

- (a) Alterations to day rooms providing more light and ventilation.
- (b) The provision of a Children's Block for healthy children over three years of age and for convalescent children from the hospital wards.
- (c) The addition of balconies to the annexe wards.
- (d) Improvements to the night nursery by the removal of a wooden structure and the provision of a verandah.
- (e) The enlargement and the modernisation of the mortuary.
- (f) The installation of modern drying apparatus in the laundry.

Area No. 16.—Lake Hospital.

- (a) The erection of a Maternity Block for 50 patients with provision for ante-natal and post-natal services.
- (b) Extension of the Nurses' Home.
- (c) The establishment of special departments.
- (d) The conversion of the Children's Ward into a verandah ward.
- (e) The conversion of the wooden building used as quarters for the night staff of Darnton House into an isolation ward.
- (f) Alterations to the hospital kitchen and provision of additional equipment.
- (g) The provision of lavatory basins in each of the ten hospital wards.
- (h) Erection of cubicles in the acute wards.
- (i) New lavatory basins and bowl sterilisers in the operation theatre.
- (j) Telephones to all hospital wards including the annexe ward in Darnton House.
- (k) The fixing of a wire surround to the grass tennis court.
- (l) The covering of the kitchen floors attached to the Maternity D. and E. Wards.

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	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	0
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	83	14	0
Barrow-in-Furness, North Lonsdale Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	0
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	126	13	0
Blackpool Victoria Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	0
Bolton Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	63	5	0
Bootle General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	0
Burnley Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	0
Bury Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	0
Chorley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	43	18	0
Colne, Hartley Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	0
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	0
Fleetwood Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	0
Lancaster Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	94	7	0
Leigh Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Liverpool Hospitals	167	0	0
Lytham Hospital	25	7	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	136	16	0
" St. Mary's Hospitals	82	1	0
" Royal Children's Hospital	42	2	0
" Ancoats Hospital	20	18	0
" Hospital for Consumption	4	18	0
" Royal Eye Hospital	39	1	0
" Hospital for Incurables	1	3	0
" Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital	41	7	0
" Hospital for Skin Diseases	6	12	0
" Northern Hospital	9	6	0
" Ear Hospital	5	2	0
" Babies' Hospital	1	6	0
" Bethesda Home... ..	1	0	0
" The Holt Radium Institute	5	19	0
Morecambe, Queen Victoria Hospital	33	16	0
Nelson, Reedyford Hospital	25	1	0
Oldham Royal Infirmary	40	10	0
Ormskirk General Hospital	27	4	0
Preston Royal Infirmary	132	2	0
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital	9	10	0
Rochdale Infirmary	28	12	0
St. Anne's-on-Sea, War Memorial Hospital	19	0	0
Salford Royal Hospital	46	12	0
Southport Infirmary	5	18	0
Stretford Memorial Hospital	51	5	0
Ulverston and District Cottage Hospital	40	19	0
Warrington Infirmary and Dispensary	23	6	0
Waterloo and District General Hospital	27	13	0
Wigan Infirmary	91	5	0
Other hospitals	104	0	0
	2,054	6	0
Nursing Associations	2,128	0	0
Other Associations	353	2	0
	£4,535	8	0

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In July, 1934, it was reported to the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee that several Societies for the Deaf and Dumb had made application to the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee for financial assistance, in accordance with Circular 1337 of the Ministry of Health, to enable them to perform effectively that part of their work which is concerned with the "placement" in employment of deaf and dumb persons.

The Public Assistance Committee empowered the County Medical Officer to arrange for conferences to be held with representatives of Agencies for the Deaf and Dumb and representatives of County Borough Councils.

The County Medical Officer communicated with the Minister of Health, asking if he had any recommendation as to the basis on which the contributions should be made to the various Deaf and Dumb Societies. A reply was received stating that it appeared to the Minister that a grant on the basis of the deaf and dumb population supervised by any particular Deaf and Dumb organisation would be equitable, but he had not made any recommendation on this subject.

After the receipt of the letter from the Minister of Health the County Medical Officer made investigations as to the work being done by the various Deaf and Dumb Missions which supervise deaf and dumb persons resident in the Administrative County area. At the various interviews which representatives of the Lancashire County Council had with representatives of the Deaf and Dumb Societies, it was suggested that a grant should be made on the basis of the deaf and dumb population supervised by the Deaf and Dumb Societies, and that, as far as the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee is concerned, the grant to be paid to the various Deaf and Dumb Societies in Lancashire should be on a uniform basis. The representatives of the Lancashire County Council intimated to the Deaf and Dumb Societies that the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee would be recommended to make a grant as from the 1st April, 1935, to each Deaf and Dumb Society on the basis of 10s. per annum per deaf and dumb person resident in the Administrative County area supervised by the Society. It was, however, pointed out that the number of deaf and dumb persons for grant purposes would not include children under 16 years of age or deaf and dumb persons resident in Public Assistance Institutions or Mental Hospitals.

The suggested basis of payment was agreed to by all the Societies for the Deaf and Dumb who supervise deaf and dumb persons in the Administrative County area. Furthermore, a number of County Borough Councils in Lancashire contemplated making a grant to the Deaf and Dumb Societies on the same basis.

The suggested basis of payment of 10s. per annum per deaf and dumb person resident in the Administrative County area is only for the financial year 1935-36, and may be amended in future years. It is the intention of the Lancashire County Council during the financial year 1935-36 to ask periodically for information from the various Deaf and Dumb Societies as to the work involved and the expenditure incurred in their efforts to secure employment for deaf and dumb persons.

The following table shows the number of deaf and dumb persons over 16 years of age (excluding those resident in Public Assistance Institutions or Mental Hospitals) supervised by the various Deaf and Dumb Societies, and also the grant which has been paid by the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee for the twelve months commencing 1st April, 1935:—

Name of Voluntary Association for the Deaf and Dumb.	No. of deaf and dumb persons in respect of whom grant is payable.	Proposed grant at the rate of 10/- per annum per case.
		£ s. d.
Ashton-under-Lyne and District Deaf and Dumb Society...	18	9 0 0
Blackpool and Fylde Adult Deaf and Dumb Society...	31	15 10 0
Bolton, Bury, Leigh and District Deaf and Dumb Society...	66	33 0 0
Burnley and District Deaf Society ...	37	18 10 0
Bury and District Deaf and Dumb Society ...	7	3 10 0
Carlisle Diocesan Church Mission to the Deaf and Dumb ...	15	7 10 0
East Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society ...	73	36 10 0
Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society ...	31	15 10 0
Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute ...	78	39 0 0
Preston and North Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society ...	63	31 10 0
Oldham Deaf and Dumb Society ...	45	22 10 0
Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society ...	45	22 10 0
Southport and District Deaf and Dumb Institute ...	20	10 0 0
St. Helens Deaf and Dumb Society ...	15	7 10 0
Warrington and District Deaf and Dumb Society ...	21	10 10 0
Wigan and District Deaf and Dumb Society...	40	20 0 0
	605	£302 10 0

PAYMENT OF MIDWIFERY FEES.

Since the powers of Boards of Guardians were transferred to the Lancashire County Council many applications have been received for the payment of midwives' fees for attendance on women in poor circumstances. Since the 1st January, 1932, to the 31st December, 1934, the number of applications received for the payment of midwives' fees was 322. When these applications are received by the County Medical Officer they are referred for consideration to the Guardians' Committees, who, through their Relieving Officers, investigate the economic circumstances of the applicants attended by the midwives. Of the 322 applications received the Guardians' Committee have agreed to pay fees in 257 cases.

The following table shows the number of applications referred to Guardians' Committees during the period 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1934:—

Guardians' Area.	Total No. of Applications referred to Guardians' Committees.				Number of Cases in which Midwifery fees were paid.				No. of cases in which payment was refused.			
	1932	1933	1934	Total	1932	1933	1934	Total	1932	1933	1934	Total
Ulverston ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Lancaster ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fylde & Garstang ...	...	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	5
Preston & Chorley ...	...	2	5	7	...	1	5	6	...	1	...	1
Blackburn ...	...	2	28	30	...	2	27	29	...	...	1	1
Burnley ...	...	2	6	8	...	2	4	6	...	...	2	2
Haslingden ...	...	4	9	13	...	3	7	10	...	1	2	3
Ormskirk ...	4	7	30	41	1	3	10	14	3	4	20	27
Wigan ...	1	33	72	106	...	30	67	97	1	3	5	9
Bolton ...	...	1	6	7	...	1	5	6	...	...	1	1
Rochdale & Bury ...	...	7	8	15	...	6	7	13	...	1	1	2
Prescot ...	1	3	5	9	...	2	4	6	1	1	1	3
Leigh ...	...	5	18	23	...	5	16	21	...	...	2	2
Warrington ...	...	6	14	20	...	6	13	19	...	...	1	1
Barton-upon-Irwell ...	3	2	7	12	3	2	7	12	...	...	...	...
Oldham ...	...	...	15	15	...	...	13	13	...	...	2	2
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	1	1	5	7	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	5
	10	78	234	322	4	63	190	257	6	15	44	65

TREATMENT OF CANCER CASES UNDER THE SCHEME OF THE LANCASHIRE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

The arrangements made by the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee for the treatment of cases of cancer at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, were described in detail on pages 57 to 59 of the Annual Report for 1933.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1935, the Medical Officers of County Public Assistance Institutions referred 40 cases to the County Medical Officer as being suitable for treatment at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute; 10 cases were similarly referred by County District Medical Officers, and 7 "County" cases were referred by the Medical Officers of non-county institutions and hospitals. During the same period 135 attendances for re-examination have been made at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute by cases treated under the County scheme.

Of the total 57 cases referred for treatment, 34 were actually treated at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, the remaining 23 cases, on examination at the Christie Hospital, being found to be too advanced or unsuitable for treatment. The total amount charged by the Christie Hospital for the treatment of "County" cases during the year ended the 31st March, 1935, was £854 19s. 0d. Of this amount £168 6s. 0d. was recoverable from other Local Authorities in respect of 7 cases chargeable to these Authorities and treated at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute under the scheme of the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee. The net charge to the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee for the year ended the 31st March, 1935, was therefore £686 13s. 0d.

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, 1935:—

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Institutions for pulmonary tuberculosis	639	32	1	6	678
Training colonies	8	...	8	...	16
Institution with accommodation for combined tuberculosis	18	5	...	...	23
Beds occupied by observation cases	9	3	8	4	24
Institutions for non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	8	...	126	143	277
	682	40	143	153	
	722		296		1,018

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 186 and 193 to the facilities provided for maternity cases by 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), Eccles (B), Fleetwood (B), Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Ormskirk, Ramsbottom, and Stretford (B). 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 54 and 193.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.—

Institutional accommodation for these classes is stated to be available at Billinge and Winstanley (Greenfield House), Eccles (B) (Ennismore House), Great Crosby (Nazareth House), Heywood (B) (Simpson Hill), Kirkham (Cottage Homes), Stretford (B) (Galloway Homes), Tottington (Holly Mount), Waterloo-with-Seaforth (St. Mary's Home), and Blackburn (R) (Wilshire). 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 180 and 189. Details as to the child welfare work carried out by the County Council Health Visitors are given on page 179.

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 Failsworth, Huyton and Kirkham, for the treatment of minor ailments, and at Failsworth for the treatment of defective vision and dental defects.

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 at each being shown :—

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	... Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	... Surgeon attends first Monday in each month only.
		a.m.	...	Orthopædic	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
	Thurs. ...	p.m.	...	Minor ailments	
Ashton-under-Lyne (a)		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
			...		
Ashton-under-Lyne (b)	... Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Friday in each month only.
	Tues. ...		...
	Wed. ...		...
	Thurs. ...		...
	Fri. ...		...
Atherton	... Mon. ...	p.m.	...	Artificial light	... Doctor attends Tuesday and Friday only.
		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	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	... Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Dental	
		p.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
Burnley	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Open alternate weeks only.
		a.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
		p.m.	...	Minor ailments	
			...		
Carnforth	... Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
			...		
	Fri. ...	p.m.	...	Minor ailments	

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Chadderton	Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	Orthopædic	Nurse only.
	Fri.	...	p.m.	Orthopædic	Surgeon attends first Friday in each month 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.	<div> <div>2—3 p.m. Boys</div> <div>3—4 p.m. Girls</div> </div>			Artificial light
	Wed. Fri.				
Crompton	Mon.	...	a.m.	Ophthalmic	Open alternate weeks only.
			a.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	
	Wed.	...	a.m.	Ophthalmic	Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	Dental	
			a.m.	Minor ailments	
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.
	Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	Dental	Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs.	...	p.m.	Minor ailments	Nurse only. Re-dressings.
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	
	Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	Dental	
			a.m.	Orthopædic	Surgeon attends first Tuesday alternate months.
	Wed.	...	a.m.	Minor ailments	Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			a.m. & p.m.	Dental	
	Fri.	...	a.m.	Minor ailments	
Failsworth	Mon.	...	a.m.	Ophthalmic	Open alternate weeks only.
			a.m.	Minor ailments	Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Wed.	...	a.m.	Minor ailments	
	Thurs.	...	a.m. & p.m.	Dental	
	Fri.	...	a.m. & p.m.	Dental	
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.

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Great Crosby	...	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Dental	
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Dental	
		Fri. ...	a.m.	... Dental	
			p.m.	... Minor ailments	
Haydock	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Nurse only. Alternate weeks.
		Tues. ...	a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Tuesday alternate months.
		Wed. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Horwich		Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	...	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.
Huyton	...	Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Irlam	...	Mon. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Tues. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	... Open alternate weeks only.
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
			p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends third Thursday in each month only.
		Fri. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Kearsley	...	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.
Kirkham		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
Lancaster	...	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.
Leyland	...	Mon. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			p.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends first Monday in each month only.
		Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Wed. ...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
		Thurs. ...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
		Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Litherland	Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
			p.m.	... Dental	
	Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	
			a.m.	... Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends second Thursday in each month only.
			p.m.	... Dental	
	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Littleborough	Mon.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Wed.	...	a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Thurs.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
Longridge	Mon.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
			a.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Thur.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
			a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
Milnrow ...	Tues.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
			a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
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	
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	... Open alternate weeks only.
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	
	Tues.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	
	Wed.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
			p.m.	... Ophthalmic	... Open every third week.
	Thurs.	...	a.m. & p.m.	... Dental	
	Fri.	...	a.m.	... Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.

Township.	Days and Times of Opening.			Nature of work undertaken.	Remarks.
Prescot ...	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	... Open first and last Wednesday in each month only.
		p.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
Preston ...		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	... Surgeon attends fourth Friday (p.m.) in each month only.
	Fri. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Orthopædic	
			...		
Ramsbottom ...	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends second and fourth Wednesday (p.m.) in each month only.
	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
	Tues. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
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	
	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
		a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Wed. ...	p.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends fourth Wednesday in each month only.
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
Rochdale ...	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Orthopædic	... Surgeon attends each week.
	Fri. ...	p.m.	...	Ophthalmic	... Open alternate weeks only.
Royton ...	Tues. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Open alternate weeks only.
	Wed. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
		a.m.	...	Ophthalmic	
	Thurs. ...	a.m. & p.m.	...	Dental	
	Fri. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	
Skelmersdale ...	Wed. ...	p.m.	...	Inspection	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.
Thornton-le-Fylde	Mon. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Medical Officer attends alternate weeks.
	Thurs. ...	a.m.	...	Minor ailments	... Nurse only. Re-dressings.

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

Attendances.—The following table shows the number of attendances made at the various School Clinics during the year 1934 :—

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	2,291	1,140	3	6	1,841	...	...	775	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	19
Atherton ...	1,770	440	...	...	1,314	3	2	...	...	526	860
Audenshaw ...	2,691	884	33	5	1,822	12	...	440	17	...	...
Carnforth ...	433	162	88	65	552	6	24	203	16	...	...
Chorley ...	687	119	77	23	1,243	1	...	269	6	342	68
Crompton ...	2,145	915	11	33	1,039	5	3	409	45	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness ...	1,452	461	222	96	876	15	33	287	14	...	...
Davyhulme ...	348	846	15	12	1,462	57	12	305	37	...	...
Droylsden ...	892	212	3	3	917	8	...	220	16	...	...
Earlestown ...	1,163	491	7	1	2,390	34	51	472	14	...	...
Fleetwood ...	4,735	663	252	36	2,949	79	46	422	84	...	...
Great Crosby ...	280	122	1	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haydock ...	1,477	231	29	4	651	22	62	430	23	...	...
Horwich ...	1,897	535	...	...	1,121	11	37	216	...	388	...
Irlam ...	1,268	244	20	6	1,870	25	54	371	6	...	...
Kearsley ...	1,600	567	2	...	1,506	4	10	507	16	...	...
Lancaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Leyland ...	4,562	315	285	42	1,512	22	40	304	8	...	...
Litherland ...	2,987	178	82	...	1,729	84	74	928	47	...	...
Littleborough ...	1,770	394	2	11	914	23	6	396	51	...	...
Longridge ...	1,034	504	259	24	1,255	29	34	209	15	...	...
Milnrow ...	1,102	176	7	1	402	14	4	...	...	...	...
Ormskirk ...	3,215	69	22	2	659	19	19	...	...	...	...
Orrell ...	1,198	594	2	6	1,034	16	58	1,111	57	...	...
Oswaldtwistle ...	1,202	343	14	7	1,067	...	4	235	7	...	...
Padiham ...	731	432	65	21	1,871	...	2	136	6	...	...
Prescot ...	2,207	1,862	155	94	2,341	164	174	276	40	...	...
Ramsbottom ...	1,672	464	1	2	1,400	3	...	461	6	...	...
Rishton ...	1,533	724	10	10	1,811	...	...	562	10	...	...
Rochdale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	29	...	...
Royton ...	4,028	1,143	...	...	1,540	1	...	456	8	...	...
Skelmersdale ...	86	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornton-le-Fylde ...	1,220	343	254	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyldesley ...	2,275	555	1	23	1,895	6	2	804	...	...	...
Ulverston ...	2,497	537	230	170	979	18	57	559	17	...	...
Walkden ...	579	257	...	8	2,228	8	8	327	10	...	...
Westhoughton ...	1,504	409	...	...	1,640	18	13	350	...	386	...
Whitefield ...	1,419	549	...	...	2,332	34	...	556	17	...	...
Whitworth ...	1,171	382	1	32	717	10	11	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64,021	18,500	2,153	774	50,020	751	840	13,293	623	1,990	947

Total number of attendances made by children of school age ...

147,824

Total number of attendances made by Child Welfare cases ...

6,088

Total ... 153,912

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.
Blackburn School Clinic ...	Teeth.
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.
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, *operative treatment of aural defects.
*St. Helens Clinic ...	Minor ailments, teeth.
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.
*Widnes School Clinic ...	Refractions, teeth, minor ailments.
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, 1934 :—

Disease or Defect.	Elementary Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Child Welfare.	Total.
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	1,545	10	113	1,668
Defective Vision ...	705	69	14	788
Squint ...	23	...	4	27
Aural ...	8	1	...	9
Ringworm ...	11	...	...	11
Teeth ...	21	72	2	95

The following table shows the number of cases treated at each Hospital, Infirmary, or Treatment Centre where the Lancashire County Council has made arrangements :—

Hospital, Infirmary, or Treatment Centre.	Tonsils and Adenoids.			Defective Vision.			Squint.		Aural.		Ring-worm.	Teeth.		
	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	S.	C.W.	E.	C.W.	E.	S.	E.	E.	S.	C.W.
Ancoats Hospital ...	108	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary...	77	1	...	20	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton-under-Lyne Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Blackburn Royal Infirmary ...	38	...	...	21	3	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Blackburn Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Bolton Royal Infirmary ...	179	2	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnley Victoria Hospital ...	51	2	4	43	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bury Infirmary ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colne Hartley Hospital ...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Darwen Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davyhulme Park Hospital ...	135	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fleetwood Hospital ...	113	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster Infirmary ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leigh Borough Clinic ...	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	90	...	10	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool St. Paul's Eye Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Morecambe Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Oldham Royal Infirmary ...	48	...	5	67	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ormskirk General Hospital ...	63	1	3	138	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston Royal Infirmary ...	202	...	14	122	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital ...	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawtenstall Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peasley Cross Hospital, St. Helens ...	178	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Southport Infirmary ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Helens Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Stretford Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
Ulverston Cottage Hospital ...	81	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrington Infirmary ...	62	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiston Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Widnes Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	2
Widnes Accident Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigan Royal Infirmary ...	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Bywater, Tower Buildings, Wigan	...	...	...	178	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Holmes, Tower Buildings, Wigan ...	...	...	...	102	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1545	10	113	705	69	14	23	4	8	1	11	21	72	2

E. Elementary School Children. S. Secondary, Continuation and Technical School Children.
C.W. Children in attendance at Child Welfare Centres.

MINOR AILMENTS.

These include such defects as running ears, external eye disease, skin diseases, etc., and treatment for them is available for approximately 95,000 children. The number of individual school children who received treatment under the County scheme during the year was 11,330.

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 1,628, of whom 1,545 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; Rawtenstall; Stretford.

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

The number of children for whom Specialist eye treatment is available is approximately 122,000. The number of elementary school children who received treatment for errors of refraction (including squint) was 6,734, of whom 6,550 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 4,347.

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, Failsworth, Fleetwood, Great Crosby, Haydock, Horwich, Irlam, Kearsley, Leyland, Litherland, Littleborough, Longridge, 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 80,000 children. The number of elementary school children who received treatment during the year was 29,219.

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 59,846 children were inspected by dentists : of these 44,038, or 78.9 per cent., were found to require treatment, and of those needing treatment 66.3 per cent. actually obtained it, as compared with 73.1 per cent. and 62.7 per cent. respectively for the previous year.

		Total inspections.	Percentage needing treatment.	Percentage actually treated of those in previous column.
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
1933	... ..	61,374	73.1	62.7
1934	... ..	59,846	78.9	66.3

It will be seen from an inspection of the above table that there is not much variation in the percentages of children needing treatment and of those obtaining it. As the work advances there might be fewer children needing extraction of permanent teeth but relatively more requiring fillings. The present ratio of fillings to extractions in permanent teeth is about 16 to 1. The time taken up in filling teeth is much greater than that occupied by extraction only, with the consequence that the dentist who has his work well in hand may actually treat a smaller number of cases than one who has to perform a large number of extractions in mouths which have been previously neglected.

On the present basis of attendance at the clinics and the percentages of those needing treatment who actually accept it, the average number of school children per dentist would be about 4,200. The number of children in average attendance being about 113,000, the total number of dentists required to cover the County area on the present basis of working would be about 27. This is on the assumption that the work in rural areas would proceed at the same rate as that in the urban areas which are now largely covered by the dental scheme. Frequent applications are now made by dwellers in rural areas to have the same facilities for dental treatment as are obtainable in the urban areas, and the attention of the Committee is drawn to the need for further expansion of dental inspection and treatment.

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 132 children received this form of treatment, making 2,937 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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 1934 it was found necessary to close 85 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 during the year and the causes of closure :—

*No. of Schools Closed during 1934 by the Sanitary Authority
(Article 22 of the Code).*

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chicken-pox and Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Measles and Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
										<hr/> 63 <hr/>

*No. of Schools Closed during 1934 by the School Medical Officer
(Article 23 (b) of the Code).*

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
										<hr/> 22 <hr/>

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 1934 was 510.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.—The new schools provided by the County Council have every facility for a healthy school life which could be reasonably demanded. The older schools, are in an 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 21 Non-County Boroughs, and the following six Urban Districts: Chadderton, Farnworth, Hindley, Ince-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe, 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), Denton, Haslingden (B), Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Middleton (B), Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), 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 162 to 167.

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	... ..	99	105	73
Horse	.. ..	10	—	—
Nil	... ..	1	5	37

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, have been 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 service of the Administrative County was taken over by the County Public Health Department on the 1st April, 1930, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929. At the present time (August, 1935) there are 135 Public Vaccinators and 49 Vaccination Officers functioning in the County area. The names of these officers and their respective areas follow on pages 62 to 67. The vaccination areas are coterminous with registration districts or sub-districts. The administration of the Acts is proceeding on the same lines as before the transfer.

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, 1933, and another Return, Form M379a, as to the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year ended 30th September, 1934.

The tables M379 and M379a are given on pages 60 and 61. From the former table, relating to the year 1933, it will be noted that of the 22,931 births included in the return, the number which at the time the Return was made, had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 6,918 (being 30.1 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died un-vaccinated was 1,144 (or 4.9 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining children 70 (or 0.3 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 238 (or 1.0 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; and 13,496 (or 58.8 per cent.) in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection were received; leaving 1,065 (or 4.6 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 21,787 children, there were registered at the time of the return, 31.7 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0.3 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 1.0 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement, and 61.9 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination had been obtained, leaving 4.8 per cent. as at the time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The cost to the County Council for vaccination work for the financial year 1933–34, was £4,568 13s. 6d.

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 has again declined, and in the latest year for which vaccination statistics are available, the percentage was only 31.7 against 32.8 in 1932, 33.4 in 1931, 34.9 in 1930 and 38.0 in 1929. Conversely, the percentage of statutory declarations is rising, viz., 61.9 in 1933, 60.0 in 1932, 59.6 in 1931, 58.1 in 1930, and 54.9 in 1929.

There is a very wide variation in the percentage of vaccinations in the County divisions, for example, in the Ulverston area the percentage of successful vaccinations to total births in the year 1933 was 63.8, in the Ormskirk area 62.0, in the Lancaster area 56.1, whilst in the Ashton-under-Lyne area the percentage was only 12.5, in the Haslingden area 12.7, and 13.5 in the Burnley area.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1933.

RETURN respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1933, inclusive.

Ministry of Health Form M. 379.

Guardians' Committees Areas.	No. of Births entered in "Birth List Sheets" registered to 31st Jan., 1935.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1935, in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.						No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1935, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of:			Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1935, neither entered in the "Vacc. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	No. of Certs. of successful Primary Vacc. of Children under 14 received during 1934.	(See Footnote).	No. of Statutory Declarations of Objections received by V.O. during 1934.	
		Col. I. Successfully Vacc.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations.	(See footnote).	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to places to which V.O.s of which have been appraised.						Removal to places unknown and Cases not found.
			Ineligible of Vacc.	Had Small-pox.					Removal to Dist. the V.O.s of which have been appraised.	Removal to places unknown and Cases not found.					
	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13	
1 Ulverston	473	291	2	—	159	6	17	3	—	1	—	309	16	149	
2 Lancaster	1,139	602	9	—	392	—	67	24	12	10	23	663	18	465	
3 Fylde and Garstang ...	1,168	232	7	—	638	1	75	11	17	72	116	301	17	724	
4 Preston and Chorley ...	1,703	612	5	—	852	1	105	31	18	48	32	563	29	931	
5 Blackburn and Clitheroe ...	1,111	327	4	—	696	3	57	8	4	5	10	775	40	643	
6 Burnley	1,235	158	2	—	989	3	72	5	6	3	—	190	15	946	
7 Haslingden	1,112	135	2	—	910	—	53	2	4	3	3	131	18	1,014	
8 Ormskirk	1,523	896	9	—	437	—	79	12	19	27	44	934	290	438	
9 Wigan	1,752	451	3	—	1,101	1	89	23	5	40	40	409	17	1,120	
10 Bolton	1,589	367	4	—	1,051	—	94	10	50	9	4	434	52	1,055	
11 Rochdale and Bury ...	1,966	344	2	—	1,389	—	90	8	30	50	53	375	95	1,372	
12 Prescott	1,287	676	4	—	501	—	47	5	30	10	14	935	93	520	
13 Leigh	1,978	484	8	—	1,378	—	79	5	7	12	5	485	41	1,377	
14 Barton-upon-Irwell ...	2,511	1017	3	—	1,190	—	108	56	33	53	51	1,176	125	1,285	
15 Oldham	911	149	—	—	683	3	46	16	3	12	2	201	48	689	
16 Ashton-under-Lyne ...	1,473	177	6	—	1,130	—	66	19	32	12	31	252	50	1,133	
Administrative County Totals ...	22,931	6,918	70	—	13,406	18	1,144	238	270	367	428	8,113	964	13,861	

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. 3 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 figure given includes the Certificates of

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Ministry of Health Form M.379a.

VACCINATION.—Year ended 30th September, 1934.

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, 1934:—

Guardians' Committees Areas.	Number of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons:—			Number of successful Re-vaccinations, i.e., 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	241	11	252	9
2. Lancaster	480	17	497	4
3. Fylde and Garstang	157	12	169	46
4. Preston and Chorley	397	68	465	251
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	294	364	658	681
6. Burnley	109	50	159	22
7. Haslingden	89	10	99	7
8. Ormskirk	881	17	898	16
9. Wigan	396	16	412	9
10. Bolton	198	53	251	3
11. Rochdale and Bury	258	38	296	16
12. Prescott	708	27	735	1
13. Leigh	424	17	441	9
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	749	39	788	19
15. Oldham	140	5	145	1
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	124	17	141	1
Administrative County Totals ...	5,645	761	6,406	1095

Total live Births "registered" in Administrative County—

Year ended 31st December, 1933	23,315
Year ended 31st December, 1934	21,140

Reference to Table M.379, page 60, will show the number of successful vaccinations, number of certificates of exemptions, etc., in the year 1933, in the various County areas. The statement below shows these figures in percentages to total births after deducting the number of children who died un-vaccinated before the date of the return. For comparison the percentages for 1929–1932 are also given:—

Areas.	Percentage of successful vaccinations.					Percentage of statutory declarations.				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
1. Ulverston	71.0	74.1	68.4	66.0	63.8	24.0	22.0	28.9	29.1	34.8
2. Lancaster	67.7	62.8	60.1	61.4	56.1	28.3	30.6	34.0	33.8	36.5
3. Fylde and Garstang	33.5	25.6	24.1	21.5	21.2	44.5	51.9	48.5	49.8	58.3
4. Preston and Chorley	46.4	41.9	42.0	36.3	38.2	44.2	48.4	49.0	52.1	53.3
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	37.9	35.3	30.7	32.0	31.0	59.0	61.5	66.8	66.1	66.0
6. Burnley	16.7	14.6	16.3	13.3	13.5	82.2	84.4	82.8	85.9	85.0
7. Haslingden	15.9	14.0	14.9	13.0	12.7	80.4	83.6	82.2	85.3	85.9
8. Ormskirk	64.3	66.8	64.9	64.0	62.0	28.2	26.1	28.5	27.9	30.2
9. Wigan	32.5	25.7	26.8	26.0	27.1	61.3	66.2	64.9	68.1	66.2
10. Bolton	34.4	31.4	30.8	29.8	24.5	62.5	66.5	66.2	64.8	70.3
11. Rochdale and Bury	23.6	20.2	17.9	16.7	18.3	68.5	71.7	74.7	73.5	74.0
12. Prescott	68.3	66.9	61.1	59.2	54.5	27.8	29.6	34.7	34.4	40.4
13. Leigh	32.8	30.0	27.7	26.0	25.4	64.4	67.0	69.9	71.6	72.5
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	43.3	41.2	39.3	43.1	42.3	42.7	46.0	48.8	47.6	49.5
15. Oldham	24.2	22.8	19.2	19.9	17.2	72.8	74.3	77.5	77.3	78.9
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	16.4	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.5	74.8	78.2	79.8	79.0	80.3
Administrative County	38.0	34.9	33.4	32.8	31.7	54.9	58.1	59.6	60.0	61.9

PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND VACCINATION OFFICERS.

NOTE.—By the Review of County Districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, alterations have been made in many areas by the rectification of boundaries and the consequent transfer of area from one district to another. The Contracts of Public Vaccinators and the existing areas of Vaccination Officers have not been altered except in the case of new appointments made since the Review.

Alterations in the names of townships by the Review have been made in this List.

September, 1935.

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.
T. S. King ...	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. A. Swindle ...	Lower Allithwaite, Upper Allithwaite, Broughton East, Cartmell Fell, Grange, Lower Holker, Upper Holker, Haverthwaite (part), Staveley.
R. H. Fothergill ...	Aldingham, Dalton (old area), Urswick, Lands common to Aldingham and Urswick.	T. T. Woodburn ...	Aldingham, Dalton (old area), Urswick, Lands common to Aldingham and Urswick.
A. G. Petrie ...	Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Pennington (old area), Ulverston.	W. Dickinson...	Ulverston, Colton, Egton, Lowick, Mansriggs, Osmotherley, Pennington (old area), Lands common to Lowick and Haverthwaite, Subberthwaite (part).
G. W. Christie ...	Ulverston Poor Law Inst.		

LANCASTER. AREA No. 2.

L. Mather ...	Heaton-w-Oxcliffe (old area), Lancaster B. (old area), Middleton, Overton, Lancaster Institution.	Miss A. Dunderdale ...	Lancaster B. including area formerly known as Aldcliffe, Ashton-w-Stodday, Cockerham, Ellet, Over Wyresdale, Scotforth, Thurnham including area formerly known as Cockersand Abbey.
F. W. Moss ...	Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton (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 (old area), Warton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne.
B. W. Hogarth ...	Morecambe and Heysham B. (old area).		
E. S. Jackson, junr. ...	Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Slyne-with-Hest (old area), Dudley (part of Warton), Borwick, Halton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet.		
W. Boys-Stones ...	Area formerly known as Aldcliffe (now Lancaster B), Ashton-w-Stodday (old area), Cockerham, Ellet, Over Wyresdale, Scotforth (old area), Thurnham including area formerly known as Cockersand Abbey.		
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, Leek, Tunstall, Whittington.		

FYLDE AND GARSTANG. AREA No. 3.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
(Vacant)	Fleetwood B.	J. Cardwell	Fleetwood B., Poulton (old area), part of area formerly known as Carleton (now Poulton), Elswick, Hardhorn-w-Newton, Singleton, Thornton Cleveleys, Little Eccleston-w-Larbreck.
J. K. Thomas	Poulton (old area), part of area formerly known as Carleton (now Poulton), Singleton, Elswick, Hardhorn-w-Newton, Little Eccleston-w-Larbreck.		
A. H. Penistan	Thornton Cleveleys (old area).		
W. Haddow	Medlar-w-Wesham, Freckleton (old area), Kirkham, Newton-w-Clifton, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Ribby-w-Wrea (old area), Plumpton, Weeton-w-Preese, Greenhalgh-w-Thistleton.	J. P. Langley	Kirkham, Medlar-w-Wesham, Freckleton (old area), Newton-w-Clifton, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Ribby-w-Wrea (old area), Plumpton, Weeton-w-Preese, Greenhalgh-w-Thistleton.
H. M. Coope	Lytham St. Anne's B, Bryning-w-Warton (old area), Westby (old area).	R. J. Waring	Lytham St. Anne's B., Bryning-w-Warton (old area), Westby (old area).
H. R. Parkinson	Wesham Institution, Kirkham Cottage Homes.		
N. R. Ussher	Barnacre-w-Bonds, Bleasdale, Cabus, Claughton, Forton including areas formerly known as Cleveleys and Holleth, Garstang, 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, part of area formerly known as Ribblesdale.	H. Smith	Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale, Preston R.
R. Slater	Barton, Broughton, Fulwood (old area), Lea, Woodplumpton.		
E. W. Johnson	Dutton (old area), Ribchester (old area), Dilworth, Alston, Hothersall, Grimsargh including area formerly known as Elston, Haigh-ton, Whittingham, Goosnargh, Ribchester Institution.		
S. Sharples	Farington, Little Hoole, Much Hoole, Hutton, Longton, Penwortham including area formerly known as Howick, Walton-le-Dale (old area).		
J. Rigby	Chorley B. (old area), Charnock Richard, Coppull, area formerly known as Duxbury.	T. Clare	Chorley B., Chorley R. including Croston, Leyland, Withnell, Adlington.
C. M. Willmott	Leyland (old area), Cuerden, Euxton.		

PRESTON AND CHORLEY. AREA No. 4—continued.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
C. Peddie	Clayton-le-Woods, Brindle, Heapey, Whittle-le-Woods.		
T. W. P. Leighton ...	Hoghton, Wheelton, Withnell.		
W. Taylor	Croston, Bretherton, Eccleston, Heskin, Mawdesley, Ulmes Walton.		
W. C. Rigby	Rivington, Adlington, Anderton, Anglezarke, Heath Charnock (old area).		
W. Warburton	Chorley Institution, Children's Homes.		
W. N. Chisholm	Fulwood Institution.		

BLACKBURN AND CLITHEROE. AREA No. 5.

D. O'Driscoll	Balderstone, Mellor (old area), Clayton-le-Dale, Osbaldeston, Ramsgrave.	G. G. Dickinson	Blackburn R., Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Darwen B., Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle, Rishton.
J. B. Leigh	Livesey, Pleasington.		
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, Dinekey, Salesbury, Wilpshire, Little Mitton including area formerly known as Henthorn and Coldecoats, Pendleton, Whalley, Wiswell.	J. Peters	Little Mitton including area formerly known as Henthorn and Coldecoats, Pendleton, Whalley, Wiswell.
W. Kelly	Aighton Bailey and Chaigley, Chipping, Bowland-w-Leagram, Thornton-w-Wheatley.	Mrs. A. Rawcliffe	Aighton Bailey and Chaigley, Chipping, Bowland-w-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.

A. M. Donaldson	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 area) Old Laund Booth including area formerly known as Wheatley Carr Booth, Roughlee, Reedley Hallows.		
A. W. Eadie	Colne B., Foulridge, Trawden.		
J. W. J. Forsythe	Altham, Hapton, Northtown, Padiham, Read, Sabden, Simonstone.		

HASLINGDEN. AREA No. 7.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
D. G. Paterson ...	Accrington B. No. 1.	J. Parkinson ...	Accrington B.
A. Greenhalgh ...	Accrington B. No. 2.		
J. P. Brown ...	Bacup B. (3 Wards).	J. H. Berry ...	Bacup B.
E. W. Falconer ...	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.	H. L. Tomlinson ...	Haslingden B.

ORMSKIRK. AREA No. 8.

W. P. O'Regan ...	Aughton, Bickerstaffe, Halsall, Ormskirk (old area), Ormskirk (part), Burscough (part), Lathom (part), Searisbrick.	N. Bottomley ...	Bickerstaffe, Bispham, Ormskirk (part), Burscough, Lathom, Searisbrick, Simonswood, Skelmersdale.
C. V. H. Nesbitt ...	Downholland, Lydiat, Maghull, Melling, Simonswood.	N. C. Lyon ...	Altcar, Aughton, Downholland, Halsall, Formby, Lydiat, Maghull, Melling, Ormskirk (old area).
H. B. Wickham ...	Bispham, Hesketh, Rufford, Tarleton, North Meols.	Mrs. L. Dandy ...	Hesketh, N. Meols, Rufford, Tarleton.
A. B. Sykes ...	Altcar and Formby.		
J. W. Pitt ...	Ormskirk (part), Burscough (part), Lathom (part).		
H. C. Haslam Fox ...	Skelmersdale, Ormskirk Institution.		
W. F. Jones ...	Aintree.		
J. F. Webb ...	Great Crosby (old area), Great Crosby (part), Little Crosby, Waterloo, Ince Blundell, Lunt portion of Sefton, Thornton.	H. D. Plevin ...	Seaforth, Waterloo, Great Crosby (old area), Great Crosby (part), Little Crosby, Ince Blundell, Thornton, Sefton including Lunt, Litherland, Ford, Nether-ton, Aintree.
J. C. Mann ...	Litherland, Seaforth, Nether-ton, Ford, Sefton.		

WIGAN. AREA No. 9.

R. J. Ormsby ...	Parbold, Shevington, Standish, Worthington, Wrightington.	J. H. Richards ...	Parbold, Shevington, Standish, Worthington, Wrightington.
R. A. Cooke ...	Aspull, Haigh.	Miss M. G. Athron (acting) ...	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.		
G. A. Fulton ...	Ashton-in-Makerfield.	E. H. Boggis ...	Ashton-in-Makerfield.
J. T. Shirlaw ...	Dalton, Upholland.	J. Bootle ...	Billinge and Winstanley, Orrell, Dalton, Upholland.
R. O. Mather ...	Billinge and Winstanley.		
A. Matheson ...	Orrell.		

BOLTON. AREA No. 10.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
G. P. Alderson ...	Turton (excluding Belmont Ward), Edgworth.	J. Openshaw ...	Blackrod, Farnworth, Kearsley (old area), Horwich, Little Hulton (now part of Worsley), Little Lever, Westhoughton, Turton.
H. Robinson ...	Turton (Belmont Ward).		
J. M. Stirling ...	Farnworth, Kearsley (old area).		
J. S. Sewell ...	Horwich.		
J. H. Marsh ...	Little Hulton (now part of Worsley).		
E. C. Racker ...	Westhoughton.		
W. Mottershead ...	Little Lever.		
L. Unsworth ...	Blackrod.		
E. S. Gawne ...	Townley's Hospital, Fishpool Institution.		

ROCHDALE AND BURY. AREA No. 11.

P. A. Ashcroft ...	Littleborough, Wardle.	T. Bradley ...	Littleborough, Wardle, Whitworth.
A. L. Pirrie ...	Whitworth.		
J. B. Scarr ...	Milnrow.	P. Fairbank ...	Milnrow.
H. N. Crossley ...	Birch Hill Institution, Cottage Homes.		
J. Leach ...	Tottington.	H. Crompton ...	Ramsbottom including part of area formerly known as Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Tottington.
C. W. Crawshaw ...	Ramsbottom including part of area formerly known as Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth.		
I. Flack ...	Radcliffe including Ainsworth.	S. Mills ...	Radcliffe, area formerly known as Outwood, Whitefield, part of area formerly known as Unsworth, Ainsworth, Prestwich.
W. P. Ferguson ...	Whitefield, area formerly known as Outwood, part of area formerly known as 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).		
J. S. Fox ...	Windle.		
G. E. Green ...	Eccleston(part),Huyton-with-Roby, Knowsley, Prescott, Rainhill, Tarbock, Whiston.	Miss C. Fogg ...	Eccleston, Huyton-with-Roby, Knowsley, Prescott, Rainhill, Tarbock, Whiston.
C. Nelson ...	Widnes B. (part), Halewood (part), Ditton.	W. A. Hunter ...	Bold, Cronton, Hale, Halewood, Widnes B.
J. W. Cheetham ...	Bold, Cronton, Widnes B. (part).		
F. C. Robbs ...	Hale, Halewood (part).		
F. Prosser ...	Rainford, Kirkby.	F. Winstanley ...	Rainford, Kirby, Windle.
G. G. W. Hay ...	Whiston Institution.		

LEIGH. AREA No. 13.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
J. J. Jones	Leigh B. (part).	P. Barnes	Leigh B., Atherton, Golborne including Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth, Tyldesley including area formerly known as Astley.
G. E. Hayward	Atherton.		
T. Gray	Tyldesley including area formerly known as Astley.		
J. D. Gallagher	Leigh Institution.		
J. Bennett	Cuerdley, Great Sankey, Penketh.	E. Houghton	Areas formerly known as Houghton, Arbury, Middleton (now Winwick), Poulton-w-Fearnhead, Rixton-w-Glazebrook, Croft, Woolston (old area), Cuerdley, Penketh, Great Sankey.
R. B. Sephton	Areas formerly known as Houghton, Middleton and Arbury (now Winwick), Poulton-w-Fearnhead, Rixton-w-Glazebrook, Croft (old area), Woolston including Culcheth (part), Leigh B. (part), Golborne including Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth (part)		
W. Valentine	Newton-in-Makerfield, Winwick (old area), Burtonwood.	E. M. Stanton	Newton in-Makerfield, Haydock, Burtonwood, Winwick (old area).
B. Coffey	Haydock.		
G. A. Sinclair	Padgate Cottage Homes.		
J. D. Giles	Culcheth Cottage Homes.		

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL. AREA No. 14.

E. Kerr	Eccles B.	B. A. Kinder	Townships formerly comprising Barton R., Eccles B., Irlam, Stretford B., Swinton and Pendlebury B., Urmston, Worsley (old area).
C. Moffatt	Irlam, area formerly known as Barton Moss.		
M. L. Poston	Area formerly known as Davyhulme, Flixton, Urmston.		
W. T. Westwood	Stretford B. (part).		
J. T. Walker	Stretford B. (part).		
J. P. Williams	Swinton, area formerly known as Clifton.		
W. J. Cowan	Worsley (old area).		
D. W. Davidson	Green Lane Institution.		
T. M. Popple	Pendlebury.		

OLDHAM. AREA No. 15.

J. H. Burns	Chadderton.	H. Brabin	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, Littlemoss, Woodhouses, Audenshaw (part).	J. B. Higginbottom	Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Littlemoss, Waterloo and Woodhouses.
J. S. MacGill	Denton, Audenshaw (part).	C. Barber	Denton.
B. Bowman	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (old area) (part), Bardsley, Hurst and Waterloo.	H. B. Firth	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (old area).
C. H. Spencer	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (part).		
T. D. Hunter	Alt and Lees.		
H. A. Logan	Area formerly known as Hartshead, Mossley B.	J. Cooper	Mossley B., Alt, area formerly known as Hartshead, Lees.
W. E. C. Thomas	Darnton House (Institution), Lake Hospital.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY AND OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH 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.
 L. E. H. R. BARKER, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 R. J. BATTY, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 W. C. V. BROTHWOOD, M.D., Ch.B., M.M.S.A., D.C.O.G., D.P.H.
 CATHERINE L. CORBETT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 A. C. CRAWFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
 R. W. ELDRIDGE, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 S. C. GAWNE, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 WINNIEFRED M. GRAY, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 T. S. HALL, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (appointed 8th October, 1934).
 GLADYS H. HUTCHINSON, M.B., B.Ch.
 J. R. JAGGER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 G. G. JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.
 J. H. PORTER, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 A. V. STOCKS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
 J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 C. ROBERTSON WILSON, 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.
 H. J. APPELYARD, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., L.D.S.
 MARGARET E. CALDWELL, L.D.S.
 J. B. DAVIES, L.D.S.
 F. J. W. DEWHURST, L.D.S.
 R. E. HODGSON, B.D.S.
 J. KERSHAW, L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S.
 W. A. LINNELL, L.D.S.
 T. G. LLOYD, L.D.S.
 I. F. McASH, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., H.D.D., L.D.S.
 F. D. MANNERS, L.D.S.
 E. V. POLLITT, L.D.S.
 A. W. POOLE, L.D.S.
 A. E. SHAW, B.D.S.
 T. H. WIGNALL, L.D.S.
 F. W. WILLIAMS, B.D.S.
 A. CLEAVER, L.D.S. (part-time).

Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time):

E. ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B.
 H. H. BYWATER, M.D., Ch.B., D.Ch.O., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
 O. M. DUTHIE, M.D., Ch.B.
 H. HOLMES, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.
 G. A. KELLY, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., D.P.H.
 J. A. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
 N. MACINNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
 J. M. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.
 G. E. FLOWRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
 G. A. RENWICK, M.B., Ch.M.
 T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
 W. SYKES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
 J. M. WISHART, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Orthopædic Surgeons (part-time):

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

Assistant Orthopædic Surgeons (part-time):

E. S. BRENTNALL, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
 H. BELL, M.B., B.Ch., M.Ch. (Orth.).
 E. C. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.Ch. (Orth.) (Appointed 1st February, 1935).
 B. L. MCFARLAND, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
 S. M. MILNER, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
 H. POSTON, M.B., M.Ch.
 J. B. REID, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.Ch. (Orth.), (Appointed 1st February, 1935).

Consultant Obstetrician (Litherland Clinic):

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

Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital—Senior House Surgeon:

C. H. GRAY, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 31st August, 1934).
 A. N. BIRKETT, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1st September, 1934; Resigned 28th February, 1935).
 W. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1st March, 1935).

Junior House Surgeon:

ANNIE LAWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 31st August, 1934).
 ISOBEL HILL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 9th November, 1934).

Matron:

Miss M. ROCHELL.

County Sanitary Officers:

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

28 Veterinary Surgeons (part-time)

(For purposes of the Milk and Dairies Act).

64 School Nurses and/or Health Visitors.

4 Orthopædic Nurses.

County Analyst:

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

August, 1935.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Abram	M.O. A. R. Erskine. S.I. H. Allen.	Dalton-in-Furness ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Grange, Ulverston, and Ulverston R). S.I. W. E. Caine.
Accrington (B) ...	M.O. A. Greenhalgh. S.I. J. A. Hindle. S.I. J. E. Spencer (to Feb. 1934.) S.I. J. R. Woodcock. 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. 3.
Adlington	M.O. W. C. Rigby. S.I. T. Warwick.	Denton	M.O. W. Stewart. S.I. A. C. Brocklehurst. H.V. 1.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. Winstanley. S.I. D. Gamble. S.I. T. Whitter. H.V. 1.	Droylsden	M.O. A. W. Laing. S.I. J. E. Hart.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	M.O. H. J. Phillips (whole time) (J. W. Talent to 31st March, 1935.) S.I. C. S. Handforth. S.I. T. C. Ward. S.I. H. Hunter. H.V. 4.	Eccles (B)	M.O. J. E. Spence (whole time). S.I. G. V. Hulse. S.I. H. R. Taylor. S.I. K. F. Johnson. H.V. 5.
Aspull	M.O. R. A. Cooke. S.I. J. Occleshaw.	Failsworth	M.O. P. J. Webb. S.I. J. A. James. H.V. 1.
Atherton	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. F. Markland.	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.
Audenshaw	M.O. W. P. T. Daniel. S.I. H. M. Doxey.	Fleetwood (B) ...	M.O. J. Colgan. S.I. G. Pilkington. S.I. A. Dale. S.I. A. H. Johnstone.
Bacup (B)	M.O. J. W. McKinney. S.I. A. E. Barnes. S.I. A. E. Barnes, Jr. H.V. 2.	Formby	M.O. M. G. Garry. S.I. J. Hodge.
Barrowford	M.O. R. G. Markham (whole time with Nelson B). S.I. H. D. Stanworth. (W. S. Green to 31st July, 1934).	Fulwood	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. F. Higginson.
Billinge and Winstanley	M.O. J. S. Mather. S.I. J. J. Perkins.	Golborne	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. J. Monks. H.V. 1.
Blackrod	M.O. J. W. Unsworth. S.I. A. Coupe (A. Gillibrand to 30th June 1934).	Grange-over-Sands ...	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Ulverston, and Ulverston R). S.I. T. Huddleston.
Brierfield	M.O. J. S. Wilson. S.I. W. D. Haigh. H.V. 1.	Great Crosby	M.O. A. J. W. Cunningham. S.I. J. Almond.
Carnforth	M.O. E. S. Jackson. S.I. F. Holt.	Great Harwood ...	M.O. J. K. Cumming. S.I. A. Eddleston. H.V. 1.
Chadderton	M.O. J. Wood (whole time). S.I. A. Ashworth. S.I. H. Prenton. H.V. 2.	Haslingden (B) ...	M.O. W. M. Martin. S.I. T. E. Amos (R. Austin to 11th Jan. 1934). S.I. A. Warburton. H.V. 1.
Chorley (B)	M.O. A. Anderson (whole time). S.I. R. P. B. Lund. S.I. S. Smith. H.V. 2.	Haydock	M.O. A. Dowling. S.I. J. Evans.
Church	M.O. F. W. Pare. S.I. F. Howarth.	Heywood (B) ...	M.O. J. Brooks (whole time) S.I. J. E. Cropper. H.V. 3.
Clayton-le-Moors ...	M.O. L. Tattersall. S.I. J. H. Bridge.		
Clitheroe (B)	M.O. W. E. Barker. S.I. J. Bolton. H.V. 1.		
Colne (B)	M.O. J. W. Starkey (whole time) (G. M. D. Lobban to 30th April, 1934). S.I. A. Fortune. S.I. H. Ward (R. R. Overend to 30th Novr. 1934). S.I. M. Bennett (C. Duerden to 1st June, 1935). H.V. 2.		
Crompton	M.O. K. D. Murchison. S.I. F. Taylor.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Hindley	M.O. R. K. Nisbet (whole time). S.I. T. France. H.V. 1.	Mossley (B)	M.O. L. White. S.I. E. Slater. S.I. H. B. Bell. H.V. 1.
Horwich	M.O. J. S. Sewell. S.I. C. Coop. 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. 3.
Huyton-with-Roby ...	M.O. A. W. McDonald. S.I. H. Gorton.	Newton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. E. Watkins. S.I. H. Ashcroft. S.I. C. Webb. H.V. 1.
Ince-in-Makerfield ...	M.O. G. H. Potter. S.I. W. Thorpe. H.V. 2.	Ormskirk	M.O. J. Young. S.I. N. W. Chadwick
Irlam	M.O. J. W. Roberts. S.I. R. Rutter. S.I. W. Whitfield.	Orrell	M.O. K. Fraser. S.I. B. Preston.
Kearsley	M.O. A. G. Glass (whole time with Farnworth). S.I. F. Brook.	Oswaldtwistle ...	M.O. H. Conway. S.I. P. J. Fisher.
Kirkham	M.O. W. Haddow. S.I. J. R. Holmes.	Padiham	M.O. J. W. J. Forsythe. S.I. G. Egner.
Lancaster (B)... ..	M.O. J. D. Buchanan (whole time) S.I. H. Scholefield. S.I. W. W. Jackson. S.I. C. R. Varcoe (W. Combe to 31st May, 1934). H.V. 4.	Poulton-le-Fylde ...	M.O. J. K. Thomas. S.I. W. G. Woolley.
Lees	M.O. J. Currie. S.I. H. Boardman.	Preesall	M.O. S. A. Nield-Faulkner. S.I. H. Turner.
Leigh (B)	M.O. W. A. McLennan (whole time) (J. C. Beckitt to 30th June, 1935). S.I. E. Jackson. S.I. W. T. Frost. S.I. A. N. Nicklin. S.I. J. Blakeley. H.V. 4.	Prescot	M.O. S. M. Green. S.I. R. A. Bull (J. E. Hart to 31st Jan., 1934).
Leyland	M.O. C. M. Willmott. S.I. H. Cheetham.	Prestwich	M.O. H. C. Burbidge. S.I. L. T. J. Trippier. S.I. H. Burchwood (S. Smith to 27th March, 1934).
Litherland	M.O. T. D. Williams. S.I. H. Harrison.	Radcliffe	M.O. W. S. Haydock (whole time). S.I. W. Holt. H.V. 3.
Littleborough...	M.O. J. T. R. MacGill. S.I. H. E. Williamson.	Rainford	M.O. F. Prosser. S.I. E. S. Rosbotham.
Little Lever	M.O. W. Mottershead. S.I. T. Grant.	Ramsbottom	M.O. H. Lawrie. S.I. H. Barlow. H.V. 1.
Longridge	M.O. E. W. Johnson. S.I. J. Marshall.	Rawtenstall (B) ...	M.O. K. K. Wood (whole time) S.I. W. E. Hoyle. H.V. 2.
Lytham Saint Anne's(B)	M.O. J. P. Litt (whole time). S.I. H. Yates. S.I. F. Haworth. H.V. 2.	Rishton	M.O. J. Ferguson. S.I. C. Woodcock.
Middleton (B)	M.O. S. T. Beggs (whole time). S.I. T. Turner. S.I. S. Hacking. H.V. 3.	Royton	M.O. W. L. Bentley. S.I. J. Butterfield. H.V. 1.
Milnrow	M.O. O. R. I. Love. S.I. T. Warrington.	Skelmersdale	M.O. H. E. Marsden (whole time with West Lancashire R.) S.I. E. Huntington.
Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	M.O. J. W. Watterson. S.I. H. Morgans. S.I. W. S. Makin. S.I. T. H. Ashbrook.	Standish-with-Langtree	M.O. R. J. Ormsby. S.I. A. A. Smith.
		Stretford (B)	M.O. E. H. Walker (whole time). S.I. S. Massey. S.I. T. E. Bowker. S.I. H. Wrigley. S.I. A. Markland. S.I. W. H. Tomlinson (L. F. Atherton to 27th May, 1934). S.I. A. Gillibrand (G. A. Farrow to 10th March, 1934). S.I. Miss McGarvie. H.V. 4.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Swinton and Pendlebury (B) ...	M.O. G. H. Hogben (whole time). S.I. P. E. Berry. S.I. L. A. Marshall. S.I. A. S. Kershaw. S.I. G. E. Taylor. H.V. 3.	Worsley	M.O. T. E. Fliteroft (T. E. Kavanagh to 31st March, 1934). S.I. W. Allen. S.I. T. Isherwood (J. Haslam to Novr. 1934).
Thornton Cleveleys ...	M.O. A. H. Penistan. S.I. H. Fenton. S.I. J. J. Walker	RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Tottington	M.O. G. Crawshaw. S.I. L. Kenyon. S.I. J. E. Gledhill (part time).	Blackburn	M.O. C. M. Bradley. S.I. H. Eccleston.
Trawden	M.O. W. Alexander. S.I. J. H. Tatham.	Burnley	M.O. H. J. Robinson. S.I. A. Johnson.
Turton	M.O. H. Robinson. S.I. A. McMorris.	Chorley	M.O. J. Rigby. S.I. H. F. Froes. S.I. A. Fowler.
Tyldesley	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 Ulverston 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.	Garstang	M.O. N. R. Ussher. S.I. J. Cook. S.I. J. B. Cook.
Urmston	M.O. D. W. Davidson. S.I. R. G. Child. S.I. G. W. Blake.	Lancaster	M.O. W. Edmondson. S.I. J. Littlefair. S.I. A. Hallhead.
Walton-le-Dale ...	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. N. Baron.	Limehurst	M.O. G. F. Bowman. S.I. R. Thompson. S.I. H. B. Bell (E. I. Price to 13th Dec., 1934).
Wardle	M.O. D. G. MacGill. S.I. E. A. Stewart.	Lunesdale	M.O. B. J. Acheson. S.I. E. Ellis.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	M.O. V. J. Glover. S.I. J. H. Cannell. S.I. A. E. Jones. H.V. 2.	Preston	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. T. Ashcroft. S.I. H. Collier.
Westhoughton ...	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. J. C. Almond. S.I. F. J. A. Green (part time). H.V. 2.	Ulverston	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Grange, and Ulverston U.D.) S.I. T. Hudson. S.I. J. F. A. Ellwood.
Whitefield	M.O. A. J. Young. S.I. B. Hodgson.	Warrington	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. F. W. Kerfoot.
Whitworth	M.O. T. J. L. Forbes. S.I. J. J. Cordingley.	West Lancashire ...	M.O. H. E. Marsden (whole time with Skelmersdale). S.I. T. G. H. Hunter. S.I. J. Ainsworth. S.I. N. T. Fennah.
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.	Whiston	M.O. T. U. Mercer. S.I. W. H. Bone. S.I. C. G. Hitchin.
Withnell	M.O. T. P. Leighton. S.I. J. Holding (A. Penney to 30th June, 1934).	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 22 boroughs, 73 urban districts, 15 rural districts, and two port sanitary districts. The total payments during the financial year ended March 31st, 1935, amounted to £29,939 8s. 4d., of which £10,479 9s. 8d. was in respect of Medical Officers of Health, and £19,459 18s. 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 thirty-seven 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 14 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, 28 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. Their work under the Milk and Dairies Act is referred to on page 115.

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 paragraph below. 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), Middleton (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Nelson (B), Orrell, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Rawtenstall (B), Sinton and Pendlebury (B), Widnes (B), 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 71 districts, it is stated, the local authorities contribute to voluntary hospitals.

District Nursing Associations.—In 104 County districts, 231 nurses are employed by District Nursing Associations; in 75 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; Chadderton 10/- per case; Chorley (B), £30 p.a.; Church £5 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. p.a. and 1/6 per visit; Formby £5 5s. p.a.; 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.; Radcliffe, £12 12s. p.a.; Rainford, £10 p.a.; Ramsbottom, approx. £9; 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 1934 the County Council made grants amounting to the sum of £1,124 to the County and District Nursing Associations; other County grants to Nursing Associations are referred to on page 176.

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

No. of local Nursing Associations working in the Administrative County affiliated to the County Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
No. of Nurses employed by the affiliated local Associations practising in the Administrative County	...	...	...	...	...	...	219

The following tabular statement 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 1934:—

Name of Disease.	Total Number of cases nursed.	No. of visits.	Number convalescent.	Number sent to hospital.	Number died at home.	Number removed from books for other causes.	Number remaining on books.
Pneumonia (except bronchial or complicating measles) ...	1,495	26,902	1,034	128	260	25	48
Tuberculosis (all cases) ...	280	13,293	67	49	94	17	53
Complications of pregnancy ...	204	2,464	153	35	8	2	6
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia	23	383	16	7	—	—	—
Other complications occurring after childbirth	126	2,826	111	9	—	2	4
Influenza (uncomplicated) ...	350	3,489	326	6	2	1	15
Measles	573	1,811	559	2	3	2	7
Measles with pneumonia ...	59	968	49	1	5	4	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	56	2,116	50	4	—	—	2
Chicken-pox	29	155	28	—	—	—	1
Whooping cough	23	320	19	—	2	2	—
Infantile diarrhoea	26	184	25	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum ...	5	125	4	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	28	437	22	1	4	1	—
Encephalitis lethargica ...	10	375	1	7	2	—	—
Any other diseases in children under five years of age ...	2,111	28,672	1,921	41	47	37	65
TOTAL	5,398	84,520	4,385	292	427	93	201

Midwifery Cases.—

Number of midwifery cases attended (no doctor engaged for confinement)	662
(including 223 primiparae).	
Number of deaths of mothers from all causes, whether taking place at home, in hospital or elsewhere (no doctor engaged for confinement)	2
Number of cases of miscarriage (under 28 weeks)	27
Number of times medical aid sent for:—	
(a) for mother during pregnancy	132
(b) for mother during labour	99
(c) for mother during puerperium	42
(d) for infant	44
	317
Number of forceps cases	62
Number of stillbirths	28
Number of deaths of infants under a month old	16

Maternity Cases.—

Number of maternity cases attended (doctor engaged, midwife acting as maternity nurse)	328
Number of deaths of mothers (maternity cases)	3

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in the County area at the end of the year 1934 was 745. The work carried out by the County Council under the Midwives Acts is detailed on pages 170 to 176.

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 Supply.—The populous portions of the Administrative County are, on the whole, well provided with a constant, plentiful, pure and wholesome water supply. The County rural districts also have public water supplies available for the bulk of the population, but there are a number of parishes, or parts of parishes—and also isolated units in some urban districts—where the supply is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

As indicated in last year's County report the County public health department, in co-operation with the local officials, has been engaged in a thorough survey and investigation into the available and potential water resources of all the County rural districts. Some extremely useful information has been obtained and a survey report is in preparation.

The Councils of districts where shortage exists could well consider the question of increasing the capacities of existing reservoirs and seek to discover fresh sources of supply, and promulgate measures for the better conservation and organisation of the existing water resources and supplies. In most districts in this county there are ample resources available, but the problem in some of the scattered areas is one of means to provide for the collection and distribution. The Local Government Act of 1929 has made provision whereby District Councils can apply to the County Council for financial assistance in the provision of a supply of water, or in the improvement of an existing supply. The applications received by the County Council in 1934 are referred to on the next page.

A Regional Committee for South West Lancashire is already in existence, and Conferences have been held in 1934 with a view to setting up a Regional Committee for North, Central and South-East Lancashire. The main functions of these bodies are to carry out a comprehensive survey of the requirements of their areas, and to initiate means for the better organisation and better control of water resources.

During the year the following memoranda, etc., on water supplies have been issued by the Ministry of Health :—Memo 183 W, Rainwater for domestic supplies ; Circulars 1421 and 1421a Urban and rural districts water supplies ; Memo. 178 W, Water shortage ; Memo 179 W, Chlorination of water supplies ; Circular 1393, Rural water supplies, etc.

Recently a Joint Select Committee has been appointed to consider and report on measures for the better conservation and organisation of water resources and supplies. The committee will consider the question of what measures are necessary to promote co-operation between undertakers in the use of sources of supply and in distribution. The need is obvious for looking well ahead in matters of water supplies, and for more co-ordinated planning of schemes for the future.

By the Rural Water Supplies Act, 1934, and the Water Supplies (Exceptional Shortage Orders) Act, the Minister of Health was empowered to contribute towards the expenses incurred by local authorities in providing or improving supplies in rural areas, and also to make orders for the purpose of relieving water undertakers from their immediate difficulties.

In October, 1934, the Water Pollution Research Board, to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for scientific and industrial research issued its annual report. The report points out that although water supplies now received by consumers are in general much safer than those of some years ago, largely as the result of systematic research and the application of scientific methods, the need for even greater vigilance is occasionally emphasised by outbreaks of water borne diseases. The report deals with the investigations in progress, and with such matters as the contamination of water by lead, milk factory effluents, etc. A special report was also issued on the action of water on lead with special reference to the supply of drinking water.

Local Government Act, 1929.—Applications for financial assistance.—Since the issue of the last County Report the following applications have been received by the County Council for financial assistance in respect of schemes for the provision or improvement of water supplies :—

Applicant Authority.	Nature of application and cost.	Action by County Council (to August 1935).
Accrington & District Joint Water Board	Provision of water main. £7,000	In view of the average net profits on the Board's water undertaking and the strong financial position of the revenue balances on the Board's gas and water undertakings, the County Public Health and Housing Committee felt they could not equitably recommend the County Council to make a contribution towards the cost of the scheme in question.
Limehurst (R), Alt...	Extension of water main. £107 17s. 2d.	Grant of £34.
Burnley (R), Read ...	Additional water supply, £1,600	Grant of £29 per annum for 5 years, then to be reviewed.
Blackburn (R), ... Balderstone, Osbaldeston and Clayton-le-Dale	Water supply. £5,300.	Grant of £213 per annum for 6 years.
Wigan (R), Haigh ...	Water supply. £4,000.	Public Health and Housing Committee recommend a grant of £48 per annum for 5 years, then to be reviewed.

LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES.—The following tabular statement shows the source of the water supply to each County 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.	1568	...
Accrington (B)	Dean Clough, Mitchell House, and Burnley Road reservoir; also deep well at Altham. Good.	12623	...
Adlington	Blackrod U.D.C. and Manchester Corporation. Good.	1101	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	Own works and up to 175,000 gallons daily from Liverpool Corporation (Rivington).	4430	4
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ...	Ashton-under-Lyne, &c. Water-works Joint Committee. Excellent.	All.	...
Aspull	Bolton Corporation and Blackrod U.D.C. Good.	1648	...
Atherton	Manchester and Bolton. Constant.	5264	...
Audenshaw	Ashton-under-Lyne, &c. Water-works Joint Committee. Good.	2900	...
Bacup (B)	Moorland. Excellent.	5964	...

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Barrowford	Nelson. Constant	All.	...
Billinge and Winstanley ...	Disused coal mine. Satisfactory.	1178	...
Blackrod	Own Waterworks. Rivington gathering ground. Good.	903	...
Brierfield	Nelson Corporation. Good. ...	2320	...
Carnforth	Carnforth Waterworks Co., Ltd. Reservoir at Withets. Good.	816	...
Chadderton	Oldham Corporation; Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board; springs and wells for a few houses. Satisfactory.	7684	...
Chorley (B)	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington) Good.	8600	...
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.	7301	...
Crompton	Oldham Corporation mainly. Excellent.	3953	...
Dalton-in-Furness	Reservoir at Poaka Beck, Barrow Corporation.	Practically all.	Few in Marton Village.
Darwen (B)	Moorland. Soft	10510	...
Denton	Manchester Corporation. Good...	All except 6.	6
Droylsden	Manchester Corporation. Very good.	4251	...
Eccles (B)	Manchester Corporation	All.	...
Failsworth	Oldham Corporation. Manchester supply 45 houses in outlying parts. Good.	4650	...
Farnworth	Bolton Corporation—Upland gathering grounds. Soft.	8001	...
Fleetwood (B)	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	5557	...
Formby	Southport and District Water Board. Very good.	2319	...
Fulwood	Upland gathering area. Good ...	2679	...
Golborne	Bulk supply from Ince. Wells in Golborne, but controlled by Ince U.D.C. Lowton supplied by Liverpool Corporation and Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.C. Kenyon and Culcheth supplied by Warrington Corporation.	3390	...
Grange-over-Sands	Hills at Newton and Simpson Ground. Satisfactory	Practically all.	...
Great Crosby	Liverpool Corporation. Very good.	6228	...

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Great Harwood	Dean Clough reservoir. Good	Practically all.	...
Haslingden (B)	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Acerington District Gas and Water Board. Springs and wells. Constant.	4977	...
Haydock	Rivington reservoirs. Good ...	2242	3
Heywood (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Good.	7931	...
Hindley	Rivington reservoirs, Liverpool Corporation. Good.	5603	...
Horwich	Moorland and Pumping Station. Good.	4331	...
Huyton-with-Roby	Liverpool Corporation. Excellent.	2850	...
Ince-in-Makerfield	Council's own deep wells at Golborne and Liverpool Corporation (Rivington reservoirs). Good.	4900	4
Irlam	Manchester Corporation supply 3,508 houses; Warrington Corporation 9 houses; 1 from well, and 5 without proper supply. Good.	3517	...
Kearsley	Bolton Corporation mostly, and Bury and District Joint Water Board; upland gathering grounds. Satisfactory.	3003	...
Kirkham	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	1108	...
Lancaster (B)	Wyresdale north side, moorland surface and springs. Good.	10800	About 400 by 90 standpipes.
Lees	Oldham Corporation. Satisfactory.	1400	...
Leigh (B)	Liverpool Corporation, Rivington waterworks. Constant ...	11291	...
Leyland	Clayton-le-Woods, and Thirlmere Satisfactory.	3279	...
Litherland	Liverpool Corporation. Very good.	4004	...
Littleborough	Rochdale Corporation, reservoir at Ramsden. Good ...	3300	...
Little Lever... ..	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Good.	All but one.	...
Longridge	Preston Corporation. Good ...	1060	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	Fylde Water Board. Excellent ...	7348	...
Middleton (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Satisfactory.	8720	At farms.
Milnrow	Rochdale and Oldham Corporations. Good.	2385	...
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	Lancaster Corporation reservoirs, millstone grit. Satisfactory ...	8561 (All).	...
Mossley (B)	Swineshaw and Yeoman Hey reservoirs. Moorland. Good.	3360	...
Nelson (B)	Moorland. Good	All in Town.	...
Newton-in-Makerfield	Deep wells (3) with headings and two deeper boreholes in red sandstone. Good.	5274	1
Ormskirk	Deep wells in red sandstone. Constant.	4471	82
Orrell	Reservoir at Bispham under Wigan Corporation; also pumping from "Nicholson's Pit." Good.	1995	...

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Oswaldtwistle	Own works, moorland and bore-hole. Good.	3852	...
Padiham	Pendle Hill. Good	3365	...
Poulton-le-Fylde	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	1651	...
Preesall	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	620	...
Prescot	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	All but 3.	...
Prestwich	Manchester Corporation, Bury and District Joint Board, and Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Good.	7630	...
Radcliffe	Bury and District Joint Water Board and Bolton Corporation. Good.	8067	...
Rainford	St. Helens Corporation. Good ...	878	...
Ramsbottom	Bury & District Joint Water Board. Good. Some private supplies.	4087	...
Rawtenstall (B)	Bury & District Joint Water Board supply three-fourths, remainder private. Good.	8417	15
Rishton	Accrington District Gas and Water Board. Good.	1880	17
Royton	Oldham Corporation. Good ...	4500	...
Skelmersdale	Artesian well. Good	1448	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	Liverpool Corporation. Anglezarke reservoir. Good.	Nearly all.	...
Stretford (B)	Manchester Corporation. Good. Three wells (to farms). Fair.	16174	...
Swinton & Pendlebury(B)...	Manchester Corporation. Good...	10367	...
Thornton Cleveleys	Fylde Water Board. Good ...	3603	...
Tottington	Bury and District Joint Water Board. Constant.	1589	...
Trawden	Springs and boring on Boulsworth Hill. Excellent.	700	...
Turton	Bolton Corporation. Constant.	3046	...
Tyldesley	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere). Good.	Nearly all.	...
Ulverston	Reservoir at Pennington, Ulverston (R.). Good.	Nearly all.	Village of Rosside
Upholland	Two deep wells. Good	1432	...
Urmston	Manchester Corporation. Good.	8183	...
Walton-le-Dale	Deep well at School Lane, Bamber Bridge, and Thirlmere reservoir, (Manchester Corporation). Constant.	3577	5
Wardle	Rochdale Corporation. Good ...	813	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	7697	...
Westhoughton	Bolton Corporation. Satisfactory.	4233	3
Whitefield	Upland surface. Satisfactory. ...	98%	...
Whitworth	Rochdale and Bacup Corporations. Good.	2174	...
Widnes (B)	Deep well in sandstone. Excellent.	9675	...

DISTRICT.	SOURCES AND QUALITY.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.	
		DIRECT.	BY STANDPIPE.
URBAN.			
Withnell	Liverpool Corporation. Good ...	826	20
Worsley	Bolton and Manchester Corporations. Excellent.	All but one.	1
RURAL.			
Blackburn	Blackburn, Manchester and Darwen Corporations. Remainder from private reservoirs and wells. Satisfactory.	2676	...
Burnley	Council's own waterworks and those of adjoining towns. Upland surface and springs. Quality satisfactory.	4529	...
Chorley	Mainly Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Rivington supplied by Liverpool Corporation; private supplies and wells. Generally satisfactory.	5512	2
Clitheroe	Springs and wells; auxiliary supply from Clitheroe Corporation to Whalley if required.	1370	284
Fylde	Fylde Water Board. Constant ...	2433	...
Garstang	Principally from Fylde Water Board; Manchester Corporation, and private mains, all constant.	2418	25
Lancaster	Lancaster and Manchester Corporations, Fylde Water Board, and Carnforth Waterworks Co. Good. Some roof water supplies and wells, satisfactory; other supplies bad.	1887	41
Limehurst	Mostly Ashton-under-Lyne and District Waterworks Committee; Oldham Corporation. Constant.	97%	5
Lunesdale	Thirlmere, Caton reservoir, private supplies.	1080	67
Preston	Preston and Manchester Corporations, Fulwood U.D.C., Fylde Water Board. Constant.	8148	...
Ulverston	Various. Chiefly Pennington and Seathwaite reservoirs. Cartmel supplied by Grange. Good.	Not recorded.	...
Warrington	Warrington and Liverpool Corporations. Very good, but rather hard. Also few wells in outlying parts.	3543	59
West Lancashire	Upland surface water, deep wells, etc. Constant, except in Rufford where there is a shortage at times.	7154	20
Whiston	Mainly from Liverpool, St. Helens, and Widnes Corporations. Satisfactory. Constant. Wells in outlying districts—not always dependable.	5079	25
Wigan	Various. Chiefly springs, wells and moorland. Fair.	1517	1

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

Billinge and Winstanley.—The year is rendered specially notable by the successful completion of the scheme for the provision of a safe and ample water supply independent of other authorities. The small local supplies were practically negligible in their yield, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Wigan we should have been sorely afflicted. Fortunately this danger was realised early in the year and had hurried our programme accordingly. A rather discomfiting feature of the new supply is its contamination at times with a sandy deposit to various degrees of turbidity. The water is clear and pure enough at the well. On account of gross surface contamination, as evidenced by bacteriological examination, it was found necessary once again to give up the old supply at Cob Moor.

Great Crosby.—There has, however, been some deficiency : owing to the continuous growth of the district the supply is becoming insufficient, and the matter is receiving consideration between the Council and the Liverpool Corporation.

Haslingdon (B).—Cases of lead poisoning are still arising from contaminated water supplies owing to the plumbo-solvent action of the water supplied to certain parts of the town. Action is immediately taken in these cases.

Haydock.—The old open reservoir has now been replaced, under the sanction of the Ministry of Health, by the erection of a concrete covered reservoir of a 1,000,000 gallons capacity.

Horwich.—The quality of the water has been considerably better, due in large measure to the apportionment of one part of the town to the Blackrod supply, whilst the rest is supplied from Horwich. The question of filtration is still under consideration. Whatever is decided with regard to the general supply it is very necessary that some filtration method should be adopted as soon as possible to remove the *Leptothrix* growth from our pump supply.

Turton.—There is 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, also all possible precautionary methods are adopted at the source by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

Whitefield.—The Board has recently obtained powers for augmenting its supply from the Musbury valley, from which Whitefield and district will derive permanent benefit.

Blackburn (R).—For some time there has been an acute shortage of water in Balderstone, Clayton-le-dale and Osbaldeston. The exceptionally dry weather rendered this more pronounced. A survey was made of each of the properties in these parishes and a record taken of the mode of water supply to each. In almost every case there was a request for water to be laid on. Consequently negotiations were commenced between the responsible persons, with the result that an efficient water supply is now in the process of being established.

Lunesdale (R).—The water supplies of the district remain very much in the same condition as last year. Negotiations are pending for a supply to Over Kellett from Carnforth Water Company, and for Whittington from the South Westmorland Rural District Council. A supply to Mill-houses is still under consideration, the spring being found to be contaminated, and unfit for drinking purposes. It is proposed, conjointly with Lancaster Rural District Council to supply the village of Borwick in the near future.

Ulverston (R).—Allithwaite Lower (Cartmel) and Holker Lower.—Complaints are still made of the lack of pressure at some of the higher points of the village of Allithwaite, and the opinion previously expressed is reiterated that it may be advisable at no distant date to construct a balancing reservoir. **Colton.**—(Oxenpark).—In a recent Quarterly Report the necessity was pointed out for the provision of a public water supply for the village of Oxenpark, and the Council set up a Sub-Committee to consider the question. **Egton-with-Newland and Lowick.**—Sanction of the Ministry was obtained in respect of the Egton and Lowick Water Supply Scheme. The work is practically completed. **Osmotherly.**—(Broughton Beck).—The completion is reported of the work of providing a gravitation supply of water to the hamlet of Broughton Beck.

West Lancashire (R).—The provision of an adequate supply from public service for Bispham has long engaged the attention of the Council, but as a penny rate in Bispham is worth less than £3 the project prior to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929, has always been shelved as unfeasible. Spreading the cost over the whole district it is estimated that the greater majority of the houses in Bispham would be supplied with water from mains at a cost of approximately a halfpenny rate, and the Council has issued instructions for a scheme to be prepared.

Wigan (R).—Dalton Water Supply.—A scheme to supply nearly the whole parish has been approved by the Ministry of Health, the contract to do the work has been placed, and the work is due to commence in a few weeks.

Improvements and Extensions in 1934.—The following are extracts from the local reports:—Accrington (B), a deep well boring has been sunk at Rishton; Bacup (B), 87 additional houses connected to town's supply; Billinge and Winstanley, new supply commenced; Dalton-in-Furness, new 12" main laid from Hoghouse Brow Reservoir to join main at junction of Chapel St. and Broughton Road, and to this has been connected a 12" main to Fell Croft, and an extension to Lime St. is in contemplation. A new 6" main laid in substitution of the 4" main from Lime St. to Mount Pleasant, the nett result being a great improvement in the pressure. An 8" main laid from Chapel St. along Wellington St. to Station Road to join the main which supplies Newton, resulting in a great improvement in the supply to the village of Newton, but it is hoped in the near future to relay entirely the main supplying this village; Grange-over-Sands, new reservoir constructed at Hampsfield; Ince-in-Makerfield, softening and filtration plant installed at Golborne Waterworks; Lancaster (B), new reservoir, capacity 190 million gallons in course of construction at Langthwaite; Orrell, 3" main to 44 houses in Bell Lane; Oswaldtwistle, provision of "Booster" on main supply to Stanhill and Knuzden; Rainford, 1,024 yards 3" main laid in Mosborough Lane; Ramsbottom, Water Board's main at present being laid to Holcombe Village; Ulverston, 1,045 yards water main; Upholland, main to Beavers Lane and Dingle Estate; Walton-le-Dale, 800 yards 4" main; Chorley (R), extensions to Western water scheme area, and loop lines and booster plant at Euxton; Clitheroe (R), mains extended at Whalley and Chatburn; Limehurst (R), 13 cottages, 3 milk producing premises, and one school connected up to mains laid in 1933; Lunesdale (R), Nether Kellett, approx. 60 houses from Thirlmere Aqueduct; Preston (R), 4,662 yards main; West Lancashire (R), mains extended in Halsall, Scarisbrick, and Thornton; Wigan (R), Wroughtington to Hilddale and Mossy Lea, about 30 more houses. Other extensions to new housing estates, new property, etc., include:—Chorley (B), 1,080 yards; Failsworth, 348 new houses; Farnworth, 2 miles, 442 yards new mains laid; Fulwood, 2,042 yards; Irlam, 269 new houses; Kearsley, 872 yards; Middleton (B), 2,372 yards; Radcliffe, 167 new houses; Standish-with-Langtree, about half-mile new mains; Waterloo-with-Seaforth, 1,097 yards.

Possibilities of contamination due mainly to surface contamination, are reported from:—Abram, open storage reservoir at Stubshaw Cross; Ashton-in-Makerfield, from agricultural land in drainage area; Eccles (B), complaint has been made to Manchester Corporation with regard to high bacterial count, presence of *B. coli*, and excess of suspended peaty matter; Mossley (B), mainly on account of silting up of service pipes; Clitheroe (R), surface water; Limehurst (R), a few shallow well supplies are suspect, mainly in Hartshead and Alt; Whiston (R), some wells liable to contamination. Action taken by local authorities in respect of any form of contamination include:—Heywood (B), The Board have acquired the whole of the gathering ground so as to ensure a pure supply of water; Oswaldtwistle, Council have acquired about 100 acres of gathering ground; Clitheroe (R), sundry wells have been closed, others walled off and piped; Limehurst (R), a number of houses, farms, and a school taken off well supplies and connected to the public mains during the year.

Liability to plumbo-solvent action:—A few instances are reported:—Abram, action of soft water on untinned lead pipe; Colne (B), the 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. Limestone is also placed in the bed of the brook at the intake; Haydock, strongly plumbo-erosive; Wigan (R), soft water is supplied to one township and part of another.

Insufficient or unsatisfactory supplies are reported from:—Chorley (B), occasionally on high ground in North Ward; Dalton-in-Furness, at Tythebarn and Dendron Road; Tottington, Four Lane Ends district; Blackburn (R), in parishes of Balderstone, Clayton-le-Dale and Osbaldeston; Burnley (R), at Read and higher points of Foulridge; Chorley (R), chief insufficiency at Mawdesley; Whiston (R), a few isolated cases chiefly in Bold and Kirkby.

Private supplies.—Wells, Springs, Rainwater, etc.—Particulars have been obtained from most districts as to the approximate number of dwelling houses with private water supplies. Among the urban districts, Bacup (B) has approximately 707 so supplied, Crompton 117, Littleborough 300, Milnrow 229, Oswaldtwistle 150, Ramsbottom 650, Whitefield 120. The rural districts with the largest number of houses so supplied are Blackburn (R), 576, Burnley (R) 1,124, Chorley (R) 1,091, Garstang (R) 616, Lancaster (R) 795, and Lunesdale (R) 556. In a number of areas frequent chemical and bacteriological examination of the water was made, and a number of wells were closed.

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 and the local Councils are the responsible authorities.

The public health aspect of the question of the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is of special importance at this time because of their potentialities as sources of water supply, or because of their possibilities as sources of pollution of water supplies.

The local reports contain references to the action taken during the year to prevent or minimise the pollution of rivers, streams, ditches, etc. Streams in industrial areas still frequently receive polluting effluents, and in rural areas ditches often receive the overflow from cesspools and septic tanks and the direct discharges from house drains.

Among the local comments on river pollution are the following :—

Golborne.—Report submitted to Council in consequence of complaint re pollution of Millingford Brook from silk works.

Littleborough.—The effluent from one artificial silk works is discharged into the river and causes a most disagreeable smell, both before and after its discharge into the river.

Newton-in-Makerfield.—Newton Lake, which had given little cause for complaint for a considerable period, gave trouble at times, in June, July, and August. On some occasions, it gave off a most objectionable smell. A large quantity of chloros was deposited in the water on several occasions; this had a marked effect. When there is sufficient rain it is proposed to empty the whole lake, and after flushing it well, to leave it empty for a period.

Oswaldtwistle.—Pollution of Knuzden Brook by untreated sewage from small holdings.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Each district report gives briefly the character of the sewage disposal works and the method of treatment. A perusal of the reports show that during 1934 a considerable amount of work has been carried out in the provision of new sewers, and improvements and extensions at sewage disposal works. The rapid development of building sites in many areas has called for considerable expenditure on sewers and sewage treatment schemes.

Among the extension or improvement schemes initiated or carried out during the year under report the following may be mentioned :—

Barrowford.—Five new percolating filters, three humus tanks, dosing chamber, two screening chambers, and alterations to existing tanks have been constructed. Approximately 600 yards 9" sewer extensions carried out.

Haydock.—900 yards 9" sewer laid in Haydock Lane. Erection of pumping plant in Vicarage Road for sewage of 26 houses.

Kearsley.—Work commenced on the reconstruction of Ringley sewage works.

Litherland.—Five thousand yards new sewers or house drains completed. A combined scheme for an area comprising portions of the County Borough of Bootle, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, West Lancashire (R), and Litherland has been prepared.

Milnrow.—New sprinklers fitted, and meter, and meter house provided.

Morecambe and Heysham (B).—Comprehensive scheme for new main sewers, pumping plant and outfall submitted to Ministry for observations.

Upholland.—Roby Mill sewerage completed, Beavers Lane sewer extended and also to Dingle Estate.

Prescot.—Sewerage system extended and works enlarged.

Rishton.—Completion of main drainage scheme.

Garstang (R).—A sewer has been extended and treatment works put down to deal with sewage from Calder Vale, Barnacre-with-Bonds.

Limehurst (R).—One private tank and filter with automatic dosing trough serving a group of new houses (30 built, 22 to be built). New additional humus tanks were constructed at the Bardsley and Waterloo works and a complete unit for eleven new houses. Four septic tank and filter bed units constructed at existing farms, where drains previously discharged direct into brook courses.

Warrington (R).—A comprehensive scheme has been formulated but owing to great cost it has been decided to submit a limited scheme for Poulton-with-Fearnhead to the Ministry of Health.

Comments of local Medical Officers of Health on action taken during the year or in regard to sewage matters requiring attention are given below :—

Billinge-and-Winstanley.—One of the three sewage fields is becoming severely taxed and insufficient on account of the extensive building in what was the most rural part of the district.

Dalton-in-Furness.—Askam sewers and sewage works.—For a prolonged period the Askam sewers have given rise to a good deal of anxiety. Recognising that the present conditions were unsatisfactory and a menace to health, the Council instructed the Surveyor to prepare plans of a new scheme and these, with the estimated cost, have been submitted. It is feared that the cost may cast a somewhat severe burden upon the ratepayers; it is hoped it may not be prohibitive for the necessity is urgent, and the health of the people the primary consideration. **Paradise Cottages, Ireleth.**—The Council have had under consideration the provision of a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for this small hamlet, and the Surveyor has submitted plans and estimates for the carrying out of the necessary work.

Litherland.—A combined scheme for an area comprising portions of the County Borough of Bootle, Waterloo-with-Seaforth Urban District, West Lancashire Rural District and Litherland Urban District is under consideration.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—The sewer at Clifton, with its separate outfall works, serves no more than the upper portion of the Ward, and the Council, when taking over this district in April, 1933, were aware of the need for proper drainage in the lower portion. The steps subsequently taken culminated in a local inquiry being held by the Ministry of Health, on the 17th October, 1934, as a result of which a loan to build a new sewer was sanctioned.

Turton.—During the year the Bradshaw sewage works was closed and the main sewer from this part of the district was connected up to the Bolton Corporation sewer, so in future the sewage from this part of the district will go to the Bolton Corporation sewage works.

Burnley (R).—Sewerage schemes are required for the townships of: Higham, Cliviger, Dunnockshaw, Lane Bottom part of Briercliffe, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Barley. For many years attention has been drawn to the need for sewerage schemes in the townships of Higham and Cliviger, and it is now reported that active steps are being taken in respect of the first-named place. A scheme was prepared for laying a sewer at Ightenhill to connect with Burnley Corporation's sewer and enable the septic tanks and filters at Park Lane to be abolished.

Garstang (R).—Sewerage schemes are absolutely necessary in the case of some townships where sewage is going untreated into the rivers, especially in Cabus, Garstang, Kirkland, portions of Myrescough and Pilling. Plans, etc., have been prepared for a combined scheme for dealing with the whole of the sewage from Garstang and parts of Cabus and Barnacre-with-Bonds, which will be submitted to a Consulting Engineer. A scheme for treating the sewage from the hamlet of Churchtown in the Township of Kirkland is also being prepared.

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.

Lunesdale (R).—There has been little done with regard to the sewerage schemes in the district during the past year. Regular systems are urgently required for the villages of Nether Kellet, Over Kellet, Whittington and Arkholme. These hamlets discharge their sewage into the surface road drains, and at times are very offensive. Wray requires special mention, as the disposal of sewage is quite out of date, and requires the serious attention of the Council. The cesspool on the bank of the river discharges its contents in a crude state into the beck. It is also in close proximity to a public footpath, and children use the surrounding space for a playground. It is strongly recommended that an up-to-date filter bed be constructed, which would do away with what can only be described as a public danger.

Preston (R).—Developing areas cannot go on indefinitely without due care being paid to the sewerage and treating of the sewage of such areas. It is false policy to delay the necessary action to provide the inhabitants with the proper security and environment.

Ulverston (R).—Allithwaite Lower (Allithwaite).—The necessity for a comprehensive system of sewerage and sewage disposal for the village of Allithwaite is still of increasing urgency. In almost every Annual Report since the year 1913, the Council have been urged to earnestly consider the question, but for various reasons the position has not been improved in the slightest degree. **Coniston.**—The sewerage of Coniston is too haphazard to be satisfactory, and in previous reports the necessity has been stressed for adopting some more comprehensive method, and very shortly, the first stage of work in this connection will be commenced.

Warrington (R).—The Parishes of Penketh, Sankey, Poulton-with-Fearnhead and Woolston all need proper sewerage arrangements. At the time of writing, a scheme for dealing with the sewage of Poulton-with-Fearnhead and Woolston has been accepted by the Council.

West Lancashire (R).—A sewerage scheme should be provided for the northern end of Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, and the area surrounded by and including Moss Lane, Newearth Lane, Chapel Road, Back Lane, Shore Side and Hesketh Lane, Hesketh Bank. 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. The new sewerage scheme for Maghull is now completed and the majority of the houses in the sewered area have lately been connected. **Pollution of Hunts Brook.**—This brook has for many years taken the effluents of septic tanks in the neighbourhood, and so far little cause for complaint has arisen, but with the rapid development now proceeding there is no doubt that without a sewerage scheme Hunts Brook would, in the not far distant future, develop into an open sewer.

The Rimrose Brook is very much worse polluted than Hunts Brook. It forms the boundary brook between Netherton and Sefton, and passes under the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Gorse Lane Bridge, to form a boundary between Sefton and Ford. In addition to house effluents it receives effluents from factories, piggeries, and a large laundry. A joint sewerage scheme has been agreed for this area with the adjoining authorities.

Wigan (R).—Appley Bridge area, which is composed of portions of the Townships of Wrightington and Shevington, is very badly in need of such a scheme, the provision of which would tend to reduce the obnoxious smells which assail the village during close weather.

Townships or areas without proper drainage schemes include :—Chorley (B).—Red Bank, Tinecklers Barracks, Plymouth Bridge, Birkacre, Euxton Lane, and Duxbury. Crompton.—Burnedge, Blackclough, Buttonhole, and parts of Buckstones Road. Formby.—Parts of Formby and Freshfield. Golborne.—Lowton, Culcheth, and Kenyon, sewerage scheme under consideration. Burnley (R).—Cliviger, Higham, Dunnoekshaw, Newchurch-in-Pendle, and parts of Brierciffe and Hapton. Clitheroe (R).—Aughton, Bailey, Chaigley, Downham, Little Bowland, Mearley, Dearnley, Chipping, Pendleton, Twiston. Lancaster (R).—Silverdale, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne. Limehurst (R).—Alt, Hartshead, Littlemoos, and Woodhouses. Lunesdale (R).—Nether Kellett, Over Kellett, Whittington under consideration. Warrington (R).—Practically the whole district is in need of sewerage schemes. West Lancashire (R).—All townships except Aughton, Maghull, and Tarleton. Whiston (R).—Cronton, Tarbock, and parts of others. Wigan (R).—All townships except part of Haigh.

Local Government Act, 1929, Section 57 (1).—Applications for financial assistance. Since the issue of the last County Report, the following applications have been received by the County Council for financial assistance in respect of sewerage and sewage disposal work :—

Applicant Authority.	Nature of Application and Cost.	Action by County Council (to August, 1935).
Huyton-with-Roby ...	Purchase of Tarbock sewage farm; sewerage scheme; new outfall sewer and reconstruction of sewage disposal works. £54,668.	In the first 3 years of the loan period a contribution of one-half the annual loan charges (the total of which for the first 15 years is estimated at £3,443 per annum), then to be reviewed.
Wardle	Extension and enlargement of sewerage and sewage disposal works. £4,250.	For the first 5 years of the loan period a contribution of £70 per annum, then to be reviewed.
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	Sewerage works. £74,012.	For the first 3 years of the loan period a contribution of one-half the annual loan charges (the total of which is estimated at £3,776 per annum), then to be reviewed.
Thornton Cleveleys ...	Sewers and sewage disposal works. £42,685.	For the first 3 years of the loan period a contribution of one-half the annual loan charges subject to deductions (the total of which for the first 15 years without deductions is estimated at approximately £2,600 per annum), then to be reviewed.
Golborne.— Culcheth, Kenyon and Lowton	Sewers and sewage disposal works. £126,191.	In the first 3 years of the loan period a contribution of one-half the amount of the annual loan charges (the total of which for the first 15 years is estimated at £6,716 per annum), then to be reviewed.
Dalton-in-Furness—... Askam-in-Furness	Improvement and extension of sewers and construction of new sewage works. £28,000.	In the first 5 years of the loan period a contribution of £300 per annum, then to be reviewed.
Preston (R).—Hutton, Longton and Little Hoole.	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. £83,000.	Still under consideration.
Limehurst (R).— ... Waterloo.	Extension of sewers	Grant of £300.

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 1934.

This accommodation may be summarised as under :—

	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	County.
Privy Middens	7,720	12,382	20,102
Privy Closets	11,679	15,886	27,565
Pail Closets	17,919	9,460	27,379
Water Closets	357,137	29,656	386,793
Waste-water Closets	81,935	3,395	85,330
Ashpits (excluding middens)	34,483	6,527	41,010
Movable Ashbins	378,127	30,346	408,473

The figures below, collated from local health reports, indicate the action taken in the County districts during 1934 and the preceding four years to abolish the insanitary types of privy, &c., accommodation :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Privies converted to Water Closets	2522	2417	1883	1805	1857
Privies converted to Pail Closets	204	146	152	159	128
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	2730	2229	1736	1342	912

Progress is reported in 1934 in the direction of abolishing the privy midden and the substitution of the water carriage system in: Ince-in-Makerfield 382 conversions, Standish-with-Langtree 353, Orrell 175, Skelmersdale 122, Abram 77, Turton 58, Ormskirk 57, Haydock 48, Upholland 43, etc.

Reference to Table 4, pages 86 to 92, shows that in the following Urban Districts there is still a relatively high proportion of privies in existence.—Ince-in-Makerfield 1,144, Golborne 1,141, Ormskirk 939, Tyldesley 721, Abram 692, Rainford 657, Standish-with-Langtree 544, Billinge and Winstanley 492, Tottington 412, Upholland 395, Orrell 391, etc. Of the twenty thousand privy middens still remaining, 12,382 are in rural districts.

The following paragraphs are contained in the local reports:—

Abram.—Sanction obtained to a loan for the conversions of 180 closets, which are partially completed.

Denton.—The total clearance of the district of the insanitary privy closet and dry ashpit is recorded.

Golborne.—Over 95 per cent of the houses in the Golborne Wards are now on the water-carriage system. The question of conversions in the added wards must await the much needed sewerage scheme. Many of the ditches in the district are badly fouled with cesspool effluent.

Rishton.—Waste water closets are still a source of trouble, becoming choked through defective tipplers, and the shafts becoming foul through want of cleaning.

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 all dwelling houses to the water-carriage system. One hundred and twenty-two conversions took place during 1934, making a total of six hundred and twelve during the past five years.

Withnell.—The Council are advised to continue the encouragement already given to the conversion of pail closets to the water-borne system. It is regretted that nothing has been done in this matter during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 4—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.								Fresh W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.	Pails, &c. to Privy Closets.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh 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 Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pails, &c.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Abram	379	692	31	181	854	1009	541	...	Half-cost	77	72	...	1</

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.		Privy Middens.		CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.										TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				No. of Privy Closets.	No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	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.	Waste W.C.'s. to Privy Closets.							Pails, &c. to Privy Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Clayton-de-Moors	4	4	11	382	2186	363	1819	1823

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.			Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			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.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Pails, &c.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. 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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Haslingden (B)	11	257	13	4700	1760	4530	2397	Half-cost	4</

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	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.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Pail Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Fresh W.C.'s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Little Lever	34	47	4	54	1453	1345	1308	108	1	114	1</

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Radcliffe	Half-cost	33	26	...	21	58	...	3	40</

TABLE 4—continued.

	Privy Middens.		No. of Pail Closets.	No. of Ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of Houses on Water Carriage System.	No. of Freshwater Closets.	No. of Movable Ashbins.	No. of Waste Water Closets.	Council's Contribution towards Cost of Conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.						
	No. of Middens.	No. of Privy Closets.								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.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.	Fresh W.C.'s.	Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s.	Pail Closets to Waste W.C.'s.	Fresh W.C.'s.	Waste W.C.'s. to Pail Closets.
URBAN DISTRICTS.																						
Walton-le-Dale	3448	292	Half-cost	...	...	14	...	1	37	...	6	247	...	11		
Wardle	695	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	7951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westhoughton	3692	108	Privies—half-cost	4	...	...	...	1	607	...	...	...	...	3		
Whitefield	3358	145	£4 5s. per closet	7	...	2	...	2	462	...	2	3	...	11		
Whitworth	2016	191	Each case considered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1076	...	9		
Widnes (B)	9642	1456	Half-cost	1	...	...	...	2	48	...	6	...	...	20		
Withnell	410	44	Up to £4 10s. per closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...
Worsley	6613	152	...	13	...	1	...	10	973	...	16	...	...	10		
Total Urban Districts	81935	1699	...	73	495	3	535	9952	2	205	8092	10	2210	
RURAL DISTRICTS.																						
Blackburn	1907	81	Whole cost	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Burnley	2850	2415	...	...	...	4	...	...	107	...	63	175	...	13		

TABLE 4—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.		Privy Middens.		CONVERSIONS DURING 1934.										TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1929-1933.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Chorley</

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 88 districts.

By authority and contract, or by contract only, in 12 districts.

By authority, by contract, and/or by owners or occupiers, in 10 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 27 districts dealt with at destructor; 34 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.

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 50 districts the contents of privy middens are still removed in the day time. Motor vehicles for refuse removal have been provided in 83 County districts.

Reference is again made in many local reports to the two-fold loss to the ratepayers by the deposit in ash-bins, &c., of much material that could readily be burned in the kitchen fire. The Medical Officer of Health of West Lancashire (R) reports that a scavenging scheme is now in operation in the new urban area of Netherton, and also in Hesketh Bank, Bickerstaffe and Melling. An authorised scheme is required in Aintree in lieu of the voluntary arrangements which now exist. In Chorley (R) a Ministry enquiry was held into an application for permission to adopt a scheme of public scavenging for the township of Hoghton; sanction was given to the proposal. In Limehurst (R) a scheme is required for the hamlet of Pitses in the Parish of Alt.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.—Destructors have been provided in 28 districts, viz., Accrington (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Crompton, Darwen (B), Droylsden, Eccles (B), Formby, 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 (B), and Widnes (B). Trade refuse and offal from Barrowford are dealt with at the Nelson (B) destructor. At Fleetwood (B) a small incinerator is provided for trades refuse at the Copse Road Depot.

Divergent views are expressed by Medical Officers of Health on the subject of refuse destructors. At Formby a destructor was erected in 1934 and tipping has been abolished. At Haydock the Medical Officer advises the Council to consider the desirability of providing a destructor as it is the proper method of disposing of all refuse. In contrast the Haslingden (B) report states: It is now over four years since the destructor was closed down and the present system of controlled tipping commenced. Not only has the change over been a success from a financial point of view, but also from a sanitary standpoint has the system of controlled tipping proved to be quite practical.

Burning pit refuse heaps.—The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health wrote to the County Council to the effect that during recent years the Ministry have received complaints of nuisance caused by fumes arising from pit refuse heaps which have become ignited. He stated the nuisance caused to people living in the vicinity by dust and fumes and their detrimental action on household fittings is obvious.

The Ministry considered that the matter was one which called for further inquiry on grounds of public health and asked to be supplied with information as to the number of burning pit heaps in the Administrative County, their location, whether the number is noticeably increasing, and whether any measures are taken to prevent or extinguish the fires. Also for observations on the nature and extent of the nuisance caused to persons living within range of the smoke and fumes from the pit heaps.

The County Sanitary Officers made enquiries in their districts and a report was submitted to the Ministry. A complaint regarding a refuse tip at Hollinsgreen, Warrington (R) also received the attention of the County Sanitary staff.

Sanitary Inspection.—The following table gives the number of premises visited (174,901), the defects or nuisances discovered (76,987), and the results of the action taken. The number of nuisances abated during the year 1934 was 62,613; notices served totalled 29,932, and legal proceedings were instituted in 21 cases.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1934.

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	771	226	202	36	4	...	
Accrington (B)	5072	1660	1621	184	122	...	
Adlington	44	30	30	13	...	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield	1153	1386	1355	284	46	1	Order made for work to be done in 28 days. Costs and advocate's fee allowed.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	3422	880	843	172	6	...	
Aspull	547	910	807	299	40	7	Order for abatement with costs in each case.
Atherton	2126	680	673	317	137	...	
Audenshaw	990	296	288	82	...	...
Bacup (B)	631	363	354	298	31	...	
Barrowford	537	76	76	76	...	...
Billinge and Winstanley	136	123	123	123	...	...
Blackrod	243	287	274	60	31	...	
Brierfield	114	56	56	56	5	...	
Carnforth	144	144	139	80	50	...	
Chadderton	826	759	724	759	7	...	
Chorley (B)	4490	1047	942	1047	84	...	
Church	67	38	36	38	...	...

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visited.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. OF NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. discovered.	No. abated.	In- formal.	Statu- tory.	No.	Result.
Clayton-le-Moors	760	824	678	470	6	...	
Clitheroe (B)	2767	240	196	326	4	...	
Colne (B)	6534	250	282	210	55	...	
Crompton	2610	405	358	322	7	...	
Dalton-in-Furness	1075	70	70	65	5	...	
Darwen (B)	5133	3165	2768	3142	76	...	
Denton	2611	754	617	356	5	...	
Droylsden	780	274	274	202	23	...	
Eccles (B)	1421	1247	1022	591	109	...	
Failsworth	2906	1118	1097	236	399	...	
Farnworth	1524	4110	3865	535	481	...	
Fleetwood (B)	4668	1214	1013	146	13	...	
Formby	284	88	85	88	9	...	
Fulwood	8	8	8	...	...	...
Golborne	2110	446	430	248	8	...	
Grange-over-Sands	105	9	9	9	...	...
Great Crosby	2288	734	708	282	20	...	
Great Harwood	316	226	226	39	...	...
Haslingden (B)... ..	6240	1626	419	225	63	...	
Haydock	1216	214	214	206	3	...	
Heywood (B)	3202	845	751	263	1	...	
Hindley	841	1255	1196	134	68	...	
Horwich	2760	984	944	497	6	...	
Huyton-with-Roby	839	385	366	174	36	...	
Ince-in-Makerfield	1803	2002	1946	875	55	...	
Irlam	662	1135	1041	310	21	...	
Kearsley	1364	519	426	88	13	...	
Kirkham	302	56	53	43	1	...	
Lancaster (B)	5982	355	323	321	98	...	
Lees	478	234	210	52	...	...
Leigh (B)	2323	16358	7058	398	83	...	
Leyland	134	73	66	73	51	...	
Litherland	793	1902	1895	738	12	...	
Littleborough	264	382	337	24	...	...
Little Lever	134	122	81	77	45	...	
Longridge	460	23	23	23	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	2471	595	559	197	2	...	
Middleton (B)	3912	548	404	298	8	1	Adjourned from 1933. Order made and complied with.
Milnrow	1601	620	596	298	2	1	Fined £1 and costs; caravan to be removed.
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	2881	373	314	40	6	...	

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.
Mossley (B)	153	98	119	28	2	...	
Nelson (B)	1604	186	181	124	...	...
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	1561	162	142	102	...	...
Ormskirk	460	185	157	185	44	...	
Orrell	170	38	38	38	2	...	
Oswaldtwistle	1337	245	223	175	2	2	Justices' Orders obtained.
Padliham	1063	1131	1159	441	43	...	
Poulton-le-Fylde	211	35	32	23	1	...	
Preesall	390	216	185	21	94	1	No Order made.
Prescot	489	151	151	143	13	...	
Prestwich	914	1624	1475	536	23	...	
Radeliffe	1982	340	302	279	61	...	
Rainford	57	103	103	41	...	...
Ramsbottom	2571	841	664	203	...	...
Rawtenstall (B)	705	448	459	479	...	...
Rishton	1100	223	220	80	57	...	
Royton	751	557	545	313	7	...	
Skelmersdale	193	43	43	43	...	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	1308	215	118	170	4	...	
Stretford (B)	2598	2561	2561	180	46	1	Notice to abate nuisance.
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)...	2347	1116	1239	1116	35	...	
Thornton Cleveleys	1488	486	472	483	10	...	
Tottington	400	207	188	15	67	...	
Trawden	263	6	6	1	...	...
Turton	5274	215	215	215	...	...
Tyldesley	1298	110	99	48	11	...	
Ulverston	315	139	139	55	3	...	
Upholland	149	80	76	82	2	...	
Urmston	793	231	197	129	11	...	
Walton-le-Dale... ..	1595	336	297	320	16	1	Order made for possession for demolition.
Wardle	405	84	46	84	5	1	Order obtained.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	6207	3597	3419	895	159	3	2-Orders made and costs. 1-Work done in default.
Westhoughton	2960	184	168	175	20	...	
Whitefield	3099	373	333	185	21	...	
Whitworth	196	243	240	67	...	...
Widnes (B)	6538	2358	2302	767	48	...	
Withnell	82	21	21	21	...	...
Worsley	2411	600	484	256	7	...	
Total Urban Districts ...	155312	74537	60289	25063	3171	19	

RURAL DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visited.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		NO. OF NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. discovered.	No. abated.	In formal.	Statutory.	No.	Result.
Blackburn	1400	96	96	70	...	...
Burnley	456	207	203	142	38	...	
Chorley	497	101	101	66	7	...	
Clitheroe	1730	134	129	36	6	...	
Fylde	564	177	168	177	17	1	Fined 10/- and costs plus 5/- per day
Garstang	1285	87	81	82	4	...	
Lancaster	2666	116	113	81	...	...
Limehurst	4480	327	302	145	6	...	
Lunesdale	34	13	12	13	...	...
Preston	1333	107	101	60	39	...	
Ulverston	2078	180	180	243	31	...	
Warrington	2251	220	173	29	76	...	
West Lancashire	344	470	484	120	1	1	Fined £1. Order made.
Whiston	115	87	83	87	...	...
Wigan	356	128	98	120	2	...	
Total Rural Districts	19589	2450	2324	1471	227	2	
Total Administrative County	174901	76987	62613	26534	3398	21	

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 factory and works chimneys (2,785) in the districts and the number of smoke observations (2,491) taken during the year. In 1933 the observations numbered 2,497.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Factory and Works Chimneys in District.	No. of Smoke Observations.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Factory and Works Chimneys in District.	No. of Smoke Observations.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.
Abram	6	2	3	Clayton-le-Moors	12	3	10
Accrington (B)	55	3	3 to 7	Clitheroe (B)	20	1	...
Adlington	4	...	12	Colne (B)	35	176	5 to 10
Ashton-in-Makerfield	17	...	8	Crompton	24	38	*3
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	77	16	*2	Dalton-in-Furness	1	...	15
Aspull	1	...	5	Darwen (B)	78	16	5 to 7
Atherton	46	32	*2½	Denton	28	...	4
Audenshaw	32	6	4	Droylsden	21	168	*2
Bacup (B)	28	4	10	Eccles (B)	33	14	*2
Barrowford	10	12	10	Failsworth	30	54	2
Billinge and Winstanley	12	...	10	Farnworth	44	86	*2
Blackrod	2	7	6	Fleetwood (B) ... ..	...	...	...
Brierfield	5	...	*2	Formby	5	11	4
Carnforth ... ..	...	...	...	Fulwood	2	...	...
Chadderton	60	25	*2 to 4	Golborne	16	6	2
Chorley (B)	290	7	...	Grange-over-Sands ... ..	...	...	...
Church	26	4	8	Great Crosby	3	4	4

* Minutes per half hour.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Factory and Works Chimneys in District.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of Factory and Works Chimneys in District.	No. of Smoke Observa- tions.	Time limit allowed. Minutes per hour.
Great Harwood	35	...	10	Skelmersdale	3	...	...
Haslingden (B)	56	7	*2	Standish-with-Langtree	7	4	...
Haydock	4	...	...	Stretford (B)	116	87	*2
Heywood (B)	74	113	*3	Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	24	340	*2
Hindley	8	12	5	Thornton Cleveleys ...	5	2	4
Horwich	63	48	*5	Tottington	9	11	12
Huyton-with-Roby ...	3	...	...	Trawden	7	...	...
Ince-in-Makerfield ...	21	...	...	Turton	21	42	6
Irlam	49	18	...	Tyldesley	30	15	*4
Kearsley	11	14	4	Ulverston	5	...	15
Kirkham	5	5	6	Upholland	3	2	5
Lancaster (B)	39	6	*2	Urmston	85	3	...
Lees	21	14	4	Walton-le-Dale	8	...	...
Leigh (B)	47	62	*2	Wardle	11	90	5
Leyland	13	...	1 to 6	Waterloo-with-Seaforth	3	6	4
Litherland	18	14	4	Westhoughton	11	...	4
Littleborough	44	110	*2	Whitefield	12	20	...
Little Lever	11	4	*2	Whitworth	16	...	*5
Longridge	5	...	...	Widnes (B)	60	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	6	165	*2½	Withnell	15	7	6
Middleton (B)	59	108	*4	Worsley	28	56	*2
Milnrow	35	10	*2	Total Urban Districts	2,566	2411	...
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	7	2	*2	RURAL DISTRICTS.			
Mossley (B)	15	...	10	Blackburn	12	26	...
Nelson (B)	40	144	*5	Burnley	40	3	*5
Newton-in-Makerfield	13	12	4	Chorley	32	2	8
Ormskirk	16	20	3	Clitheroe	9	10	...
Orrell	1	3	...	Fylde	7	...	...
Oswaldtwistle	14	20	4 to 7	Garstang	3	10	...
Padiham	16	...	*2	Lancaster	6	...	...
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	2	...	...	Linchurst	25	29	3
Preesall	1	10	3	Lunesdale	9	...	...
Prescot	20	40	...	Preston	8	...	...
Prestwich	11	14	4	Ulverston	4	...	15
Radcliffe	84	17	4 to 6	Warrington	13	...	*2
Rainford	10	...	...	West Lancashire ...	25	...	...
Ramsbottom	60	5	6	Whiston	14	...	...
Rawtenstall (B) ...	71	7	6	Wigan	12	...	...
Rishton	14	12	5	Total Rural Districts	219	80	...
Royton	42	15	*3 to 4	Total Administrative County	2,785	2491	...

* Minutes per half hour.

The local reports indicate that interviews with managers and boiler attendants have taken place in several districts and the local health officers have co-operated with the managements in a number of instances in the abatement of excessive emission of smoke. In one area a sub-committee of the Council interviewed a manufacturer regarding the grit emitted from a factory chimney and a marked improvement was effected.

Other measures taken include the distribution of cards "Hints to Stokers," stokers' meeting, highering of chimneys, provision of new boilers, installation of grit catchers with daily weights of catch recorded, patent smoke preventor installed, etc.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—Offensive trades have been established in about 72 districts, the premises numbering 624. These are chiefly tripe boilers, gut scrapers, tanners or leather dressers, fat melters and oil works, soap boilers, etc. In about 37 districts byelaws are in operation for the control of these trades. At Barrowford a tripe boiling works has been scheduled for clearance in a Clearance Area and the Order has been confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—Reference is made to premises used for rag flocks at Chorley (B), Colne (B), Lancaster (B), Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Stretford (B), Thornton Cleveleys and Ulverston. In some instances inspections were made by the local health officials. At Stretford (B) two samples were taken; both proved unsatisfactory and contained 75 and 40 parts soluble chlorine in 100,000 parts of flock.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—The table below is a summary of the action taken in the County districts during the year 1934 and shows the number of inspections made and the defects found. The number of workshops and workplaces on the local registers is approximately 8,104 and their condition, on the whole, is stated to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	3292	159	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	7353	234	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	1887	63	...
TOTAL	12532	456	...

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.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	386	388	...	...
Want of ventilation	27	27	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	16	16	...	...
Other nuisances	201	201	3	...
Sanitary accommodation (insufficient)	47	38	2	...
(unsuitable or defective)	171	167	...	...
(not separate for sexes)	9	10	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	59	59	2	...
(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	916	906	7	...

* 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 71 common lodging houses in 33 districts. The condition of the majority of these is described as "fairly good." Byelaws for the control of these dwellings exist in 40 districts.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Reference is made in 22 districts to this class of accommodation, there being 205 such dwellings on the local registers. Application for new byelaws has been made at Ashton-under-Lyne (B). The local Medical Officers of Health state that byelaws are required at Chorley (B), Great Harwood, Ormskirk, Swinton & Pendlebury (B) and Widnes (B), whilst at Morecambe & Heysham (B) the Medical Officer of Health states that more houses at moderate rents are required.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—Where these exist, regular supervision apparently takes place. In a number of districts steps have been taken to remove or abolish the structures. Legal proceedings were found necessary at Milnrow (1 case) and Oswaldtwistle (2 cases). Byelaws are stated to be required at Great Harwood, Morecambe & Heysham (B), Poulton-le-Fylde, Fylde (R) and Garstang (R).

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—Underground sleeping rooms have been the subject of attention at Lancaster (B) and Wardle.

CANAL BOATS.—Inspections of canal boats—215 in number—are reported from 10 districts; 8 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	Conversion of privies to water closets. Cleaning of Hey Brook.
Accrington (B)	Trapping of sink waste pipes; abolition of street gully emptying by hand and substitution of mechanical gully cleansing; disconnection from sewer of rain-water fall pipes.
Adlington	Paving of private streets and back passages.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Increased water supply in order to convert pail closets to fresh water closets.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Additional housing accommodation.
Aspull	Replacement of unfit houses by provision of new ones.
Atherton	Paving of back streets. Provision of more houses.
Audenshaw ... ..	.....
Bacup (B)	Provision of public abattoir.
Barrowford ... ..	.....
Billinge and Winstanley	Demolition of slum property. Conversion of all privy middens to water closets.
Blackrod	Conversion of privies. Housing repairs. Re-drainage and paving of back yards.
Brierfield	Attention to certain private streets.
Carnforth ... ..	.....
Chadderton	Continuation of clearance schemes.
Chorley (B)	Public mortuary. Public baths. Comprehensive scheme of sewerage to incorporate new areas as development occurs.
Church	Abolition of pail closets and ashpits.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Clayton-le-Moors ... ..	.....
Clitheroe (B)	Additional houses of smaller type.
Colne (B)	Clearance of remaining unfit houses.
Crompton	Demolition of insanitary property. Building of additional houses. (Five-year plan now in operation under Housing Act, 1930.) Smoke abatement.
Dalton-in-Furness	New sewerage scheme for Askam.
Darwen (B)	Pitching, paving and arching over of bed of River Darwen in vicinity of dwelling-houses and shops to prevent rubbish being deposited in river and obviate emission of steam and foul odours.
Denton	Abolition of remaining waste water and pail closets. Paving of back passages. Steam disinfecter. Public abattoir. Abatement of smoke nuisance. More houses of the working class type.
Droylsden	Paving of private streets and back passages.
Eccles (B)	Increased housing accommodation and reduction of overcrowding.
Failsworth	Paving, metalling and kerbing of private streets and passages.
Farnworth	More houses and demolition of old ones.
Fleetwood (B)	New mortuary. New abattoir.
Formby	Extension of sewers and abolition of cesspools, privies and pail closets where possible.
Fulwood ... ..	.....
Golborne	Public sanitary conveniences. Paving of back streets, passages and yards. Completion of sewerage scheme and conversion of privy middens to fresh water closets.
Grange-over-Sands ... ..	.....
Great Crosby ... ..	.....
Great Harwood ... ..	.....
Haslingden (B) ... ..	.....
Haydock	Conversion of remaining privies. Paving of back passages and approaches to houses. Repairs to several school playgrounds. Refuse destructor.
Heywood (B)	Completion of conversion scheme and demolition of houses unfit for habitation.
Hindley	Paving of yards.
Horwich	Abolition of waste water closets. Plant for filtration of town's water supply.
Huyton-with-Roby	Extensions of sewer to out districts of area.
Ince-in-Makerfield	Abolition of privy midden system, which general conversion scheme is rendering possible.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.					CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Irlam	...	...	...	...	Provision of sanitary conveniences for both sexes in suitable situations on main road. Re-construction of sewer in Lords Street for a length of about 580 yards. Renewal of activity in connection with paving and draining of private streets and passages.
Kearsley	...	...	...	...	More houses. Demolition of insanitary houses.
Kirkham	...	...	...	...	Conversion of remainder of privies to fresh water closets. Public mortuary.
Lancaster (B)	...	...	...	...	Houses at low rentals.
Lees	...	...	...	...	.....
Leigh (B)	...	...	...	...	Diminution of coal smoke and grit. Efficient supply of potable water in substitution of a few polluted wells. Purer milk supply. Further demolition of insanitary property (to be carried out under five-year programme)
Leyland	...	...	...	...	Private street improvements.
Litherland	...	...	...	...	Sewerage scheme—in conjunction with other Local Authorities (in course of preparation).
Littleborough	...	...	...	...	.....
Little Lever	...	...	...	...	Conversion of remaining privies to fresh water closets. More cottages to replace old property.
Longridge	...	...	...	...	.....
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	...	...	...	...	.....
Middleton (B)	...	...	...	...	Public baths. Clearance of unfit houses (in process). Disposal of refuse—salvage plant.
Milnrow	...	...	...	...	Conversion of pail closets. Paving of streets and yards.
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	...	...	...	...	New sewerage scheme urgently required.
Mossley (B)	...	...	...	...	New sewerage works required (plans prepared and work will be put in hand in near future).
Nelson (B)	...	...	...	...	.....
Newton-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	More houses. Completion of all back streets. Conversion of all privies and pails. Discharging block at isolation hospital.
Ormskirk	...	...	...	...	Houses at low rentals. Conversion of privies and slum clearance (being dealt with).
Orrell	...	...	...	...	Destructor.
Oswaldtwistle	...	...	...	...	Extension of sewer and water supply to certain districts. Commencement of re-housing programme. Conversion of ashpit system to dustbins. Paving of streets and back passages.
Padiham	...	...	...	...	More houses. Public baths. Maternity home and ante-natal clinic.
Poulton-le-Fylde	...	...	...	...	.....
Preesall	...	...	...	...	Making-up of unpaved streets. Completion of conversions. Discontinuance of recurrent stench from fish works in adjoining district.
Prescot	...	...	...	...	Erection of houses for working classes. Closing of insanitary houses. Paving of back passages.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued*.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Prestwich	Sewering of Simister.
Radcliffe ... ..	.....
Rainford	Early conversion of earth closets to W.C. system.
Ramsbottom	Clearance of old and back-to-back property. Abolition of pail closets.
Rawtenstall (B)	Demolition of insanitary houses. Closing of back-to-earth basements which are let as separate tenements.
Rishton	Abolition of ashpits.
Royton	Paving of private streets and back passages.
Skelmersdale	Adoption by Local Authority of private streets.
Standish-with-Langtree	Complete abolition of conservancy system by converting to water carriage system. Demolition of insanitary areas. Erection of 200 working-class houses.
Stretford (B) ... ..	.....
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	Additional housing accommodation for working classes at economical rent. Sewerage system for Clifton township to permit conversions.
Thornton Cleveleys	Making up of further new streets. New sewer outfall within Council's own area. Electrification of air compressing plant and new electric pumping station.
Tottington	Further conversion of privies to water closets.
Trawden	Conversion and substitution of ashbins for ashpits.
Turton ... ..	.....
Tyldesley	Housing.
Ulverston	Further slum clearance. Additional working-class dwellings.
Upholland ... ..	.....
Urmston	Additional sewerage in Trafford Park area. Paving, draining and making up of several private streets and back passages.
Walton-le-Dale	Further closet conversions. Draining and construction of back passages and side streets. Playing field for children. Renovation of houses suitable for repair. Houses for accommodation of displaced tenants from insanitary houses scheduled for demolition.
Wardle	Houses. Cleansing of streams.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ... ..	.....
Westhoughton	Paving of back streets and school playgrounds. Provision of houses.
Whitefield... ..	Paving of back streets and passages. Re-draining of houses in Hillock Lane.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued*.

URBAN DISTRICTS.					CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Whitworth	...	...	...	...	More houses.
Widnes (B)	...	...	...	...	Demolition of unfit houses. Additional houses.
Withnell	...	...	...	...	Conversion of remaining pail closets to water carriage system.
Worsley	...	...	...	...	Central slaughterhouse. Paving of streets and passages. More houses.
RURAL DISTRICTS.					
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	Constant water supply from mains to parishes of Balderstone, Clayton-le-Dale and Osbaldeston.
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.
Chorley	...	...	...	...	The carrying out of sewerage schemes already examined for Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods & Clayton-le-Woods.
Clitheroe	...	...	...	...	Sewerage scheme for Hurst Green, Chipping, Downham, Pendleton and Worston.
Fylde	...	...	...	...	.....
Garstang	...	...	...	...	Sewers in a number of townships to prevent pollution of rivers and streams. Water supplies to a number of houses. Improvement to shippens. Scavenging in the most congested districts.
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	Water main supplies to parishes of Overton, Middleton and Priest Hutton.
Limehurst...	...	...	...	...	Completion of slum clearance scheme including improvement areas. Sewer extensions. Making up of private streets and back passages. More attention to dairies and cowsheds.
Lunesdale	...	...	...	...	Water supplies and sewerage systems for certain parishes.
Preston	...	...	...	...	Sewering of certain areas.
Ulverston	...	...	...	...	Water supplies and sewerage schemes for certain parishes.
Warrington	...	...	...	...	Sanitary conveniences near 'bus stops. Paving of streets and passages. Completion of sections of sewerage scheme already approved. More motor vehicles to accelerate refuse removal.
West Lancashire	...	...	...	...	Sewerage scheme for Netherton, Aintree and Thornton.
Whiston	...	...	...	...	Further conversion of privies. Working-class dwellings at low rents. Making up of some back passages.
Wigan	...	...	...	...	Sewerage schemes for parts of district. Water supply for Dalton. Houses for working-classes.

HOUSING.

The progress made by the town and district Councils during the year in regard to housing is indicated by the following statistics and tables. The table on page 106 shows the ordinary housing activities of each district in the Administrative County.

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

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	...	...	...	17795
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	2221
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	446
(iii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	15128
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :				
(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	1941
(ii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	25
1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—				
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	42,933
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	86,243
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	10,667
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	20,768
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	3,895
(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	...	...	...	15,445
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	...	...	...	14,531
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	...	...	...	930
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	773
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	11
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	3,060
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	2,353
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	7
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	...	...	...	411
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	193
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	...	...	...	38
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE 5—HOUSING.
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1934.

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	5	...	5	...	...	257	401	26	45	3	22	20
Accrington (B)	80	12	68	...	...	255	255	242	242	...	230	207
Adlington	21	12	9	12	...	44	44	29	29	29	13	13	
Ashton-in-Makerfield	166	82	84	82	...	567	567	175	175	5	376	348	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	*101	*18	83	*18	...	507	1524	501	1516	229	272	223	
Aspull	10	...	10	...	...	517	1725	91	150	15	526	293
Atherton	117	38	79	38	...	482	716	85	267	43	317	264	
Audenshaw	316	...	316	...	...	221	401	26	38	...	9	9
Bacup (B)	50	...	50	...	...	416	636	63	292	62	1	...
Barrowford	23	...	23	...	...	75	75	27	27	...	27	49
Billinge and Winstanley	46	...	46	...	...	148	195	12	12	12	123	123
Blackrod	5	...	5	...	5	123	237	11	31	13	12	21	
Brierfield	21	...	21	...	...	267	332	234	266	...	32	27
Carnforth	6	...	6	...	...	127	552	...	...	...	...	...
Chadderton	185	...	185	...	...	826	2056	67	100	...	816	724
Chorley (B)	125	...	125	...	...	1213	3293	455	930	80	1047	876
Church	4	...	4	...	...	67	164	29	84	...	22	22
Clayton-le-Moors	24	...	24	...	...	31	81	9	142	13	8	30
Clitheroe (B)	11	...	11	...	...	189	270	126	420	1	59	73
Colne (B)	134	80	54	80	...	407	805	214	256	193	62	53	
Crompton	28	...	28	...	...	148	420	77	308	77	41	33
Dalton-in-Furness	50	12	38	12	...	1129	1129	154	154	17	85	26	
Darwen (B)	38	...	38	...	...	4115	6011	99	250	1	98	74
Denton	415	80	335	80	...	557	994	60	437	...	60	571	
Droylsden	637	...	637	...	...	285	285	125	125	...	125	120
Eccles (B)	197	112	85	112	...	218	218	126	126	38	180	103	
Fallsworth	343	...	343	...	...	236	353	113	178	24	83	174
Farnworth	230	100	130	100	...	1292	5402	285	487	98	569	429	
Fleetwood (B)	177	...	177	...	...	420	1039	127	611	11	88	89
Formby	64	...	64	...	...	34	36	12	14	1	21	16
Fulwood	246	...	246	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Golborne	52	...	52	...	...	1810	2110	350	406	28	43	37
Grange-over-Sands	20	...	20	...	20	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Great Crosby	371	...	371	...	...	866	1467	56	219	...	96	38
Great Harwood	11	...	11	...	...	54	54	11	27	...	42	27
Haslingden (B)	25	...	25	...	...	492	2550	182	404	42	120	4
Haydock	115	60	55	...	...	461	799	193	263	...	338	332
Heywood (B)	110	...	110	...	...	112	182	81	100	49	63	46
Hindley	45	16	29	16	...	841	841	182	182	67	117	381	

* Including 12 Flats.

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	108	8	100	8	...	484	642	29	38	...	484	447	
Huyton-with-Roby ...	†916	68	†848	68	...	226	288	81	152	40	41	30	
Ince-in-Makerfield	101	54	47	54	...	1445	5000	59	100	182	796	716	
Irlam	269	...	269	...	...	152	152	44	44	8	57	54
Kearsley	149	128	21	128	...	218	218	124	124	102	22	73	
Kirkham	18	...	18	...	...	70	102	38	76	4	34	21
Lancaster (B)	609	50	559	...	...	592	660	207	236	92	380	317
Lees	3	...	3	...	...	310	614	31	31	...	31	4
Leigh (B)	279	114	165	114	...	1681	5620	200	1309	124	1372	369	
Leyland	162	14	148	14	...	9	27	54	71	...	9	...	
Litherland	113	...	113	...	...	765	2271	7	16	...	246	227
Littleborough	48	...	48	...	...	246	398	34	82	...	...	...
Little Lever	24	...	24	...	...	57	70	44	44	34	10	3
Longridge	40	...	40	...	...	142	142	26	26	...	...	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)...	182	...	182	...	...	296	296	75	75	...	23	21
Middleton (B)	284	53	231	44	...	193	1106	119	525	75	74	69	
Milnrow	53	50	3	50	...	144	360	67	172	37	30	25	
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	439	...	439	...	...	139	145	8	10	...	44	33
Mossley (B)	21	...	21	...	...	153	459	12	30	...	98	119
Nelson (B)	150	20	130	20	...	375	463	178	219	35	47	47	
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	235	141	94	...	...	264	572	137	270	...	51	39
Ormskirk	140	20	120	20	...	250	325	20	45	22	185	157	
Orrell	112	44	68	44	...	95	39	50	15	...	30	28	
Oswaldtwistle	20	...	20	...	...	608	1337	71	142	32	213	223
Padiham	63	62	1	62	...	72	253	...	...	...	72	63
Poulton-le-Fylde	120	...	120	...	...	70	113	28	87	3	21	13
Preesall	11	...	11	...	...	198	267	19	84	8	62	32
Prescot	60	...	60	...	...	324	593	26	60	53	20	30
Prestwich	819	...	819	...	...	797	1250	40	97	...	424	684
Radcliffe	167	...	167	...	...	94	109	51	76	21	16	28
Rainford	16	...	16	...	...	57	91	...	...	...	44	9
Ramsbottom	129	...	129	...	...	178	452	...	...	44	8	2
Rawtenstall (B)	137	50	87	50	...	817	1041	112	336	435	774	766	
Rishton	22	...	22	...	...	250	750	250	250	...	...	23
Royton	82	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skelmersdale	25	...	25	...	...	150	210	...	...	...	35	35
Standish-with-Langtree ...	108	14	94	14	...	255	275	45	65	46	10	4	
Stretford (B)	779	...	779	...	...	184	236	103	138	5	98	81

† Including 446 erected by another Local Authority.

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 (B)	406	135	271	135	...	910	3745	208	217	148	368	493
Thornton Cleveleys	261	...	261	...	...	133	235	...	...	...	...	19
Tottington	17	...	17	...	...	253	337	...	...	23	20	...
Trawden	3	...	3	...	...	263	283	248	260	15	35	...
Turton	49	...	49	...	...	529	710	140	220	...	58	58
Tyldesley	162	80	82	80	...	436	953	226	251	67	52	49
Ulverston	38	18	20	18	...	154	250	...	...	...	53	53
Upholland	30	13	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urmston	732	...	732	...	...	53	124	50	87	22	31	23
Walton-le-Dale	134	...	134	...	...	167	264	23	64	34	19	14
Wardle	35	30	5	30	...	41	86	41	41	...	40	37
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	238	...	238	...	...	1784	1846	181	219	14	1602	1322
Westhoughton	139	...	139	...	...	330	767	235	534	164	73	53
Whitefield	223	...	223	...	...	219	511	108	331	98	10	24
Whitworth	25	...	25	...	...	196	240	20	20	...	...	69
Widnes (B)	327	18	309	18	...	1473	4729	706	1548	456	...	719
Withnell	7	...	7	...	...	29	47	12	12	...	2	15
Worsley	373	150	223	150	...	139	417	83	249	38	111	87
Total Urban Districts	14836	1964	12872	1684	25	39375	80815	9345	18451	3632	14478	13902
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Blackburn	55	...	55	...	...	170	226	170	226	6	12	44
Burnley	153	...	153	...	...	145	301	27	81	...	52	25
Chorley	162	...	162	...	...	456	536	228	308	46	127	108
Clitheroe	...	...	...	...	...	460	460	16	16	6	10	12
Fylde	408	...	408	...	...	365	365	95	121	...	46	38
Garstang	76	...	76	...	...	224	732	84	84	...	...	15
Lancaster	109	...	109	...	...	510	510	232	232	...	10	10
Limchurst	95	12	83	12	...	312	312	36	36	40	268	256
Lunesdale	9	...	9	...	...	151	212	13	26	19	34	12
Preston	510	...	510	...	...	123	157	5	11	5	118	4
Ulverston	25	...	25	...	...	56	56	28	28	2	24	13
Warrington	277	75	202	75	...	187	436	115	320	26	45	18
West Lancashire	639	70	569	70	...	81	215	66	179	3	40	44
Whiston	351	100	251	100	...	268	804	174	573	77	181	30
Wigan	90	...	90	...	...	50	106	33	76	33	...	...
Total Rural Districts	2959	257	2702	257	...	3538	5428	1322	2317	263	967	629
Total Urban Districts	14836	1964	12872	1684	25	39375	80815	9345	18451	3632	14478	13902
Total Administrative County	17795	2221	15574	1941	25	42933	86243	10667	20768	3895	15445	14531

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
1925 ...	6859	1930 ...	6336
1926 ...	8397	1931 ...	8640
1927 ...	10470	1932 ...	9926
1928 ...	6646	1933 ...	13384
1929 ...	8940	1934 ...	17795
		Total	97,393

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.—Abram, over 95 per cent. of the houses are of the working class type and the majority are from 35 to 40 years old : mining subsidence affects the property throughout the district, causing defective walls, roofs and floors ; Ashton-in-Makerfield, generally good, defects due to mining subsidence ; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), very congested in parts of district, lack of suitable building sites ; Billinge and Winstanley, worst conditions exist at Billinge Chapel End where many of the houses are scheduled for demolition ; Haslingden (B), prevailing defects in the older houses are mostly due to dilapidation, neglect of repairs and to some extent to overcrowding, approximately 300 back-to-back houses ; Leigh (B), about 10 per cent. of the houses are about 100 years old and below a reasonable standard ; Nelson (B), approximately 229 houses considered below good standard ; Padiham, over 70 per cent. of houses have small yards and are without any frontage ; Ormskirk, many old houses still exist in courts ; dampness, lack of air space and narrow streets are the main defects ; Swinton & Pendlebury (B), much property in Pendlebury and Clifton areas of the old and worn out type of industrial house are being dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930 ; West Lancashire (R), general housing conditions improving owing to rapid development of certain parts of the district, dampness still prevalent in the old type of cottages and in some of the new villa type where built of solid walls.

2.—SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES—EXTENT OF SHORTAGE, ETC.—In about 60 districts a shortage of houses is reported by local Medical Officers of Health. Increased population or the likelihood of such is reported in 18 districts and a decreased or probable reduction of population in 12 districts. Sites are stated to be too expensive or difficult to find in 8 districts. Danger of mining subsidence restricts availability of safe building sites in 5 districts. At Preesall compulsory purchase being exercised for a site for 14 houses. The following are a few of the observations :—Ashton-in-Makerfield, 100 houses erected and 60 others contemplated ; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), 5 year programme provides for demolition and replacement of 264 houses ; Atherton, 80 houses nearing completion, 34 others contemplated ; Billinge and Winstanley, 105 houses scheduled for demolition during 5 year programme, land purchased for erection of 40 houses during 1935 ; Chadderton, 40 houses in course of erection ; Farnworth, 24 houses recently completed, 82 in course of erection, 32 proposed ; Golborne, sites under consideration for 150 houses ; Haslingden (B), 40 houses in course of erection, proposal for 38 others ; Haydock, 80 houses recently completed, and 42 in course of erection ; Hindley, 65 houses in course of erection, sites obtained for 90 houses ; Ince-in-Makerfield, 488 houses erected to December, 1934 ; Kearsley, 36 houses at Spindle Point and 30 at Prestolee contemplated ; Lancaster (B), 110 houses in course of erection, and a further 100 contemplated ; Leigh (B), scheme in hand for 201 houses, 97 of which have been completed ; Litherland, tenders invited for the erection of 66 houses ; Newton-in-Makerfield, one scheme partially completed, new scheme to build 100 houses each year for the next five years ; Ormskirk, 24 houses in course of erection and a further 40 contemplated ; Orrell, 92 houses in course of erection ; Padiham, 5 year programme in progress (150-200 houses) ; Prestwich, schemes formulated for re-housing persons from clearance areas ; Radcliffe, 56 houses in course of erection, and a further 166 contemplated ; Ramsbottom, 34 houses in course of erection ; Rawtenstall (B), 402 houses and parts of buildings included in 5 year programme submitted to Ministry ; Standish-with-Langtree, 42 houses nearing completion, 42 contemplated and land acquired for further 24 ; Upholland, 5 year programme to replace 63 unfit houses ; Whiston (R), during the year 100 houses completed ; Wigan (R), 40 houses to be erected.

OVERCROWDING.—References are made to overcrowding in about 40 districts :—Abram, 60 cases ; Billinge and Winstanley, 30 cases ; Chadderton, 43 cases ; Darwen (B), many houses with 2 families ; Lancaster (B), 1,686 persons living more than 2 to a room ; Middleton (B), 130 cases recorded ; Newton-in-Makerfield, 90 cases ; Ormskirk, about 100 cases ; Padiham, 80 cases ; Widnes (B), number of houses with two or more families doubled since 1919 ; Chorley (R), prevalent in Coppull.

Inability to pay the high rents is given in about 37 districts as the cause of overcrowding, the lack of houses in 15, trade depression in 6, and large families in 3.

Special action taken during the year to deal with overcrowding include the building of houses and the speeding up or preparation of schemes in 16 districts.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts are principally due to repairs being too costly, old property not considered to be worth extensive repairs, and rent arrears retarding repairs. 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:—Ashton-in-Makerfield, scheme for demolition before Ministry; Atherton, 32 demolition orders made; Billinge and Winstanley, 24 back-to-back houses converted into 12 single houses with through ventilation; Clitheroe (B), 4 houses to be demolished; Denton, 307 houses scheduled for demolition or re-conditioning; Failsworth, two clearance orders relating to 122 houses; Haydock, one house demolished, 16 re-conditioned, 31 scheduled; Horwich, clearance area relating to 5 houses to be dealt with during 1935; Kearsley, five year programme relating to 627 houses; Leigh (B), about 700 houses scheduled; Middleton (B), 69 houses rendered fit by informal action; Mossley (B), 40 houses to be demolished; Preesall, compulsory purchase and clearance orders confirmed; Ramsbottom, survey of 250 houses for demolition; Walton-le-Dale, two areas reported for clearance. Houses without adequate internal water supply are reported at Chadderton 50, Crompton 117, Lancaster (B) 460, Ormskirk 131, Oswaldtwistle 50, Radcliffe 60, Ramsbottom 150 to 200, Royton 50, Garstang (R) 250, Luncsdales (R) 645, Warrington (R), 183, West Lancashire (R) 320, Whiston (R) 149, Wigan (R) 270. Most of these houses are supplied from wells and springs. Referring to the extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation it is reported that at Billinge and Winstanley there are 216, Colne (B) 1,050, Crompton 1,132, Haslingden (B) 500, Lancaster (B) 460, Lees 400, Leigh (B) 1,000, Radcliffe 500, Ramsbottom approximately 1,550, Rawtenstall (B) 1,696, Wardle 100.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—Observations under this head include:—Abram, three small clearance areas receiving attention; Accrington (B), 8 representations made regarding clearance areas; Atherton, representations made with respect to one clearance area involving 10 houses and order confirmed by Ministry; Barrowford, order confirmed for Hill Top clearance area; Colne (B), representation made in respect of 193 houses in one area; Denton, 307 houses scheduled as not in every respect fit for human habitation; Failsworth, four clearance areas declared in respect of 27 premises; Haslingden (B), 5 year programme—10 areas (172 houses) to be dealt with, orders for 2 areas confirmed; Hindley, inquiry held and closing orders made relating to 15 areas, further schemes under consideration; Horwich, 2 areas (9 houses) recommended for demolition; Irlam, one area containing 52 houses (though not congested but generally in bad repair owing to environmental conditions) has been dealt with during recent years, and as a result 23 have been demolished and a further 5 are now vacant; Leigh (B), during the year 6 areas (75 houses) were cleared, orders made for 11 areas (97 houses); Middleton (B), 57 houses dealt with as unfit for human habitation, 75 houses scheduled; Ormskirk, many courts being dealt with; Prestwich, representations made for 4 areas; Ramsbottom, 3 areas scheduled for clearance; Standish-with-Langtree, demolition orders obtained for 2 areas and representations to be made with respect to 5 other small areas; Swinton and Pendlebury (B), representations made in respect of 20 clearance areas; Widnes (B), estimated that 456 houses will be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930; Whiston (R), representations made respecting 4 areas; Wigan (R), action being taken regarding 4 areas.

BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.—In most areas it is stated the existing byelaws are adequate; in a few districts byelaws are required for dealing with houses let in lodgings and van dwellers.

The following are amongst the comments on local housing conditions made by the district Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports:—

Abram.—New houses are still required to abate overcrowding and relieve the occupation of houses by more than one family. Overcrowding: Trade depression resulting in small incomes causes many families to be unable to pay the rent of a separate house, and in some cases sons or daughters have to remain with parents after getting married.

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—Although the population is diminishing new houses are eagerly sought after, and overcrowding is being rapidly overcome.

Atherton.—There exists a considerable shortage of houses and this statement is supported by the fact that there are still 609 applicants on the waiting list for houses. The houses now in course of erection by private enterprise will be totally inadequate to meet the demands.

Barrowford.—Twenty-three per cent. of the houses fall below the average working class house. Included in this percentage are back-to-back houses, of which there are approximately 350 in the area, or 21 per cent. of the whole of the houses.

Billinge and Winstanley.—The 1931 Census figures throw some interesting light on the question of overcrowding in Billinge and Winstanley. As measured by the conventional "more than two persons per room," the high figure of 17·19 per cent. of the population were housed under these unhygienic conditions—that is to say 1 in 6 of the population. Though unsatisfactory in itself, it is the more regrettable to find that, where most other districts have effected considerable reductions during the preceding decennium, the figures for this district actually increased from 16·10 per cent. There is no gainsaying the fact that we stand among the black-listed in this respect, for the County figure was 6·8 per cent. having been reduced from 8·7 per cent. during the decennium under review. What can be said in extenuation of this state of affairs? Perhaps that the family distribution is such as to contain, in proportion to the population, a higher average of large sized families than most other districts, as is seen from a perusal of the Census statistics. Some of these would probably exceed the conventional standard even were they re-housed. Others have been unable to afford the necessary increase in rent. But however that may be, we have now an effective remedy in the housing scheme afoot and the Overcrowding Bill pending, and it is to be hoped that 1941 figures will reveal a diacritical change.

Clitheroe (B).—There still remains a shortage of houses and further building of houses suitable for the working classes will be necessary before the reasonable requirements of the community are met.

Dalton-in-Furness.—The first stage of the Council's housing programme will shortly be carried out, the slum area vacated and the displaced tenants rehoused. It is the intention of the Council to ask for an Order for the clearance and demolition of the remaining houses which were originally scheduled.

Failsworth.—At many of the poorer class of house the defects are many, due to lack of attention in initial stages by owners and also occupiers. These assume alarming proportions to an owner when a thorough house-to-house inspection is made of the whole block, and a notice for the whole of the defects served.

Farnworth.—In the matter of age, 65 per cent. of the houses will be in the neighbourhood of 50 years, 10 per cent. are older, the remainder being of more recent erection. There is now no serious shortage. The causes of overcrowding are, in order of frequency: (1) large families in houses which have become too small for their needs; (2) children marrying and remaining with their parents; (3) keeping of lodgers. We have now reached practically the end of our slum-clearance programme, and the Council are to be congratulated on the energetic manner in which they have dealt with the unsatisfactory housing conditions in their district.

Haydock.—The supply of workmen's cottages is inadequate for the needs of the district, but the Council is endeavouring to remedy these requirements. During the year 90 houses have been built by them and there are 62 more in course of erection.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—Although there are no real slums, certain parts of the district are badly congested, and a definite shortage of houses at reasonable rents causes some overcrowding. Back-to-back houses becoming vacant, are broken through and converted into through dwelling houses, and badly arranged houses in yards are marked for clearance. The approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district is 94.

Kearsley.—Progress has been made with slum clearance, but the work of rehousing has been very slow. The Council are urged to expedite the erection of new houses so that tenants from condemned houses can be removed within a reasonable time.

Lees.—A programme for slum clearance and re-housing was submitted to the Ministry of Health on 30th November, 1933. The programme provides for the building of 29 houses to re-house 98 displaced persons.

Leyland.—The population of the township is steadily growing and there is still a shortage of houses to let at a reasonable rent.

Litherland.—Although a considerable number of houses of the artisan class have, and are being built within the district, overcrowding is reduced but not to the extent as one would expect, owing to the influx of families from other districts.

Newton-in-Makerfield.—There are still many hundreds of applicants on the waiting list, and many families from Newton Heath are still waiting for houses.

Padiham.—Overcrowding is mainly due to two factors: (1) scarcity of suitable houses; (2) inability of some of the inhabitants to pay the rents of available houses, which is due to the large amount of unemployment.

Prescot.—Extent of overcrowding: 435 or 15 per cent. of the dwelling houses in the district are overcrowded, according to information obtained by the Sanitary Inspector in 1932.

Rawtenstall (B).—An offer made by the owners in relation to Cloughfold (No. 1) Clearance Order (27 houses) was accepted by the Ministry of Health after an enquiry. The owners undertook to convert the 26 back-to-back houses into 13 through houses and provide separate sanitary and refuse accommodation to each house, provide yard space and generally repair the property. The remaining house is to be demolished. The owners of an area adjacent to Brickfield (No. 2) Clearance Area, comprising 35 houses, have voluntarily submitted and carried out a scheme of improvements.

Skelmersdale.—The standard of the houses in Skelmersdale 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 (B).—In the housing campaign it is hoped to see the gradual elimination of back-to-back houses of which there are approximately 21 in the Borough. The fact remains that there is a definite shortage of houses at a low rent. The shortage of houses at a rent suitable for people of the working classes has, firstly, undoubtedly aggravated overcrowding, and secondly, provided a check upon the marriage prospects of many young people.

Ulverston.—The first stage of our housing programme has been completed. . . . In the representation 70 dwellings were included and in due course an Order was obtained. As to the re-housing of the displaced tenants, 62 new dwellings are in course of erection, and will be completed very shortly.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth.—A large number of the smaller type of houses have been built during the year. Building is going on rapidly on the Marine estate at the north end of the district. The Brook Vale estate of 228 houses in the centre is nearing completion, while the Seaforth Road estate at the south end is just opening out. About 227 houses will be built on this latter estate, and all for letting. The provision of such a large number of houses should ease the housing position in the district.

Westhoughton.—Approximately 80 per cent. of cottages built in rows. Of these, about 8 per cent. are over 100 years old.

Widnes (B).—It would appear from the number of persons who have applied, or are applying for municipal houses, that the house shortage is very great. Some measure of relief will result when the Overcrowding Bill is passed, but this measure will not by any means meet the demand for houses to be let at a rental within the means of the average working man.

Lunesdale (R).—There still appears to be a need for further houses in the district to satisfy the requirements of those cases where more than one family are occupying one dwelling.

Ulverston (R).—There are houses of the working classes where people are living under the greatest hardships, where family decency is a mockery, because on account of the limited accommodation the sexes are inevitably thrown together in a dangerously callous proximity. There are cottages where the water supply has to be carried from a distance, where there is no drainage, sanitary accommodation wretchedly inadequate and fifty yards from the dwelling, no back door, not even such elementary convenience as a slop sink, no wash boiler, no food store, nor cooking stove.

Warrington (R).—A steady change from a purely rural population to that of urban areas is going on, with the result that full urban amenities are demanded.

West Lancashire (R).—There is still a shortage of houses for industrial workers in Netherton and Aintree. Many of the factory operatives in these townships are obliged to live in the City, despite rapid development by private enterprise. The average working man is unable to put down a deposit and pay off the balance as rent.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931.—The County Council acts as the "Local Authority" under these Acts in 73 Districts, and has delegated its powers and duties under the 1926 Act to the following 37 districts:—

Non-County Boroughs (19):—

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

Urban Districts (16):—

Farnworth	Preesall	Wardle
Horwich	Ramsbottom	Westhoughton
Litherland	Rishton	Whitworth
Littleborough	Trawden	Worsley
Milnrow	Tyldesley	
Newton-in-Makerfield	Upholland	

Rural Districts (2):—

Clitheroe Whiston

The following table shows the number of applications received up to 30th June, 1935, by the County Council for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 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... ..	14	2	2	1000	10	1000	10	10	...
Improvement of existing dwellings	17	2	4	1036	11	1036	11	11	...
Total	31	4	6	2036	21	2036	21	21	...

During the year 1934 four applications were received by the County Council for financial assistance under these Acts. In 2 instances grants of £300 were made in respect of 3 cottages, and 2 were refused as they did not come within the provisions of the Acts.

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. During recent years much time and attention, both of the county and local public health officials, has been devoted to the problems involved in the production of a pure and safe milk supply. The problem in this county is one of considerable magnitude as will be realised from a study of the table on pages 116 to 118, which shows that in the Administrative County area there are 7,976 cowkeepers, and, in addition, 4,125 dairymen or purveyors of milk. The number of farms is 7,135, and the approximate number of cows 106,427.

Inspections of farm premises by the local officials in 1934 numbered 14,814, and a large number of routine inspections were made by the County Sanitary Officers in co-operation with the local officials. At the time of these inspections 312 samples of milk were taken by the County staff and despatched for examination, 285 for tubercle bacilli (11 found positive) and 27 for bacterial count, etc.

On these visits by Sanitary Officers opportunity is taken to impress upon milk producers the necessity, from the point of view of the public health, of a high standard of bacteriological purity in milk, and that to ensure this, a good sanitary environment is essential, coupled with regular and careful grooming and cleaning of the cattle, and a rigid standard of cleanliness in all stages of production and distribution. To achieve an adequate, clean and safe supply of milk is an affair involving the highest interests of the public at large.

The local reports show that in a number of districts owners voluntarily undertook works of improvement, including reconstruction of cowsheds, extensions, ceilings raised, floors concreted, walls cemented, additional window area, ventilation, drains and water supplies improved. In some instances improvements were carried out under "orders." In Blackburn (R) £1,600 was spent in such general improvements, Golborne £1,240, Rishton £1,000, Westhoughton £1,400, Heywood (B) £935, Colne (B) £970, Burnley (R) £900, Whitworth £705, Kearsley £675, Abram £520, Bacup (B) £470, Darwen (B) £465, Thornton Cleveleys £450, Preesall £330, etc. In many districts no estimate of the costs involved are given.

A few comments by the local Medical Officers of Health are here given relating to conditions at milk producing farms:—

Audenshaw.—The Council has resolutions affecting the sale of milk, and these are strongly enforced. These resolutions affect the sale of articles which it is not desirable should be sold from milk-shops or vehicles.

Bacup (B).—Special attention has been given to the cleansing and grooming of cows. 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. During the year several improvements have been effected at farms by the provision of additional lights, ventilation, new floors, milk-stores, paving of yards, and better water supplies.

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

Dalton-in-Furness.—There is a slow but sure improvement in the cleanliness of the sheds and some attention is given to the grooming of the cows, but only one shed can be called to mind in the whole of the district where the quarters of the cows are kept perfectly clean and the tails clipped, and the farmer states that the work does not absorb a great amount of time.

Fulwood.—The Medical Officer expresses the opinion that no milk should be sold which is below "Grade A" standard. Dirty milk is in a great measure the product of personal carelessness and lack of care. The partially groomed cow, unwashed hands of the milker and the udder of the cow, discarding the wearing of overalls and cap (the cap is seldom seen), want of exact care in washing, scalding or sterilizing the milking utensils—these are a few very important points which cannot be disregarded.

Haydock.—Generally the cows are well groomed and clean. The floors and means of lighting and ventilation of some of the shippins still require attention.

Kirkham.—It cannot be emphasised too strongly that, given healthy animals, a conscientious and intelligent man or woman is the first requisite, and a dairy farm is safe in the hands of such persons though the premises may in some ways fall short of our ideal.

Lancaster (B).—Information was given on the subject of the production of clean milk, sometimes supplemented by appropriate literature, and the requirements of the Order of 1926 emphasised. The bulk of the milk supply of the Borough continues to be distributed under conditions favourable to contamination, a state of affairs for which consumers cannot be held blameless—the doorstep milk jug is still with us.

Lytham St. Annes (B).—Quarterly visits have been made to all farms within the Borough boundaries, the total number of such visits being 119 and the average number of cattle examined at each inspection 537. Ten cattle were found to be suffering from inflammation of one or more quarters of the udder, necessitating withdrawal of milk from use for varying periods. Two cases of tuberculosis were reported and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order. It is unlikely that this low figure indicates the actual incidence of the disease, as it is found that some owners dispose of unthrifty animals before they become clinically affected.

Ulverston.—It may be safely said that increasing care is manifested by milksellers to meet the consumers' demand for the supply of pure, clean milk, and this is impossible if the cowsheds are badly constructed and badly kept, and the cows are unhealthy.

Whitefield.—Farmers generally are exerting every effort to produce clean milk as is evidenced by their willingness to co-operate with the department in the improvement of their premises where necessary.

Withnell.—Some cowsheds are in need of improvement in lighting and drainage, and these defects are being dealt with. Some farms are without suitable dairies, and suitable cooling and storing rooms are being insisted upon. The majority of the cowkeepers have no up-to-date provision for the sterilising of churns, cans and utensils.

Lunesdale (R).—The distribution and handling of milk shows some improvement, though greater facilities for personal cleanliness are still needed in a great many dairies. This should receive the consideration it deserves.

Ulverston (R).—The chief defects are what one would expect in sheds which are probably not far short of one hundred years old—deficient light and ventilation, irregular cobble paved floor surfaces; much has been done to bring about improvement in this respect.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.—During the year under report 177 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 28 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 4,442; 69 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 17 animals showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis and these were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The following statement is an analysis of the sampling of milk carried out by the County Council in connection with the notifications received under Section 4 by the Public Health Department:—

On the first visit 885 samples were taken:—

435 unmixed samples from individual cows—352 negative, 83 positive.
450 mixed samples from groups of cows—388 negative, 62 positive.

Second visits made in respect of the 62 group samples found to contain tubercle bacilli and 280 further samples were taken as follows:—

212 unmixed samples of which 41 were positive and 171 negative.
68 mixed samples—9 positive, 59 negative.

Third visits were necessary for further examination of the 9 positive groups found on the second visit, and on these occasions 44 samples were obtained:—

34 unmixed samples—29 negative, 5 positive.
10 group samples all negative.

The cow concerned in any unmixed sample of milk found to contain tubercle bacilli was immediately reported to the Agricultural Department for action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

In a number of instances the affected animals had been sold before the result of the examination of the milk samples had been received, and in these cases steps were taken to trace the cows and, if they had not been slaughtered, the facts were reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the area.

The County Sanitary Officers paid 1,127 visits to dairy premises during the year.

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

Veterinary Inspection.—Arrangements have been made by 34 local authorities for the services of Veterinary Surgeons for either the routine examination of cattle or as required by the local Medical Officer of Health. During 1934 the cows so examined numbered 8,520, of which 90 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The officials of 56 local authorities submitted 1,231 samples of milk for biological examination, 115 of which were positive.

Twenty local authorities employed sediment tests and of 1,492 samples of milk examined 285 were unsatisfactory.

The County Agricultural Committee's reports show that during the year 1934 the number of cases reported under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925, was 724, and the number of animals slaughtered by Order 664. In the year 1933, these totals were 759 and 689 respectively.

The steps taken by the County Council as the Authority under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act in regard to the adulteration of milk are referred to on pages 126 to 134; 3,244 samples of milk were analysed in 1934. 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	13	54	1	...
Accrington (B)	57	129	65	Yes.
Adlington	16	36	25	...
Ashton-in-Makerfield	40	107	8	When required.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	5	20	245	When required.
Aspull	14	64	22	When required.
Atherton	21	56	49	Yes.
Audenshaw	8	49	37	...
Bacup (B)	88	123	4	When required.
Barrowford	26	35	12	...
Billinge and Winstanley	36	80	10	...
Blackrod	33	132	...	...
Brierfield	7	27	52	...
Carnforth	16	32	17	...
Chadderton	32	20	112	When required.
Chorley (B)	29	75	134	When required.
Church ... ..	...	...	20	...
Clayton-le-Moors	9	30	35	...
Clitheroe (B)	29	116	12	...
Colne (B)	73	118	110	...
Crompton	39	125	30	...
Dalton-in-Furness	52	389	28	...
Darwen (B)	74	92	200	When required.
Denton	26	81	101	...
Droylsden	6	87	80	...
Eccles (B)	6	45	166	Yes.
Failsworth	10	120	56	...
Farnworth	12	113	158	Yes.
Fleetwood (B)	8	58	102	...
Formby	20	79	5	...
Fulwood	47	30	20	When required.
Golborne	43	98	4	...
Grange-over-Sands	10	40	1	When required.
Great Crosby	18	133	10	...
Great Harwood	21	72	5	...
Haslingden (B)	86	25	39	When required.
Haydock	15	131	3	...
Heywood (B)	53	145	22	When required.
Hindley	24	133	4	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	29	131	41	Yes.
Huyton-with-Roby	12	83	2	Yes.
Ince-in-Makerfield	2	25	20	...
Irlam	4	22	28	...
Kearsley	13	128	35	Yes.
Kirkham	10	146	4	...
Lancaster (B)	16	51	77	When required.
Lees	2	28	38	...
Leigh (B)	51	265	78	Yes.
Leyland	54	110	4	...
Litherland	6	46	10	When required.
Littleborough	73	162	1	...
Little Lever	11	41	4	...
Longridge	32	128	1	...
Lytham Saint Anne's (B) ...	31	137	51	Yes.
Middleton (B)	74	203	57	When required.
Milnrow	84	322	1	...
Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	16	70	132	Yes.
Mossley (B)	17	51	21	When required.
Nelson (B)	32	121	20	Yes.
Newton-in-Makerfield	18	36	49	...
Ormskirk... ..	31	93	7	...
Orrell	18	120	28	...
Oswaldtwistle	67	100	35	...
Padiham	11	34	81	...
Poulton-le-Fylde	48	75	39	...
Preesall	41	21	...	...
Prescot	4	40	9	...
Prestwich	14	66	73	...
Radcliffe	38	52	59	...
Rainford	28	28	4	...
Ramsbottom	78	91	15	...
Rawtenstall (B)... ..	124	231	29	...
Rishton	28	200	35	...
Royton	23	40	30	...
Skelmersdale	11	36	16	...
Standish-with-Langtree ...	30	156	5	...
Stretford (B)	6	12	239	...
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)...	16	108	60	Yes.
Thornton Cleveleys	35	267	35	When required.
Tottington	53	107	8	...

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.	
Trawden	80	80	...	...
Turton	212	428	123	...
Tyldesley... ..	36	150	12	Yes.
Ulverston	18	312	18	When required.
Upholland	37	95	6	...
Urmston	31	16	39	...
Walton-le-Dale	62	58	30	...
Wardle	21	53	...	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth ...	18	50	41	...
Westhoughton	82	190	35	...
Whitefield	19	...	82	...
Whitworth	37	126	...	...
Widnes (B)	29	77	89	Yes.
Withnell	35	70	...	...
Worsley	33	132	18	...
Total Urban Districts	3163	9319	3978	
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
Blackburn	351	1104	...	...
Burnley	390	362	1	...
Chorley	609	...	10	...
Clitheroe	309	346	1	...
Fylde	327	410	14	...
Garstang	619	338	1	...
Lancaster	332	442	2	...
Limehurst	77	47	23	...
Lunesdale	411	...	2	...
Preston	672	377	26	...
Ulverston	265	990	4	When required.
Warrington	84	170	22	...
West Lancashire	106	277	29	...
Whiston	124	260	6	When required.
Wigan	137	360	6	...
Total Rural Districts	4813	5483	147	
Total Administrative County ...	7976	14802	4125	

MILK LICENCES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Licences issued by the 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.
	Bottling	Distribution	Bottling		Distribution					
Poulton-le-Fylde	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Prestwich	3	...	...	1	1	2	
Radcliffe	1	...	1	
Rainford	1	
Ramsbottom	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rawtenstall (B)	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Rishton	5	
Royton	8	
Standish-with-Langtree	3	
Stretford (B)	10	1	3	2	8	6	
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)...	2	...	...	2	...	4	
Thornton Cleveleys	1	...	...	7	...	4	
Tyldesley	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Ulverston	1	...	...	1	...	...
Urmston	2	...	...	1	2	1	
Walton-le-Dale	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	1	...	...	3	...	...
Westhoughton	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitefield	1	...	...	...	...	...
Widnes (B)	2	1	...	...
Withnell	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worsley	2	...	...	...	...	4	
RURAL DISTRICTS.										
Blackburn	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Burnley	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorley	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Clitheroe	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fylde...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
Garstang	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limehurst	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Preston	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulverston	2	1	...	2	2	...	...
Warrington	1	...	1	
West Lancashire	3	...	...	4	4	...	2	
Whiston	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wigan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	3	54	53	5	28	16	96	13	282

* "Grade A" licence to 16th November, 1934.

† " " " 10th April, 1934.

‡ " " " 3rd July, 1934.

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 1934 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.			Keeping Quality (in Days.)
		1-0 c.c.	0-1 c.c.	0-01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment	
1.	1,010	+	—	—				5
	600,000	+	+	+				2
	1,900	+	—	—				5½
2.	430	—	—	—				6½
	41,000	+	+	+				3½
3.	1,300	+	—	—				5
	4,300	+	—	—				4
	380	—	—	—				5½
	900	—	—	—				5
4.	1,960	+	—	—				5
	2,190	—	—	—				5
5.	70	—	—	—				6
	13,400	+	+	—				3½
	6,100	+	—	—				4
	720,000	+	+	—				2½
6.	60	—	—	—				7
7.	3,800	+	—	—				4
8.	1,400	—	—	—	13	Trace	13	
	1,193	—	—	—	11	"	11	
	9,600	—	—	—	3	"	3	
	2,550	—	—	—	7	"	7	
9.	1,260	+	—	—				4½
	1,730	+	—	—				4
	1,500	+	—	—				5
	2,550	+	—	—				5
12.	570	—	—	—				6
	2,640	+	—	—				4½
	10,300	—	—	—				4½
13.	1,500	+	—	—				4
	950	—	—	—				5½
	1,440	—	—	—				6
14.	7,500	+	—	—				4½
15.	950	—	—	—				6
	138,000	+	+	+				2
	2,970	+	—	—				5
16.	1,050	+	—	—				5
	220	—	—	—				5½
	7,400	+	—	—				4
17.	7,750	+	—	—	14	Trace	14	
	3,950	+	—	—	13	"	13	
	9,400	—	—	—	9	"	9	
	3,300	—	—	—	21	"	21	
18.	670	—	—	—				5½
	260	—	—	—				5½
19.	760	—	—	—				5½
	530	—	—	—				6½

* 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.			Keeping Quality (in Days).
		1-0 c.c.	0-1 c.c.	0-01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment	
20.	60	—	—	—				6
	4,580	+	—	—				5
	2,810	+	—	—				5½
	720	—	—	—				6
21.	120	—	—	—				6½
	210	—	—	—				7½
22.	2,900	+	—	—	9	Trace	9	
	4,050	—	—	—	14	2	16	
	1,350	—	—	—	14	Trace	14	
	2,507	+	+	—	22	"	22	
24.	180	—	—	—				6
	660	—	—	—				6½
	4,200	+	—	—				4
	20,800	+	+	—				3
25.	1,660	+	—	—				5
	280	—	—	—				5½
	13,600	+	+	—				3½
	4,360	+	—	—				4½
26.	1,076	+	+	+	14	4	18	
	22,830	+	—	—	23	Trace	23	
	1,600	—	—	—				
	3,450	+	—	—	16	Trace	16	
27.	1,600	+	—	—				5
	1,500	+	—	—				4½
	710	—	—	—				5½
	2,240	—	—	—				5
28.	580	—	—	—				7
29.	83	—	—	—				7
	150	—	—	—				6½
	2,320	—	—	—				5
	1,280	—	—	—				5½
30.	1,900	+	—	—				5
	1,090	+	—	—				5
	4,600	+	—	—				5
	600	—	—	—				5
	780	—	—	—				6
31.	430	—	—	—				5
32.	540	—	—	—				5½
33.	560	+	—	—				6
	370	—	—	—				5½
	350	—	—	—				5½
	920	—	—	—				5
35.	880	+	—	—				5½
	1,390	+	—	—				5
	96	—	—	—				5½
	920	—	—	—				5
36.	470	—	—	—				7
	1,210	—	—	—				5½
	480	—	—	—				6
	180	—	—	—				6

* 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.			Keeping Quality (in Days).
		1-0 c.c.	0-1 c.c.	0-01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment	
38.	50	+	-	-				5
	632	-	-	-				6½
	1,780	-	-	-				4½
	2,150	-	-	-				4
39.	120	-	-	-				5
	1,340	+	-	-				4
	680	-	-	-				5½
40.	4,800	-	-	-	6	Trace	6	
	3,300	-	-	-	2	Trace	2	
	102,700	+	+	+	8	Trace	8	
	8,870	+	+	-	8	2	10	
41.	2,320	+	-	-				4
	510	-	-	-				6
	1,740	+	-	-				5
	3,500	+	-	-				4
42.	623	-	-	-	4	Trace	4	
	1,690	-	-	-	48	"	48	
43.	390	-	-	-				7
	440	-	-	-				6
	180	-	-	-				8
	300	+	+	-				5
	1,230	-	-	-				6
44.	2,160	+	-	-				5
	1,120	-	-	-				6
45.	450	+	-	-				5
	204,000	+	+	-				3
	299,000	+	+	-				3
	3,500	+	-	-				4
47.	560	-	-	-				6
	1,250	-	-	-				6½
	15,100	+	-	-				3
	4,800	+	-	-				4½
48.	16,200	+	+	+				3½
	800,000	+	+	+				3
	310	-	-	-				5½
	2,040	-	-	-				5½
49.	110	-	-	-				6
	9,700	+	-	-				3½
	900	-	-	-				6
	480	-	-	-				5½
51.	320	+	-	-	14	Trace	14	
	260	+	-	-				
	60	-	-	-	6	Trace	6	
52.	1,410	-	-	-				5½
	120,000	+	+	-				2½
	1,000	-	-	-				5
53.	2,450	+	+	-	9	Trace	9	
	560	-	-	-				
54.	1,750	-	-	-				

* 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.			Keeping Quality in (Days.)
		1·0 c.c.	0·1 c.c.	0·01 c.c.	Cells and Cellular Products	Extran- eous Materials	Total Sediment	
55.	126 640	—	—	—				5 5½
56.	384,000 130 2,080	+	+	+				2½ 5 5
57.	450	—	—	—	7	7	14	

* 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 is summarised as follows :—

15 samples ...	...	...	2 days and under 4 days
75 " ...	...	...	4 " " 6 "
32 " ...	...	...	6 days or over.

Eighty-six of the samples were examined for tubercle bacilli and 6 were reported positive. Appropriate action was taken immediately.

Constant observation is kept by the County Sanitary Officers on the premises licensed for the production and distribution of "Grade A" milk, and in any case where examination of the milk shows a count in excess of the standard the closest investigation is made immediately.

THE MILK ACT, 1934.—This Act came into operation on the 15th August, 1934. Its provisions were mainly for improving the quality of the milk supply, for increasing the demand for milk and in regard to payments from and to the Exchequer in respect of milk used for manufacture.

The Act initiated a new era in milk production, commencing with the establishment of a roll of accredited producers under a scheme which provides for the payment of bonuses on milk produced under "Grade A" licences.

Negotiations have taken place during the year between the Milk Marketing Board and representatives of the Associations of County Councils and Municipal Corporations in regard to the conditions to be attached to the issuing of "Grade A" licences. The scheme became operative on the 1st May, 1935. At the time of writing (August 1935) about 450 applications for "Grade A" licences have been received by the County Public Health Department, about 50 of which were renewals of licences issued prior to the new scheme.

Scheme for the provision of milk for school children.—The Milk Act, 1934, and the Milk-in-Schools Scheme of the Milk Marketing Board have made it possible to inaugurate an extended scheme for the provision of milk in schools.

Under the Act the Government will contribute, under certain conditions, towards a fund to meet the cost of schemes for increasing the demand for milk, and on a pound for pound basis with the Milk Marketing Board for a period of two years. It is a condition of this grant that first consideration shall be given to a scheme for the provision of milk in schools, and the major portion of the Publicity Fund is being used to reduce the price of milk to the scholars from the old charge of 1d. for a third of a pint to ½d. for the same measure.

The main object of the scheme is to ensure, by arrangements organised by teachers on a voluntary basis, that an increased number of school children shall be afforded facilities for obtaining milk in 1/3rd pint bottles, complete with straws, at a reduced price of ½d. per bottle, instead of the present charge of 1d. per bottle.

All full-time schools, or courses for children or young persons recognised for grant by the Board of Education will be included in the scope of the scheme. These include:—

Public elementary schools
 Secondary schools
 Nursery schools
 Junior technical schools
 Special schools
 Junior housewifery schools
 Junior art departments
 Schools of nautical training
 Junior commercial schools
 Junior instruction centres
 Continuation courses for blind, deaf, or defective young persons.

The scheme will apply only in respect of milk actually consumed in schools or at approved centres.

The Lancashire Education Committee, on the recommendation of the School Medical Sub-Committee has approved the principle, and arrangements have been made under which the school teachers will keep the necessary records, etc.

The Assistant County Medical Officers of Health as School Medical Officers will keep under observation the results of the provision of milk for children, whether free or on payment, and will review the general effect of the provision of milk on the health of the children.

The scheme provides that the source and quality of the milk must be approved (in County areas) by the County Medical Officer of Health and this provision is designed to secure that he shall, after consultation with the local Medical Officer of Health, have a voice in the approval of the supply.

The Milk Marketing Board will accept no milk for payment under the scheme unless the source and quality of the supply have been so approved.

A scheme has been prepared with the approval of the Public Health and Housing Committee and the necessary vote granted to cover the cost of biological and bacteriological examinations, for obtaining at intervals a sample of the milk supplied to each school and centre in the Administrative County, and for the examination at approved laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

For a commencement it is intended that each supply of milk be examined at least twice a year. The co-operation of the Local Authorities and the local Health Officials has been obtained as regards procuring the samples at the place of production or on delivery to the schools.

When tubercle bacilli are found in any such milk supply the machinery of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, is immediately put into operation by the staff of the County Public Health Department, and the animal (or animals) concerned is traced and slaughtered.

The scheme has been applied to nearly all the schools and centres in the Lancashire Education Committee's areas, and it is estimated that shortly there will be approximately 900 schools or centres receiving milk supplies under the scheme, and the approximate number of individual suppliers is estimated at 450-500.

The laboratories to which the milk samples are forwarded for examination are those of the Manchester and Liverpool Universities and the Pathological Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary.

The sampling of the milk supplies in the schools in the manner suggested will not only help to safeguard the children from tuberculous infection, but will also be of material assistance in raising the standard of milk throughout the Administrative County, which is in effect an extension of the present policy with regard to milk supplies.

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 1934 :—

On account of Tuberculosis.—211,572 lbs. of meat (including weights of carcasses and parts of carcasses) many parts (weight not stated); 137 whole carcasses, sets of organs, plucks, heads, livers, lungs, hearts, etc.

For other reasons.—234 whole carcasses, 93,118 lbs. unclassified meat, sets of organs, lungs, livers, plucks, etc., 24 lbs and 6 tins corned beef; 9 tins ham, 112 lbs and 30 turkeys, 104 rabbits, 5 hens, 15 chickens, 1 goose, 91 lbs bacon, 36 lbs. boiled gammon, 1,268 lbs. unclassified fish, 42 kippers, 236 haddocks, 6 lbs. salmon, 7 lbs. tin prawns, 100 oysters, 555 lbs. and 10 boxes apples, 560 lbs. and 30 barrels grapes, 143 lbs. and 28 tins fruit, 42 chips bilberry, 18 lbs. raisins, 1,288 lbs. strawberries, 9 casks fruit extract, 632 lbs. vegetables, 254 lbs. tomatoes, 70 bags potatoes, 12 tripes, 1 cask maws, 772 lbs. cheese, 17 lbs. tinned milk, and 8,255 lbs. unclassified food.

At Limehurst (R) a butcher was prosecuted and fined for disposing of a cow which was suspected of being tuberculous, which condition had been notified to him by a veterinary officer at the cattle market.

The Medical Officer of Health of Farnworth reports: in a few instances it has been found necessary to warn persons handling meat, that the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, require the wearing of a clean and washable overall and cap, by persons unloading or carrying meat or bacon, and that such articles of food when conveyed through the streets, must be adequately protected with a clean cloth or other suitable covering, so as to prevent contamination by dust, mud, filth, etc. At Litherland it was found necessary to warn some of the bakers with respect to deliveries of bread and confectionery without suitable covering. Reference is made in many reports to the inspection during the summer months of premises where ice cream is manufactured.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934.—These regulations, which revoked the 1915 regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1935. The new regulations provide for investigation to be made with regard to any laying from which suspected shellfish have been derived and for the necessary action to be taken by Order if the Local Authority is satisfied that the consumption of shellfish from the laying is likely to cause danger to the public health.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—These premises number 615—registered 215, licensed 400. At Accrington (B) the old bye-laws relating to both public and private slaughterhouses have been replaced by a more up-to-date edition, and at Chorley (R) new bye-laws have been made.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.—Public abattoirs have been provided at Accrington (B), Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Fleetwood (B), Great Harwood, Lancaster (B), Lytham St. Annes (B) (2), Newton-in-Makerfield, Oswaldtwistle and Stretford (B). The Medical Officer of Health of Haslingden (B) reports that one of the chief sanitary requirements of the Borough is a public abattoir.

Food Poisoning.—Outbreaks of illness suspected to be due to food poisoning occurred during 1934 at Farnworth, Middleton (B) and Tyldesley.

Bakehouses.—From the local returns there are 2,717 bakehouses in use in the County area.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc.—The following paragraphs and tables are extracted from the annual report for the year 1934 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 1934 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.
Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act, 1915.
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

During the year under review a total of 5,233 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, whilst 66 appeal-to-cow samples were taken for comparison with some of the adulterated samples of milk. These numbers are compared with those for previous years in the table below, where figures for the other examinations carried out in the County Laboratory are also given :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1912-1934.

Year.	Food and Drugs Act. *	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Waters and Effluents.	From 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
1933	5,339	36	102	33	125	5,635
1934	5,299	33	141	30	92	5,595

*Including appeal-to-cow samples.

The number of samples examined during the year 1934 was nearly as high as that for the year 1933 which was greater than that in any year since the County Laboratory was taken over completely by the County Council in the year 1912.

Under the provision of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, certain officers are empowered to take samples of any food or drug, when acting under the direction and at the cost of the Local Authority appointing them. Any retailer who refuses to sell to such an officer, after a reasonable price has been tendered, commits an offence, and is liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

The person purchasing a sample of any article with the intention of submitting it to analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent who sold the sample his intention to have it analysed by the public analyst, and shall then and there divide the sample into three parts, each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall :—

- (a) if required to do so deliver one part to the seller or his agent ;
- (b) retain one part for future comparison ;
- (c) if he thinks fit to have an analysis made submit one part to the analyst.

Quite early in the history of the work of the Food and Drugs Act, it was not always found desirable to complete the requirements of the Act with regard to the division of the samples, although in such cases it was, of course, impossible to take legal proceedings. The term "Formal sample" has now been applied for some years to those cases where the whole of the provisions of the Act, enumerated above, have been carried out. In such instances, however, it is obvious that the seller will know that the sample has been taken for official purposes, as one of the requirements of the Act is that he shall be so informed. In the case of vendors who are selling genuine articles, the need for prosecution will not arise, so that the ordinary purchase, now known as "Informal sampling," will indicate with the least expenditure of time and trouble to the Local Authority, and the least inconvenience to the shopkeeper, whether any particular vendor is selling genuine or adulterated articles. Where the samples are subsequently found to be genuine, the same information has been obtained as if the sample had been a formal one, whilst if, on the other hand, the sample proves to be adulterated, the likelihood of a subsequent formal sample (on which legal proceedings may be based) being also adulterated is not seriously reduced as the vendor will not have been informed as to the reason of the purchase of the informal sample.

The purchase of informal samples may therefore be a valuable method of inquiry into the food supply of a district, as by this means it is possible to find at which shops it would be useful to take formal samples with a view to the institution of legal proceedings.

In the County of Lancaster it is now the usual practice to take formal samples of milk or spirits and informal samples of other articles. Where an informal sample has been found to be suspicious or adulterated, a formal sample is taken from the same source as soon afterwards as possible, so that proceedings may, if necessary, be instituted against the vendor.

In the following table, the numbers of formal samples and informal samples received during the last nine years are given, together with the totals.

NUMBERS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES, 1926-1934.

Year	Samples.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
1926	2,786	1,967	4,753
1927	2,429	1,912	4,341
1928	2,789	2,144	4,933
1929	2,747	2,246	4,993
1930	2,958	2,029	4,987
1931	3,010	2,136	5,146
1932	3,083	2,162	5,245
1933	2,981	2,282	5,263
1934	3,261	1,972	5,233
Totals ...	26,044	18,850	44,894

Of the 5,233 samples examined in 1934 under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, 187, or 3·6 per cent., were returned as adulterated. In the following table this percentage of adulteration is compared with those of the previous eight 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
1933...	1322	2.3	1384	5.4	1165	4.5	1392	2.9	5263	3.8
1934...	1335	2.8	1388	4.9	1142	4.2	1368	2.4	5233	3.6
Totals ...	11059	3.0	11541	3.7	9686	3.2	12608	2.0	44894	2.9

Details concerning the number and nature of the individual articles examined and the proportion of adulteration found are given in the following table:—

TOTAL SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1934.

Samples.	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percentage of Adulteration.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	
Acetic Acid	2	2	...	...	...	...
Almond Oil	6	6	...	...	...	...
Almonds, Essence of	2	2	...	...	...	...
Almonds, Ground	13	13	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot	51	51	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	60	60	...	...	...	...
Barley	23	23	...	2	2	8.7
Blanc Mange Powder	10	10	...	...	...	...
Borax	21	21	...	1	1	4.8
Boric Acid	2	2	...	...	...	...
Boric Acid Ointment	4	4	...	...	...	...
Butter	167	167	...	...	...	...
Cakes	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cakes, Cream	2	2	...	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil	1	8	1	1	2	22.2
Castor Oil	18	18	...	...	...	...
Cayenne	4	4	...	...	...	...
Cheese	99	99	...	1	1	1.0
Chicory	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	13	13	...	1	1	7.7
Citric Acid	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	58	58	...	...	...	...
Coconut	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	3	3	...	...	...	...
Coffee	96	96	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	6	6	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	2	...	...	...	...
Coffee Essence	3	3	...	...	...	...
Coriander Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cornflour	20	20	...	...	...	...
Cough Medicine	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cream	4	8	...	1	1	8.3
Custard Powder	30	30	...	...	...	...
Dripping	3	3	...	...	...	...
Egg Substitute	7	7	...	...	...	...
Epsom Salts	29	29	...	...	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	7	7	...	...	...	...
Fish Cakes	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fish, Canned	14	14	...	...	...	...
Fish Paste	20	20	...	...	...	...
Fish, Potted	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour	27	27	...	1	1	3.7
Flour, Cake	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour, Self-raising	13	13	...	...	...	...
Fruit, Canned	10	10	...	...	...	...
Fruit, Dried	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ginger, Ground	50	50	...	...	...	...
Glauber Salts	14	14	...	...	...	...

SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1934—continued.

Samples	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percentage of Adulteration.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total	
Glycerin	10	10	...	...	...	...
Gravy Browning	15	15	...	...	...	...
Gregory's Powder	3	3	...	...	...	...
Health Salts	2	2	...	...	...	...
Honey	6	6	...	...	...	...
Iodine Paint	1	1	...	1	1	100.0
Iodine, Tincture of (strong)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of (weak)	3	3	...	...	...	...
Jam	1	55	56	1	6	7	12.5
Jelly	31	31	...	...	...	...
Lard	116	116	...	...	...	...
Lemonade Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lemon Cheese	6	6	...	...	...	...
Liquorice Powder	17	17	...	...	...	...
Magnesia	6	6	...	...	...	...
Margarine	2	97	99	...	...	...	...
Marmalade	15	15	...	3	3	20.0
Meat, Canned	7	7	...	...	...	...
Meat, Cooked	2	2	...	...	...	...
Meat Paste	20	20	...	...	...	...
Meat Pie	5	5	...	...	...	...
Milk	3223	21	3244	146	5	151	4.7
Milk, Condensed	19	19	...	...	...	...
Milk, Skimmed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Minced meat	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mustard	1	26	27	...	1	1	3.7
Nutmeg, Ground	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal	15	15	...	...	...	...
Olive Oil	19	19	...	...	...	...
Paraffin, Liquid	2	2	...	...	...	...
Paregoric	4	4	...	...	...	...
Pepper	88	88	...	...	...	...
Pickles	18	18	...	...	...	...
Quinine, Ammoniated Tablets of	1	1	...	...	...	...
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of	3	3	...	...	...	...
Rhubarb, Tincture of	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rice	43	43	...	...	...	...
Rice, Ground	21	21	...	...	...	...
Sago	11	11	...	...	...	...
Salad Dressing...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sal Volatile	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sauce	16	16	...	...	...	...
Sausages	3	18	21	3	3	6	28.6
Seidlitz Powder	3	3	...	...	...	...
Semolina	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sodium Bicarbonate	7	7	...	...	...	...
Soup Powder	7	7	...	...	...	...
Spice	9	9	...	...	...	...
Suet	7	7	...	1	1	14.3
Sugar	46	46	...	...	...	...
Sulphur, Flowers of	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sulphur Tablets	8	8	...	...	...	...
Sweets	37	37	...	...	...	...
Syrup	3	3	...	...	...	...
Tapioca	22	22	...	...	...	...
Tartar, Cream of	26	26	...	...	...	...
Tartaric Acid	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tea	80	80	...	...	...	...
Treacle	3	3	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	4	4	...	...	...	...
Vegetables, Canned	4	4	...	...	...	...
Vinegar	3	3	...	...	...	...
Whisky	24	3	27	6	2	8	29.6
Wine, Ginger	1	1	...	...	...	...
Yeast	2	2	...	...	...	...
Zinc Ointment	3	3	...	...	...	...
Totals	3,261	1,972	5,233	157	30	187	3.6

The figure for total adulteration for the whole year is slightly less than that for the previous year, which was the highest recorded since 1925. In spite of the slight drop during the year 1934, the figure is still 0.7 per cent. higher than the average for the whole nine years. The percentage of adulteration of samples of milk has fallen by 0.8 per cent., whilst that for other samples has increased by 0.2 per cent.

In the following table the percentage of adulteration is compared with the corresponding annual figures from the year 1912:—

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION OF ALL SAMPLES, 1912-1934.

Year	Total No. of Samples.	No. of Adulterated Samples.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1912	5,071	283	5.6
1913	5,094	281	5.5
1914	4,964	378	7.5
1915	5,001	267	5.3
1916	4,793	242	5.0
1917	4,753	342	7.2
1918	4,711	322	6.8
1919	4,780	253	5.3
1920	4,677	185	4.0
1921	4,865	186	3.8
1922	4,940	184	3.7
1923	4,925	171	3.5
1924	4,974	155	3.1
1925	4,540	279	6.1
1926	4,753	120	2.5
1927	4,341	99	2.3
1928	4,933	146	3.0
1929	4,993	140	2.8
1930	4,987	128	2.6
1931	5,146	139	2.7
1932	5,245	164	3.1
1933	5,263	199	3.8
1934	5,233	187	3.6
Totals	112,982	4,845	4.3

MILK.—During the year 1934, three thousand two hundred and forty-four milks have been examined, of which one hundred and fifty-one 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 7.7 per cent. in the year 1933.

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

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—MILK SAMPLES, 1926-1934.

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
1933... ..	753	3.7	808	8.0	673	6.2	750	3.7	2984	5.5
1934... ..	826	3.6	858	6.2	696	5.7	863	3.2	3244	4.7
Totals	6433	4.2	6671	5.0	5503	4.2	7352	2.7	25959	4.0

The average composition of the whole of the milks examined, including appeal-to-cow samples, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the average fat content is 3.74 per cent., whilst that for solids-not-fat is 8.81 per cent. These figures are:—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK, 1934.

Month.	Number of Samples.*	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	307	3.66	8.84	12.50
February ...	838 { 311	3.67 { 3.68	8.83 { 8.83	12.50 { 12.51
March ...	220	3.66	8.81	12.47
April ...	375	3.72	8.81	12.53
May ...	879 { 315	3.70 { 3.75	8.83 { 8.84	12.53 { 12.59
June ...	189	3.58	8.84	12.42
July ...	274	3.67	8.72	12.39
August ...	722 { 259	3.66 { 3.63	8.74 { 8.72	12.40 { 12.35
September ...	189	3.71	8.78	12.49
October ...	355	4.04	8.89	12.93
November ...	871 { 289	3.93 { 3.92	8.83 { 8.81	12.76 { 12.73
December ...	227	3.79	8.75	12.54
Whole Year ...	3310	3.74	8.81	12.55

* Includes "appeal-to-cow" samples.

During the last 25 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 follows.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS, 1910-1934.

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
1933 ...	3060	3.76	8.82	12.58
1934 ...	3310	3.74	8.81	12.55
1910-1934 ...	68693	3.69	8.89	12.58

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 to what extent such a statement is supported by the results of analyses the whole of the samples taken during the years 1910-1934 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 following table :—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION FOR EACH MONTH, 1910-1934.

Month.	Number of Samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
January ...	4929	3.66	8.90	12.56
February ...	6137	3.63	8.88	12.51
March ...	6043	3.61	8.88	12.49
April ...	5700	3.65	8.89	12.54
May ...	6268	3.61	8.90	12.51
June ...	5696	3.56	8.91	12.47
July ...	5628	3.59	8.81	12.40
August ...	3614	3.68	8.84	12.52
September ...	5594	3.78	8.90	12.68
October...	6667	3.90	8.93	12.83
November ...	6453	3.84	8.92	12.76
December ...	5964	3.75	8.90	12.65
Totals ...	68693	3.69	8.89	12.58

From this table it will be seen that the fat varies from its lowest figure of 3.56 per cent. in June to its highest figure of 3.90 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 by certain individuals. 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.

SAMPLES OF FOOD OTHER THAN MILK.—During the year, 1,989 samples other than milk have been examined. Of these, 36 or 1.8 per cent., have been returned as adulterated. Comparative figures for recent years are given in the table below.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION. SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK, 1926-1934.
(a) No. of samples. (b) No. adulterated. (c) Percentage of adulteration.

YEAR.	FIRST QUARTER.			SECOND QUARTER.			THIRD QUARTER.			FOURTH QUARTER.			WHOLE YEAR.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1926	512	6	1.2	519	3	0.6	430	8	1.9	578	4	0.7	2,039	21	1.0
1927	355	5	1.4	572	17	3.0	442	18	4.1	560	7	1.2	1,929	47	2.4
1928	436	5	1.1	582	28	4.8	484	6	1.2	660	12	1.8	2,162	51	2.4
1929	557	5	0.9	492	4	0.8	604	11	1.8	583	5	0.9	2,236	25	1.1
1930	583	10	1.9	509	10	2.0	413	6	1.5	583	3	0.5	2,038	29	1.4
1931	578	8	1.4	524	5	1.0	436	6	1.4	598	8	1.3	2,136	27	1.3
1932	577	9	1.6	566	2	0.3	437	4	0.9	547	2	0.4	2,127	17	0.8
1933	569	8	1.4	576	10	1.7	492	10	2.0	642	13	2.0	2,279	36	1.6
1934	509	8	1.6	530	15	2.8	445	8	1.8	505	5	1.0	1,989	36	1.8
Totals	4,626	59	1.3	4,870	94	1.9	4,183	77	1.8	5,256	59	1.1	18,935	289	1.5

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—Of the 151 adulterated samples of milk, 80 have been deficient in fat, 59 in solids-not-fat and 4 in both ingredients. In addition one sample contained 50 parts of formaldehyde per million and another contained a considerable number of beetles and lice. Six other samples were returned as containing added water as shown by the freezing point test. The amount of deficiency in fat varied between 3 per cent. and 63 per cent. and that in solids-not-fat between 1 per cent. and 11 per cent.

The results given on the examination of the 36 adulterated samples other than milk are given in the following table :—

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK, 1934.

No. of Sample.	Description.	Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
25220 H.B.D.	Barley	Informal	Coated with 0.3% mineral facing	None ... ..	...
86309 W.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Coated with 0.3% mineral facing	Do. ... ..	...
65964 M.D.	Borax	Do. ...	Contained 50 parts per million arsenic	Caution ... ..	...
66169 M.D.	Camphorated Oil	Do. ...	Deficient 37% camphor ...	Formal sample purchased	See No. 66183 M.D.
66183 M.D.	Do.	Formal ...	Deficient 37.5% camphor ...	Manufacturers cautioned	Formal sample <i>re</i> No. 66169 M.D.
25183 H.B.D.	Cheese (Lancashire)	Informal	Deficient 35% fat	Formal sample advised	Formal sample could not be obtained.
66410 M.D.	Cinnamon	Do. ...	Contained 6% sand	Caution ... ..	...
36174 L.D.	Cream (Canned) ...	Do. ...	Deficient 4% of the declared amount of butter-fat	Further sample advised	...
53669 R.D.	Flour	Do. ...	Contained 0.6% excess mineral of matter	Do. ... ..	...
16795 Km.D.	Iodine Paint	Do. ...	Deficient 12% Iodine	Caution ... ..	...
52423 R.D.	Jam (Strawberry)	Do. ...	Deficient 3% soluble solids ...	Further samples advised	...
53467 R.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 2½% soluble solids	Formal sample purchased	See No. 53482 R.D.
53468 R.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 2½% soluble solids		
53469 R.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 2½% soluble solids		
53482 R.D.	Do.	Formal	Deficient 2% soluble solids	Caution ... ..	...
36224 L.D.	Jam (Raspberry)	Informal	Deficient 15% fruit	Further sample advised	See No. 36245 L.D.
36245 L.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 15% fruit	Caution	Same vendor as No. 36224 L.D.
76587 S.D.	Marmalade	Do. ...	Deficient 3½% soluble solids	Further sample advised	...
20976 L.B.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 7½% soluble solids	Caution ... ..	...
76684 S.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Deficient 3½% soluble solids	None ... ..	...
66274 M.D.	Mustard	Do. ...	Contained 10% wheat flour ...	Formal sample purchased	Formal sample genuine
36169 L.D.	Sausages	Informal	Contained 40 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample purchased	See No. 36181 L.D.
36170 L.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Contained 80 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Do.	See No. 36182 L.D.
36181 L.D.	Do.	Formal ...	Contained 140 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Caution	Formal sample <i>re</i> No. 36169 L.D.
36182 L.D.	Do.	Do. ...	Contained 170 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Do.	Formal Sample <i>re</i> No. 36170 L.D.
60004 A.D.	Do.	Informal	Contained 40 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample purchased	See No. 60008 A.D.
60008 A.D.	Do.	Formal ...	Contained 80 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Caution	Formal sample <i>re</i> No. 60004 A.D.
60106 A.D.	Suet	Informal	Contained 3% excess of flour	None ... ..	...
1 Middleton	Whisky	Formal ...	Contained 8.5% excess of water	Prosecution ...	Fined £5 and 14s. 6d. costs.
2 Middleton	Do.	Do. ...	Contained 4% excess of water	Do.	Fined £5 and 14s. 6d. costs.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK—*continued.*

No. of Sample.	Description.	Formal or Informal.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
59978 A.D.	Whisky ...	Informal	Contained 8% added water	Formal sample purchased	Formal sample genuine
60007 A.D.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Contained 5½% added water	Do. ...	Do.
60014 A.D.	Do.	Formal ...	Contained 7·7% added water	Prosecution ...	Fined £2 and £2 12s. 6d. costs.
60018 A.D.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Contained 1·5% added water	Caution ...	...
60020 A.D.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Contained 13·8% added water	Prosecution ...	Fined £5 and £4 14s. costs.
60062 A.D.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Contained 1·5% added water	Caution ...	...

PROSECUTIONS.—During the year legal proceedings have been instituted in 36 cases arising out of samples purchased under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. In 31 of the cases penalties were inflicted amounting in all to £180 13s. 10d. In three cases the proceedings were withdrawn whilst in two cases the proceedings were dismissed. Particulars are given in the following table:—

PROSECUTIONS ARISING OUT OF SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

POLICE DIVISION.	Samples reported for Prosecution.	Number of Prosecutions.	Convicted or Ordered to Pay Costs.	Dismissals.	Fines and Costs.
Lonsdale North...	1	1	1	0	£ s. d. 2 2 6
Lonsdale South...	4	4	4	0	19 12 6
Garstang...	2	1	0	1	...
Kirkham...	4	4	4	0	15 16 11
Blackburn Lower	1	1	1	0	5 4 7
Blackburn Higher	1	0	0	0	...
Church ...	2	2	1	1	2 6 10
Rossendale ...	0	0	0	0	...
Leyland ...	4	1	1	0	5 16 3
Bolton ...	0	0	0	0	...
Bury ...	4	4	4	0	25 14 6
Rochdale...	4	3	3	0	49 9 0
Ashton-under-Lyne	3	2	2	0	14 6 6
Manchester ...	7	6	4	0	9 11 9
Seaforth ...	1	0	0	0	...
Widnes ...	2	2	1	0	5 5 0
Warrington ...	1	1	1	0	3 18 6
Wigan ...	2	2	2	0	10 0 0
County Police ...	43	34	29	2	169 4 10
Local Authorities	2	2	2	0	11 9 0
Totals ...	45	*36	31	2	180 13 10

* Three of these were withdrawn, two in the Manchester Division and one in the Widnes Division.

WATER AND EFFLUENT ANALYSES.—One hundred and forty-one samples of water and effluent have been submitted during the year for examination. Of these, 79 have been examined as to their general suitability for drinking purposes, 35 have been tested for lead or in other special ways, whilst 27 have been effluents.

The 114 samples of water were received from the following Authorities:—

Boroughs.—Chorley 2, Darwen 5, Haslingden 2, Morecambe and Heysham 2, and Widnes 6.

Urban Districts.—Ashton-in-Makerfield 1, Billinge and Winstanley, 1, Carnforth 1, Formby 7, Fulwood 1, Ormskirk 2, Upholland 2, and Walton-le-Dale 2.

Rural Districts.—Chorley 1, Fylde 1, Lancaster 14, Lunesdale 13, Preston 7, Warrington 2, and Whiston 1.

County Agricultural Committee 1, County Architect 29, County Education Committee 1, County Institutions 6, County Medical Officer 2, and County Tuberculosis Committee 2.

The results obtained on the 79 samples, examined as to their general suitability for drinking purposes, are set out in the following table:—

WATERS, 1934.

Source.	Fit.	Doubtful.	Unfit.	Total.
Public Supply	27	1	0	28
Shallow Well	8	5	2	15
Deep Well	11	9	1	21
Pit Shaft	1	0	0	1
Spring	7	2	3	12
Upland Surface	1	1	0	2
Totals	55	18	6	79

The 27 samples of effluent were received from the following:—

River Alt Catchment Board 5, River Douglas Catchment Board 4, County Education Committee 5, County Medical Officer 3, County Tuberculosis Committee 5, Morecambe and Heysham Borough 3, and Walton-le-Dale U.D.C. 2.

In the following table the whole of the samples submitted to general examination, received during the last 23 years, have been grouped. In all, 1,174 samples have been examined, and of these 22·4 per cent. have been of doubtful quality, whilst, in addition, 17·9 per cent. have been definitely unfit. Of the total samples examined, therefore, not more than 59·7 per cent. have been returned as entirely suitable for drinking purposes.

It should be pointed out that many of the waters submitted for examination are taken in connection with the opening of new sources of supply or the suggested closing of old ones. The percentage of doubtful or unfit waters is not by any means a proper criterion of the general condition of the water supplies in the Administrative County.

WATERS, 1912-1934.

Source.	Total Samples.	Fit.		Doubtful.		Unfit.	
		No. of Samples.	Percentage.	No. of Samples.	Percentage.	No. of Samples.	Percentage.
Public Supply ...	195	186	95·4	8	4·1	1	0·5
Deep Well ...	171	86	50·3	61	35·7	24	14·0
Shallow Well ...	387	134	34·6	117	30·2	136	35·2
Spring ...	168	120	71·4	33	19·7	15	8·9
Upland Surface...	74	55	74·3	13	17·6	6	8·1
Miscellaneous ...	179	120	67·0	31	17·3	28	15·7
Totals... ..	1,174	701	59·7	263	22·4	210	17·9

ACTION BY TOWN AND DISTRICT COUNCILS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) Act.—The number of samples of food and drugs taken in 1934 by the five Boroughs in the Administrative County which are not within the area of the County Analyst were:—Accrington (B) 77 samples, Ashton-under-Lyne (B) 112 samples, Bacup (B) 24 samples, Clitheroe (B) 27 samples, and Lancaster (B) 144 samples. Other Local Authorities obtaining samples and forwarding them to the County Analyst were:—Darwen (B) 15 samples, Lytham St. Anne's (B) 49 samples, Middleton (B) 58 samples, Litherland 20 samples, Westhoughton 60 samples.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—Removals to Hospitals, &c.—Table 6, pages 136 to 149, gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified in each urban and rural district in the Administrative County during the year 1934, 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.

Reference to the survey of the hospital accommodation of the Administrative County as required by Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, has been made on page 38. The preliminary survey report was forwarded to each Town and District Council, and the final report will be submitted to the County Public Health Committee and to the Ministry of Health after consideration has been given to the observations of the various local Councils.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

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 1934.
(a) (c) (d) Totals supplied by local Medical Officers of Health; (b) by Registrar-General.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms or rooms disinfect.		
	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).	Bacterial Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Fuerepial Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Epilepsia.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).			Total.	
*Abram ...	8 beds ...	Iron building—2 beds	(a) ...	28	4	3	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	35
			(b) ...	3	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
			(c) ...	21	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
			(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Accrington (B) ...	At Blackburn and Burnley C.B. Hospitals	Iron building—24 beds	(a) ...	279	79	1	43	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	100	...	60	...	647	456
			(b) ...	3	4	...	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	
			(c) ...	44	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	
			(d) ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Adlington ...			(a) ...	49	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	51
			(b) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
			(c) ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorley (B) ...			(a) ...	147	34	1	21	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	156
			(b) ...	3	2	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
			(c) ...	114	32	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	
			(d) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Leyland ...	Joint at Heath Charnock, 42 beds	5 beds at Farnington (Blackburn)	(a) ...	35	1	1	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	53
			(b) ...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
			(c) ...	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
			(d) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Chorley (R) ...			(a) ...	139	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	158
			(b) ...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
			(c) ...	127	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Ashton-in-Makerfield	36 beds (Bryn Road)	Nil	(a) ...	72	3	1	53	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	123
			(b) ...	1	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
			(c) ...	67	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
			(d) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Districts with asterisk combined in 1900 and 1901.

* 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 in 1934. § 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). ¶ Cases removed to hospital and deaths in hospital not shown under (c). The information re hospital accommodation has been extracted mainly from the local health reports; in some instances the information has been revised on the basis of the survey made by the County Medical Officer.

DISTRICT.		For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Deaths in hospital. (d) Deaths in mortuary.																					Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
				Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Fueral Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Eczematous.	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.		
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	20 beds ...	...	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	93 ... 59 ... 21 ...	38 ... 33 ... ...	...	100 ... 34 ... 2 ...	7 ... 3	1 ... 2 ... ...	...	...	...	...	4 ... 1	19	42 ... 29	22 ... 5 ... ...	...	...	...	10	3 ... ...	...	326 ... 96 ... 84
Audenshaw	2 beds, Hyde Borough Hospital	Joint at Hartshill head—12 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	20	5 ... 4 ...	...	8 ... 5 ...	1 ... 1 ...	1	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ...	7 ... 4 ...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 ... 12 ... 7
Linchurst (R)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. for cases of diphtheria	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	18 ... 1 ... 4 ...	2 ... ...	...	15 ... 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	3 ...	6 ... 4 ...	8 ... 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 ... 12 ... 4
Aspull	At Wigan C.B. Hospital by arrangement	Arrangement with Bury Joint	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	31	2 ... ...	...	25 ... 6 ...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ... 1 ...	6 ...	5 ... 4 ...	5 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 ... 16 ... 22 ... 1 ...
Atherton	...	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	116	59 ... ...	...	38 ... 13 ...	9 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	25 ... 7 ...	8	14 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273 ... 29 ... 149 ... 4 ...
Golborne	...	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	59	36 ... ...	...	17 ... 17 ...	4 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	6 ...	11 ... 6 ...	8 ... 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 ... 36 ... 75 ... 10 ...
Leigh (B)	...	Joint at Astley for all purposes :— Iron building, 32 beds, at Calderthorpe Lane	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	103	47 ... ...	...	52 ... 28 ...	2	1	1	1 ... ...	...	...	...	10 ...	14 ... 5 ...	24	19 ... 8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273 ... 74 ... 123 ... 8 ...
Tyldesley	...	...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	38	24 ... ...	...	41 ... 26 ...	4	3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	9 ...	8 ... 4 ...	7 ... 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 ... 43 ... 63 ... 1 ...

a—1 Inward transfer.

b—1 death of case not notified in 1934 and 1 inward transfer.

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).	Eratie Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Acute Indurated Pneumonia.	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Eczematia.	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.
Bacup (B)	...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a)	46	19	...	16	1	132	Steam—Town's Yard	67
	...	Arrangement with Bury Joint Hospital Board	Joint at Todmorden—32 beds	(b)	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	...			(c)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	...			(d)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barrowford	...	At Nelson Borough Hospitals by arrangement		(a)	18	6	26	Steam—Nelson (B)	26 rooms
	...			(b)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	...			(c)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Billinge and Winstanley	...	Agreement with Ashton-in-Makerfield	Old School—4 beds	(a)	8	2	...	5	24	Steam—Billinge Hospital	10
	...			(b)	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	...			(c)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Blackrod	Nil	...	(a)	8	2	...	5	21	Steam—Hospital	10
	...			(b)	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...			(c)	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Horwich	Joint at Fall Birch, Horwich, 48 beds	Bury and District Joint Hospital	(a)	54	10	...	28	166	Steam—Hospital	82
	...			(b)	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	...			(c)	46	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
*Westhoughton	...	At Manchester C.B.		(a)	71	13	...	20	4	128	Steam—Hospital	131
	...			(b)	...	3	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	...			(c)	61	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
	...			(d)	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brierfield	...			(a)	20	1	...	6	39	Steam—Nelson (B)	42
	...			(b)	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	...			(c)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padham	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	for all (Crown Point) 30 beds	(a)	46	19	...	6	1	1	269	Steam—Burnley C.B.	76
	...			(b)	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...			(c)	36	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burnley (R)	...			(a)	58	12	...	13	7	117	Steam—Burnley C.B.	84
	...			(b)	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	...			(c)	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	...			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATURE OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.															APPARATUS AND WHERE SITUATED.		No. of houses or rooms or disinfecting apparatus situated.					
DISTRICT.	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Folio-encephalitis.	Leucophaea.	Dysentery.	Opthalmia.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years).	Total.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms or disinfecting apparatus situated.
Carnforth	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	2 2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 3 3	1 3 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	11 1 4 ...	No proper apparatus	7
Lancaster (B)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	189 103 103 103	62 1 57 1	2 2 2 2	55 45 19 10	6 3 3 1	3 3 3 3	...	...	...	3	24 ... 5 ...	43 13	17 3 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	405 67 192 12	Steam—Hospital ...	474
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	...	Joint at Lancaster B for all purposes Slyne Road, Littlefield 11 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	50 46 46 46	41 37 ... ...	... ... ... ...	32 10 6 3	3 1+ ... ...	...	...	...	...	5 2	13	28 15	18 2 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	190 29 92 3	Steam—Destructor Works.	148 2 Schools
Lancaster (R)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	4 ... 3 ...	... ... ... ...	1 1	3 3 ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1	3 4	2 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8 5 ...	No proper apparatus.	10
Chadderton	...	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	83 ... 41 ...	30 4 25 3	... ... ... ...	40 17 5 5	3 2 3 ...	1+ ... ... ...	...	...	...	1	9	25 17	18 8 ... ...	...	...	...	2 1 ... ...	...	209 56 74 8	Steam—Oldham C.B.	132
Crompton	...	Do.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	20 ... 17 ...	14 2 14 2	... ... ... ...	20 6 ... ...	... 1+ ... ...	...	...	1+	...	...	2	8 7	4 3 ... ...	...	162	267	...	...	497 21 31 2	Steam — At Refuse Destructor	47
Royton	...	Do.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	14 ... 5 ...	25 5 17 1	... ... ... ...	23 14 6 1	... ... ... ...	...	...	2	...	1	9 ... 2 ...	16 9	8 2 ... ...	...	42	3	...	...	140 36 31 3	Steam—Oldham C.B.	79
Church	...	Arranged with Blackburn C.B. as required	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	57 ... 3 ...	3 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	6 3 ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3 5	4 ... ... ...	...	8	1	...	...	89 11 3 ...	Steam—Oswaldtwistle	68
Clayton-le-Moors	...	At Burnley, &c., Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	23	5 ... 1 ...	2 ... 1 ...	... 6 ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8 1	3 1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	44 9 2 ...	Steam — Accrington (B)	34

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).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Febrile Fever, and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Keenphallitis.	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.	
Clitheroe (B)	...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a) ...	(a) 32	(a) 1	(a) 4	(a) 21	(a) 1	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	81			
Colne (B)	...	Arranged with Blackburn C.B. "in cases of emergency."	...	(b) ...	(b) 1	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	10			
Dalton-in-Furness	...	12 beds, Jerusalem Farm. Also arrangement with Burnley C.B.—3 beds	34 beds, Jerusalem Farm	(c) ...	(c) 36	(c) 3	(c) 1	(c) 16	(c) 2	(c) 1	(c) 2a	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	186			
				(d) ...	(d) 20	(d) 9	(d) 2	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	52		
				(a) ...	(a) 43	(a) 8	(a) 1	(a) 3	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	48	
				(b) ...	(b) 41	(b) 8	(b) ...	(b) 5	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	15
Ulverston...	...	Joint at High Carley—40 beds	Arrangement with Kendal (Woodside)	(c) ...	(c) 20	(c) 9	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	30			
Ulverston (R)	...	46 beds		(d) ...	(d) 38	(d) 33	(d) 1	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	3			
				(a) ...	(a) 38	(a) 33	(a) 1	(a) 9	(a) 3	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	80		
				(b) ...	(b) 41	(b) 8	(b) ...	(b) 5	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	17	
Darwen (B)	Agreement with Blackburn C.B.	(c) ...	(c) 38	(c) 33	(c) 1	(c) 7	(c) 1	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	50			
Denton	...	Hyde Borough Hospital	2 beds, Hyde	(d) ...	(d) 260	(d) 8	(d) ...	(d) 14	(d) 10	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	125		
				(a) ...	(a) 232	(a) 8	(a) ...	(a) 13	(a) 2	(a) 1+	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	22	
				(b) ...	(b) 48	(b) 45	(b) ...	(b) 11	(b) 2	(b) 1	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	74
				(c) ...	(c) 48	(c) 5	(c) ...	(c) 6	(c) 1	(c) 2	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	3
Droylsden	...	Agreement with Manchester C.B.	1 bed, Hyde	(d) ...	(d) 8	(d) 18	(d) 2	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	325		
				(a) ...	(a) 42	(a) 3	(a) ...	(a) 27	(a) 2	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	35	
				(b) ...	(b) 12	(b) 2	(b) ...	(b) 12	(b) 1	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	250
				(c) ...	(c) 42	(c) 3	(c) ...	(c) 12	(c) 1	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	3
Eccles (B)	...	At Salford C.B. Hospital	At Clayton Vale Hospital, Manchester	(d) ...	(d) 97	(d) 156	(d) 1	(d) 48	(d) 6	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	139		
				(a) ...	(a) 97	(a) 156	(a) 1	(a) 48	(a) 6	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	29
				(b) ...	(b) 15	(b) 132	(b) 1	(b) 40	(b) 2	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	1
				(c) ...	(c) 97	(c) 156	(c) 1	(c) 40	(c) 2	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	31
Eccles (B)	...	At Salford C.B. Hospital	At Clayton Vale Hospital, Manchester	(d) ...	(d) 15	(d) 132	(d) 1	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	105		
				(a) ...	(a) 97	(a) 156	(a) 1	(a) 48	(a) 6	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	15
				(b) ...	(b) 15	(b) 132	(b) 1	(b) 40	(b) 2	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	(b) ...	...
				(c) ...	(c) 97	(c) 156	(c) 1	(c) 40	(c) 2	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...	(c) ...
Eccles (B)	...	At Salford C.B. Hospital	At Clayton Vale Hospital, Manchester	(d) ...	(d) 97	(d) 156	(d) 1	(d) 48	(d) 6	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	(d) ...	1490		
				(a) ...	(a) 97	(a) 156	(a) 1	(a) 48	(a) 6	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...	(a) ...		

(a) 1. Forward transfer. (b) 2. Deaths of cases not notified in 1904.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																		Disinfection.		No. of houses or rooms disinfect.				
			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 Group).	Etiotic Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomylitis.	Acute Folio-encephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Gonorrhoea.	Erysipelas.	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.			
Failsworth...	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	Chadderton, &c., Joint Board—2 beds	(a) ...	34	10	1	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	Steam—Oldham C.B.	82
			(b) ...	...	...	1	14	...	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36		
			(c) ...	20	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26		
			(d)		
Farnworth	Arrangement with Salford C.B.(from 1st Jan., 1935)	At Bury, &c., Joint Hospital	(a) ...	146	36	...	107	81a	...	6	...	...	...	8b	45	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	Steam—At Old Hospital	18
			(b) ...	...	5	...	15	1	1†	...	...	1†	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	52		
			(c) ...	57	26	...	13	15	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121		
			(d) ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Fleetwood (B)			(a) ...	74	94	1	40	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	13	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	Steam—Town's Yard	207
			(b) ...	...	6	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43		
			(c) ...	61	70	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138		
			(d)		
Kirkham ...			(a) ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	No proper apparatus	...
			(b) ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
			(c) ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		
			(d)		
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)		Joint at Elswick 29 beds (including 14 beds provided by Preston Corporation) (continued next page)	(a) ...	93	12	2	9	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	471
			(b) ...	...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32		
			(c) ...	82	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103		
			(d) ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Poulton-le-Fylde	Joint at Moss Side, 44 beds		(a) ...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	No proper apparatus	22
			(b) ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
			(c) ...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
			(d)		
Thornton Cleveleys			(a) ...	13	3	...	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	70	...	...	...	...	117	Steam—Council's Depot	38
			(b) ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		
			(c) ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
			(d)		
Fylde (R)...			(a) ...	46	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	83c	No proper apparatus	67
			(b) ...	...	1	1	8	2†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	25		
			(c) ...	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39		
			(d) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		

(a) Includes 65 cases and (b) 4 cases in Townkeys Hospital. (c) Includes 1 case of undulant fever.

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).	Eratie Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Folio encephalitis.	Eczema.	Dysentery.	Opthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.				Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.	
Fulwood ...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	20 ... 17 ...	2 ... 5 ...	1	6 ... 8 ...	10 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 ... 2 ...	6 ... 1 ...	1	7 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	65b 14 20 ...	43			
Longridge ...			Joint at Fulwood 45 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	15 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ... 3 ...	1 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	15	
Preston (R) ...				Joint at Elswick (see previous page)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	99 ... 1 ...	7 ... 5 ...	1	25 ... 15 ...	1	1 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 ... 4 ...	18 ... 4 ...	...	79 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	282 28 85 ...	114
Preesall ...					At Blackpool C.B. Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	5	2	2	1	26 3......	9
Garstang (R) ...	Moss Side. Arrangement with Fylde Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...				26 ... 18 ...	11 ... 8 ...	... ... ... ...	6 ... 7 ...	1 ... 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ... 5 ...	7 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 19 26 ...	45
Formby ...		At Bootle C.B. Hospitals ...	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...			10 ... 2 ...	6 ... 5 ...	... ... ... ...	9 ... 2 ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ... 3 ...	5 ... 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 5 10 ...	29
Grange-over-Sands ...			At Kendal Borough Joint Smallpox Hospital Board	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...		... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	3 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 ... 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 1...	...
Great Crosby ...				At Liverpool C.B. Hospitals	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	54 ... 1 ...	40 ... 3 ...	1	31 ... 7 ...	1	1 ... 2c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22 ... 11 ...	5 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	387 28 64 ...	162
Great Harwood ...	At Blackburn C.B. Hospitals Agreement with Blackburn C.B. —2 beds				(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	17	30 ... 3 ...	3	1	1 ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7 ... 5 ...	1 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	58 13 3 ...	62

... 1 death of case not notified in 1904.

... 1 case of infantile fever.

... 1 case of infantile fever.

Nature of Hospital Accommodation.			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																			LIVERPOOL.								
DISTRICT.	For ordinary infectious diseases.		For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Etiotic Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Epilepsia.	Lethargia.	Dysentery.	Obstetricum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery (under 2 years).	Total.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfect.				
Haslingden (B) ...	Agreement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	For Smallpox.	(a)	...	33	3	...	35	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	105	Steam — At Refuse Destructor	49			
			(b)	...	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...		
			(c)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Haydock ...	10 beds at St. Helens C.B. Hospital	Warrington Smallpox Hospital—3 beds	(a)	...	5	17	...	29	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	9	8	...	...	...	...	86	Steam—Hospital ...	37			
			(b)	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	4	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heywood (B) ...	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital (Marland)	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a)	...	72	17	1	18	4	...	4	1	2	...	2	17	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	174	Steam—Destructor Works	130			
			(b)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	66	17	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindley ...	Sandy Lane, Hindley, 12 beds	Agreement with Ince U.D.C.	(a)	...	76	15	...	72	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	218	Steam—Gas Works ...	127			
			(b)	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huyton-with-Roby	Whiston	Liverpool C.B.	(a)	...	20	24	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	71	Bacteriol Gas ...	54			
			(b)	...	...	2	...	6	...	1+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	20	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ince-in-Makerfield	Own hospital 13 beds. Also send to Abram and Wigan C.B. by arrangement.	10 beds ...	(a)	...	70	8	1	60	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	204	Steam—Hospital ...	118			
			(b)	...	1	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	42	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irlam ...	At Salford C.B. Hospital (no contract)	Arrangement with Manchester C.B.	(a)	...	52	3	...	17	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	102	Steam—Council Offices	55 and 60 rooms			
			(b)	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kearsley ...	Arrangement with Salford C.B. and Leigh Joint Hospitals	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a)	...	67	40	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	Steam—Farnworth ...	102			
			(b)	...	2	6	...	6	...	1+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			(c)	...	28	31
			(d)	...	2	6

a—1 death of case not notified in 1934.

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.							
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																								
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Eratie Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Purpural Fever and Typhus.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Lebanon.	Dysentery.	Opticoma Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.		Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria (under 2 years).	Total.			
Lees	...	For ordinary infectious diseases.	(a) ...	7	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	No proper apparatus	28	
Litherland	...	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	(a) ...	55	38	1	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	Steam—Council's Depot	168
Littleborough	...	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals by Agreement	(a) ...	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	Steam—Hospital	24
Milnrow	...	Joint at Smithy Bridge—16 beds	(a) ...	19	10	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	No proper apparatus	30 and 121 rooms
Wardle	...	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospitals	(a) ...	2	5	...	...	5b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	No proper apparatus	7
Little Lever	...	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospitals	(a) ...	15	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	No proper apparatus	15
Middleton (B)	...	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital	(a) ...	85	19	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	Steam—Sanitary Department	149

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

DISTRICT.	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia.	Purpura and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Hydro-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.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.	
Mossley (B)	...	At Ashton-under-Lyne Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	15	1 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	8 8 5 ...	8 2 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	6	7 1	4 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 3 ... ...	... 1 ... ...	... 3	44 21 7 1	Steam—Corporation Depot	...
Nelson (B)	...	12 beds (Catlow)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	165 2 16 1	15 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	37 17	1	1 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	19 20	23 9 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 4	275 58 16 1	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	687
Newton-in-Makerfield	...	20 beds and 6 cots	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	65 ... 56 ...	25 1 24 1	... ... ... ...	61 15 5 2	10 1 5 1	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	2	23 9	7 5 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... 3 ... ...	... 1	211 37 94 5	Steam—Hospital	...	157
Ormskirk	...	Green Lane—26 beds	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	36	12 2 1	46 22	1	2	7 7	7 2 1	120 34 1 1	Steam—Hospital	...	64
*Orrell	...	Cases sent to Wigan C.B. in exceptional circumstances	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	51 1 1 1	5 1 1 ...	... ... ... ...	5 4 4 ...	... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1	4	8 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	76 7 6 1	No proper apparatus	58
Oswaldtwistle	...	Cases sent to Blackburn C.B. No agreement	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	70 ... 3 ...	15 2 1	19 6	1 1	4	7 4	4 2 1	121 16 6 ...	Steam—Gas Works	...	92
Prescot	...	At Whiston Sanatorium	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	28 ... 14 ...	22 ... 20 1 5	3 2	1	13 1	10 3 1	77 14 34 1	Steam—Hospital	...	47
Prestwich...	...	Agreement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	62 ... 46 ...	19 ... 16	27 10	6 1 4	1	18 35	4 1 1	236 26 69 ...	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	...	122

a—1 death of case not notified in 1934. b—1 inward transfer and 1 death of case not notified in 1934.

Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																				Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfect.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Etiotic Fever (including Paratyphoid).	Acute Infectious Pneumonia	Porter's Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Leishmaniasis.	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.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
DISTRICT.	For ordinary infectious diseases.	For Smallpox.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	6	2	16 7 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	4	10 2	6 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	46 9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

TABLE 6—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.		
		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 Infectious Pneumonia	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Euchaphitis.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria (contracted abroad).	Chicken-pox.	Measles (excluding German Measles).	Whooping Cough.		Dysentery (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) ...	74 ... 31 ...	18 2 16 1	... ... ... ...	33 1	6 ... 3 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	5	6 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	147 9 50 1	
West Lancashire (R)	43 beds—(Aughton)	Arrangement with Liverpool Corporation, and tent available in case of emergency.	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	70 ... 51 ...	13 1 10 ...	5 1 4 ...	33 11	4 ... 3 ...	... 2 ⁺ 1 ⁺	1 ... 3 ...	20 6	15 4 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	179 29 71 ...	
Whiston (R) ...	36 beds ...	20 beds (As from 1st March, 1934, hospital discontinued — by arrangement cases sent to Liverpool C.B.)	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	66 ... 53 ...	17 1 15 ...	... ... ... ...	9 16	6 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	33 ... ... ...	... 1 ⁺	10	20 9	11 4 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	172 33 68 ...	
Wigan (R) ...	Cases may be sent to Wigan C.B. Hospital by arrangement	At Bury &c. Joint Hospital	(a) ... (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...	12	16 ... 2 ...	... ... ... ...	14 6	1 ... 1 ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	5	2 3	8 1 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	58 10 3 ...	
County, 1934 :— Total cases notified ...			(a) ...	5799	2238	53	2337	331a	37	31	4	29	98	133	883	1454	910	2	891	2194	307	10	17758c
	" deaths ...		(b) ...	42	160	7	123b	56	44	5	2	57	...	...	...	848	231	...	...	123	57	109	2904
	" removals to hospital ...		(c) ...	3227	1767	35	106	136	25	11	2	14	...	15	106	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	5474
	" deaths in hospital ...		(d) ...	17	100	3	31	12	12	1	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	290
70 cases notified as puerperal fever and 161 as puerperal pyrexia.				b.—Deaths—Pneumonia (all forms). c.—Includes 2 cases of undulant fever.																			

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 1934, 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 1934.

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	5,799	17	88	268	427	531	2,421	1,194	298	431	96	25	3	3,227	42		
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	2,253	17	35	109	118	164	926	473	137	196	39	37	2	1,767	160		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	7	22	5	7	1	35	7		
Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2,337	95	135	92	84	78	314	139	126	393	272	423	186	106	1223*		
Puerperal Fever	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	10	1	...	} 136	56†		
Puerperal Pyrexia	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	204	45	...	...		
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	37	3	4	3	...	...	8	4	6	7	...	1	1	25	44		
Acute Poliomyelitis	31	1	3	6	2	1	13	3	...	1	...	1	...	11	5		
Acute Polio-encephalitis	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2		
Encephalitis Lethargica	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	7	4	9	3	14	57		
Dysentery	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	31	23	35	4	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonat'm	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...		
Erysipelas	883	11	9	5	4	2	17	21	31	148	132	363	140	106	...		
Malaria (contracted abroad)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Undulant Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
‡Chicken-pox	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
‡Measles (excluding German Measles) ...	2,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	123‡		
‡Whooping Cough	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57‡		
‡Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109‡		

* Deaths from pneumonia (all forms). † Deaths classified together as puerperal sepsis; ‡ In 1934 chicken-pox was notifiable in 13 districts, measles in 6 districts, whooping cough in 4 districts, diarrhoea in 1 district. § In whole County.

The tabular statement below compares the notifications in 1934 with the preceding year :—

	Year 1933.	Year 1934.
Smallpox	8	—
Scarlet Fever	5,127	5,799
Diphtheria	1,639	2,253
Enteric Fever	55	53
Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3,456	2,337
Puerperal Fever	48	70
Puerperal Pyrexia	237	261
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	39	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	72	31
Acute Polio-encephalitis	16	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	20	29
Dysentery	98	98
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	139	133
Erysipelas	790	883
Malaria (contracted abroad)	2	2
Undulant Fever	—	2
*Chicken-pox	596	891
*Measles	378	2,194
*Whooping Cough	360	307
*Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	10	10

* 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 1934, and the preceding thirty-nine 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	0.10	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	0.60
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	Nil.	0.01	0.06	0.007	0.07	0.06	0.05
1933	Nil.	0.01	0.06	0.006	0.03	0.04	0.05
1934							
Administrative County ...	Nil.	0.02	0.08	0.003	0.06	0.03	0.05
Urban Districts ...	Nil.	0.02	0.09	0.003	0.06	0.03	0.06
Rural Districts ...	Nil.	0.02	0.04	0.008	0.05	0.01	0.03
England and Wales ...	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.07

* 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.—The administrative County was entirely free from smallpox during the year 1934.

Notifications in previous years were—8 in 1933, 4 in 1932, 1 case in 1931, 185 in 1930, 406 in 1929 and 563 in 1928.

The County Medical staff was called into consultation in 8 County districts in 1934 in connection with suspected cases of this disease—none were smallpox.

Vaccinations performed in 1934 by local Medical Officers of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, numbered 27, all in the Blackburn rural district.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a marked increase in 1934 in the prevalence of scarlet fever concurrently with a considerable rise in the number of cases of diphtheria. Scarlet fever notifications numbered 5,799, with 42 deaths, as compared with 5,127 cases, 31 deaths in 1933 and 3,349 cases, 22 deaths in 1932. The cases in 1934 were more numerous than in any year since 1929.

The greatest case incidence was in Accrington (B) 279 (3 deaths), Darwen (B) 260, Widnes (B) 209, Lancaster (B) 189, Stretford (B) 188 (1 death), Nelson (B) 165 (2 deaths), Chorley (B) 147 (3 deaths), Farnworth 146, Chorley (R) 130 (1 death), Waterloo-with-Seaforth 120, Atherton 116 (3 deaths), and Leigh (B) 103 (1 death).

The notifications of this and other infectious diseases are grouped into age periods on page 150.

The scarlet fever mortality rate in 1934 was equal to 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, and the case fatality rate 0.72 per cent.

Scarlet fever cases removed to hospital represented 55.6 per cent. of the total notifications; in 6 districts 100 per cent. of removals took place, and over 80 per cent. in 26 other districts.

“Return” cases of scarlet fever (or probable return cases) were reported in 17 districts. Schools were closed in 9 districts.

DICK TEST.—It is reported that this test was carried out at Colne (B), Formby, Golborne, Ormskirk, Skelmersdale, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, and West Lancashire (R).

From observations in the local reports the prevailing type of scarlet fever was mild, and to this fact some of the spread is attributed. In some districts “missed” cases were responsible; in others, contacts in schools, infection brought home by returned holiday makers, etc.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS, 1934.—These regulations, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1934, prescribe that an Authority shall have the same powers and duties in relation to the provision of hospitals or temporary places for the use of persons who are for the time being within their district and are suffering from infectious disease as they have in respect of the inhabitants of their district.

Diphtheria.—Notifications of diphtheria rose from 1,639, with 109 deaths, in the year 1933, to 2,253 cases with 160 deaths in the year under report. This is the greatest incidence in the Administrative County since the year 1902, when there were 2,833 cases and 563 deaths. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.08, and the case fatality rate 7.10 per cent.

Cases were most numerous in Eccles (B) 156 (1 death), Swinton and Pendlebury (B) 136 (11 deaths), Stretford (B) 118 (5 deaths), Widnes (B) 114 (2 deaths), Fleetwood (B) 94 (6 deaths), Radcliffe 85 (2 deaths), Accrington (B) 79 (4 deaths), Lancaster (B) 62 (1 death), Atherton 59 (3 deaths), and Waterloo-with-Seaforth 56 (7 deaths).

Of the 2,253 cases notified, 1,842 were amongst children under the age of 15 years; the case fatality in this group averaged 7.9 per cent. against 3.1 per cent. in cases over 15 years of age.

Cases removed to hospitals numbered 1,767, or 78.4 per cent. of the total notifications; the case fatality amongst these represented 5.65 per cent. against a fatality rate of 12.34 per cent. among the 486 cases treated at home.

From 96 districts, 8,164 throat swabs were sent for examination. Diphtheria anti-toxin is readily available in most districts. Schools were closed in 6 districts.

"Carriers" were responsible for several outbreaks of diphtheria. At Eccles (B) 40 carriers were discovered by the public health officials; at Swinton and Pendlebury (B) 16 cases were found as the result of swabbing suspected or contact cases in schools; at Kearsley several carriers found in the Prestolce area; also at Golborne, Morecambe and Heysham (B), Radcliffe, etc. At Newton-in-Makerfield a small outbreak, 10 cases, was due to infection brought by a boy after the Christmas holidays.

SCHICK TEST.—IMMUNISATION.—According to the local reports the Schick test was used at Eccles (B), Formby, Newton-in-Makerfield, Stretford (B), Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Whitworth, West Lancashire (R), etc. Immunisation was carried out at Colne (B), Eccles (B), Formby, Great Crosby, Haslingden (B), Lancaster (B), Litherland, Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Ormskirk, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall (B), Royton, Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Whitworth, West Lancashire (R), etc.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AT WHITWORTH.—The following report has been prepared by Dr. C. Robertson Wilson, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health:—

In view of a series of cases of diphtheria which occurred in two schools in the Whitworth urban district between May, 1933, and February, 1934, it was decided to offer Schick testing and immunising injections, where necessary, to children comprising the "entrant" and "intermediate" groups in these schools. In a few cases where a parent personally requested that a younger or older child in his family might also be included this was granted.

The following are the details of the cases:—

School "A" (A good sized Council school containing Infant and Mixed departments).

5/5/33.	M.W.	Female,	6 years.	Died.
9/5/33.	E.H.	Female,	6 years.	Died.
23/5/33.	D.M.	Male,	5 years.	Recovered.
20/7/33.	E.C.	Female,	7 years.	Recovered.
5/8/33.	N.S.	Male,	10 years.	Recovered.
14/12/33.	C.W.	Male,	13 years.	Recovered.
18/12/33.	A.H.	Male,	13 years.	Recovered.
26/12/33.	J.C.	Male,	10 years.	Recovered.
24/1/34.	A.C.	Female,	14 years.	Recovered.
8/2/34.	R.O.	Male,	7 years.	Recovered.

School "B" (A small Junior school).

7/6/33.	P.C.	Male,	7 years.	Died.
30/6/33.	R.N.	Male,	6 years.	Recovered.
7/12/33.	W.L.	Male,	8 years.	Recovered.

It will be seen that the cases are definitely divided into two groups, those, including the three with a fatal determination, which occurred between May and August, 1933, and then after a lull of four months a recrudescence in December, 1933, with odd cases in January and February of 1934. Judging from the dates the cases could not, in the majority of instances have been direct infections the one to the other. Three visits were paid to the schools during the period of these cases, two to school "A" and one to school "B."

The first visit to school "A" was undertaken on 18/5/33, following the occurrence of the first two (fatal) cases there. A number of children were examined and picked cases had faucial and nasal swabs taken. This resulted in A.M. (female) aged 5 years being discovered as a faucial carrier and being excluded for treatment. This child was the sister of the male D.M., who developed clinical diphtheria on 23/5/33. The second visit to school "A" was undertaken on 17/12/33, immediately following the first case of the recrudescence. A similar procedure was gone through but with no result.

The first visit to school "B" was undertaken on 10/12/33, immediately following the first case of the recrudescence there. Being a small school swabbing on a more general scale was done, and the boy, R.N.—the case which had been notified on 30/6/33—was found still to be carrying the infection in his throat. He was excluded for treatment. With the further outbreak of cases in the district during December, 1933, parents became somewhat alarmed. They had not forgotten the three deaths a little earlier in the year, and there was noticed by the school attendance officer a tendency to try and keep children off school "in case they might get diphtheria."

At this juncture it was decided to offer immunisation measures generally in school "B" and to those comprising the entrant and intermediate groups in school "A."

The details of this work are now set out below. There have been no further cases of diphtheria in either school since 8/2/34.

IMMUNISATION.

The parents of all the children concerned were circularised, and in returning their papers had the chance of signifying (1) acceptance, (2) refusal, (3) a desire for further information or (4) a desire to consult their private practitioner. In dealing with those desiring further information they became resolved into either definite acceptances or refusals and are classed with these groups in the figures which follow. No case of anyone consulting their private medical adviser on the matter, even though so signified, ever came to my knowledge, and certainly no case of immunising injections having been given, so for practical purposes these cases are classed as refusals.

	School "A"	School "B"
Number of circulars sent out	100	36
Number of replies received	89	36
Acceptances	50+5 children outside the groups offered whose parents applied specially	19
Refusals	39	17
No reply of any kind	11	—

From the above it will be seen that the acceptance rate in both schools works out at approximately 50 per cent. of those circularised.

Preliminary Schick testing was only done in certain cases among older children, the younger ones being presumed Schick positive in accordance with prevailing custom.

	School "A"	School "B"
No. of preliminary Schick tests done	25	5
Positive reactions	17	4
Negative reactions	8	1
Pseudo—reactions	Nil.	Nil.

The immunising course given was three injections of 1 c.c. T.A.M. at weekly intervals, except in a very few instances where, owing to absence, a fortnight elapsed between one injection and the next. The number of complete courses given was:—

School "A" 44.	School "B" 17.
Defaulters 3 (1) Absent—Whooping cough. Removed to Rochdale C.B. before offer of injections at a later date was possible.	1 Child absent with Rheumatic Fever. Parents refused offer of injection at a later date.
(2) Absent—Whooping cough. Bronchial catarrh and asthma since.	
(3) Absent—Diphtheria (the case R.O. notified 8/2/34).	

No general reaction was noted in any case injected. Moderate degrees of local reaction occurred in a few cases. For the whole series (both schools) these were as follows:—

After 1st injection	5
After 2nd injection	2
After 3rd injection	Nil.

Confirmatory Schick testing was undertaken in school "A" 8 months after the injections, and in school "B" 9 months after. The results obtained were:—

School "A"	School "B"
Successfully immunised 41 (93%)	Successfully immunised 16 (94%)
Positive Schick test after injections ... 2	Positive Schick test after injections ... 1
One child injected had left the district in the interval	

The percentage of negative Schick tests obtained after injections is gratifying. In all the three instances where a positive reaction still obtains the parents have expressed a desire that a further series of injections be tried.

To those cases giving a negative reaction to the confirmatory test a typewritten certificate was issued in these terms:—

"This is to certify that.....received three injections of toxoid—antitoxin mixture during.....The Schick test performed on.....gave a NEGATIVE result."

The suggestion was appended that the certificate should be carefully kept and, should any suspicion of diphtheria arise, be shown to the practitioner in attendance for his information and guidance.

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).—A slight decline is again noted in 1934 in the enteric fever notifications and deaths, 53 and 7 respectively, as compared with 55, and 11, in the pre-

ceding year. Seventy-five County districts were entirely free from this disease throughout the year. The striking reduction in the prevalence of enteric fever will be noted from the fact that in the year 1898, the cases notified in the County numbered 2,661 and the deaths 478.

Measles.—Deaths registered in 1934, as due to measles numbered 123, an increase of 64 on the 1933 total. The disease is notifiable in 6 districts where 2,194 cases were reported. Schools were closed in 18 districts.

Whooping Cough gave rise to 57 fatalities against 89 in the previous year. It is notifiable in 4 districts. School closure was resorted to in 3 districts.

Chicken-pox was notifiable in 13 districts and 891 cases were reported. School closure took place in 7 districts.

Diarrhoea.—The following deaths were registered as due to diarrhoea :—at all ages 182, under 2 years of age 109, the latter corresponding to a rate of 4.51 per 1,000 registered live births.

School Closures by the County School Medical Officer and by Sanitary Authorities.—On page 58 is given a list of the school closures in the year 1934 in the County Council Elementary Education area on account of the prevalence of infectious diseases. In this area, 22 schools were closed by the County School Medical Officer under Article 23 (b) of the Board of Education Code and 63 by Sanitary Authorities under Article 22.

The Medical Officers of Health of 3 districts, autonomous for elementary education, report school closures in 1934 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 poliomyelitis.		Acute polio-encephalitis.		Encephalitis lethargica.		Cerebro-spinal fever.	
Cases notified—								
1933... ..	72		16		20		39	
1934... ..	31		4		29		37	
Attack rate in 1934 per 1,000 of population ...	0.01		0.002		0.01		0.02	
Deaths registered—								
1933... ..	16		7		56		27	
1934... ..	5		2		57		44	
Distribution (1934)—	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Urban districts ...	31	5	4	2	26	50	36	40
Rural districts ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	4
Seasonal incidence (1934)—								
Cases—1st quarter	—		—		5		7	
2nd „ ...	3		1		7		15	
3rd „ ...	15		2		10		6	
4th „ ...	13		1		7		9	

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 1934 numbered 119. Of these, 80 related to school closures, 26 to encephalitis lethargica, 11 to other diseases, and 2 re maternal mortality.

Hospital Isolation.—Table 6, pages 136 to 149, 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	61
„ using steam apparatus belonging to other districts (mainly County or Municipal Boroughs) ...	24

Districts provided with dry heat apparatus or gas	...	2
„ without proper appliances	...	23

Houses, or rooms, disinfected in 1934 numbered 12,690.

The position of each district in regard to disinfecting apparatus is shown in Table 6, pages 136 to 149.

Disinfestation.—In 23 districts, it is stated, facilities are available for the bathing of verminous persons; disinfestation was carried out in 582 instances.

Animal and Insect Pests.—Measures taken for the suppression of these pests are reported from 28 districts.

BED-BUGS.—On the 9th May, 1934, the Minister of Health issued Circular 1395 and Memo. 180 Med., which he had caused to be prepared on the subject of the Bed-bug and how to deal with it. The Ministry states it is obviously of importance in the interest of the tenants that effective measures should be taken as soon as possible to deal with Bed-bugs wherever they are found. In connection especially with the present campaign for the clearance of the slums, it is essential that bed-bugs should not be transferred to new houses when the tenants have been residing in infested premises. Moreover, the disinfestation of a new house and the repair work which has to be undertaken by the Council where infestation occurs involves a heavy charge on the housing accounts.

Local Councils are requested to take into their immediate consideration the question of securing disinfestation wherever the nuisance is found to occur. The Memorandum has been prepared with a view to assisting sanitary officers and others to deal with bed-bugs, and fuller information on this subject is given in a report on Public Health and Medical Subjects, No. 72, issued by the Ministry on the 22nd December, 1933.

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 1934, 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	1	2	11	13	1	1	9	9
1—5	6	8	70	52	3	3	17	24
5—10	7	13	95	76	—	1	10	14
10—15	9	20	69	67	3	9	11	9
15—20	57	91	45	66	19	43	5	15
20—25	104	139	28	44	35	64	6	8
25—35	193	185	51	80	100	121	17	10
35—45	167	89	26	37	90	57	13	10
45—55	152	53	27	22	114	27	8	8
55—65	86	33	7	7	81	30	2	3
65 and upwards	24	15	9	8	33	13	11	12
Total	806	648	438	472	479	369	109	122
	*1454		*910		848		231	

*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, 1934, differ in number from the notifications of new cases in the weekly returns under the *Tuberculosis Regulations*, the former exceeding the latter by—pulmonary, 101 cases; non-pulmonary, 85 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 160 and 161 are prepared.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—PULMONARY.—The County death-rate for 1934 from tuberculosis of the respiratory system (pulmonary) was the lowest on record, viz. 0.46 per 1,000 of the population (urban districts 0.49, rural districts 0.29) and as compared with the previous year shows a drop of 0.9 per 1,000, the greatest fall in any one year since 1919.

Below are given the County death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis for the years 1925–1934, and the quinquennial averages for the years 1895–1934:—

		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
" 1930-1934	...	0.56	0.36	0.53	4.2	0.69	5.8
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
" 1933...	...	0.58	0.40	0.55	4.2	0.69	5.6
" 1934...	...	0.49	0.29	0.46	3.8	0.63	5.4

The following table shows the male and female deaths from this disease at various age periods during 1934 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 up- wards.
Males—												
1933 ...	573	—	1	—	8	90	108	119	125	92	27	3
1934 ...	479	1	1	2	3	54	100	90	114	81	29	4
Females—												
1933 ...	437	—	—	—	16	126	125	69	49	29	19	4
1934 ...	369	1	1	2	10	107	121	57	27	30	11	2

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 1934, is given in Table 2 on pages 17 to 24, and the 1934 district death-rates are compared with the previous year and the mean of the five years 1929-1933 on pages 217 to 239.

The highest district death-rates per 1,000 of the population from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1934, were—Grange-over-Sands 1.70, Litherland 1.13, Failsworth 1.03, Little Lever 1.02, Whitworth 0.98, Hindley 0.94, Wardle 0.90, Huyton-with-Roby 0.86, Church and Fleetwood (B) each 0.84, and Trawden 0.81.

Extending over a period of five years, 1930-1934, the following districts had the highest pulmonary mortality:—Litherland 1.15, Widnes (B) 0.90, Dalton-in-Furness 0.88, Waterloo-with-Seaforth 0.85, Thornton Cleveleys 0.83, Rishton 0.81, Ince-in-Makerfield 0.79 and Droylsden 0.77.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The table below analyses the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1934 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 up- wards.
1933 ...	232	12	26	29	38	36	35	15	14	13	12	2
1934 ...	231	18	13	28	44	34	27	23	16	5	19	4

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.—NOTIFICATIONS.—Table 7, page 160, and table 8, page 161, 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 29th December, 1934, 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.

There has been a decrease in the number of notifications under the "pulmonary" heading during 1934, the total being 148 less than in the previous year, and the case-rate of 0.74 per 1,000 constitutes a new low record.

The non-pulmonary section also shows a small decrease, (825 cases notified against 831), but the drop in this instance is too small to affect the notification rate, which remains the same as in 1933, i.e. 0.45 per 1,000.

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	0.99
1914 ...	2820	1.61	1140	0.65	(whole year) 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 ...	2875	1.85	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
1933 ...	1501	0.83	831	0.45	1.23	0.40
1934 ...	1353†	0.74	825†	0.45	1.19	0.39

The County totals given for 1934 exclude 221 duplicate notifications; 1,316 notifications were received on Form I (admissions to Institutions), and 1,196 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 1934, 89 such withdrawals (38 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary) have so far (to 30th June, 1935), 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, 1934, was as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	3,544	3,043	6,587
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	2,481	2,738	5,219
Total ...	6,025	5,781	*11,806

*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, in co-operation with the County Tuberculosis 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 1934 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 1934. 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.
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	
1933 ... M.	{	2	5	16	19	70	84	190	178	161	87	27	839	} 1501
... F.	{	...	4	12	26	86	105	208	105	65	29	22	662	
1934 ... M.	{	1	4	4	10	50	101	165	161	139	75	27	737	} *1353
... F.	{	2	10	12	16	84	136	169	88	52	35	12	616	
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.
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	96	88	62	49	81	35	20	11	6	549	
1928 ... M.	{	17	94	120	69	68	43	40	16	16	10	7	590	} 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	
1933 ... M.	{	10	101	82	45	38	37	44	27	11	13	5	413	} 831
... F.	{	1	65	70	72	44	40	66	34	12	6	8	418	
1934 ... M.	{	11	67	83	65	39	25	45	21	22	7	5	390	} *825
... F.	{	12	47	72	67	63	39	69	36	16	8	6	435	

* See footnote * on Table 7 page 160.

Public Health Act, 1925.—As far as the district reports show, it was not necessary in 1934 to put into operation Section 62 for the compulsory removal of any case of pulmonary tuberculosis to hospital.

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.

* Includes 89 cases (38 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary) in which (at 30th June, 1955), the notifications have been withdrawn where the diagnosis was subsequently found to be incorrect. See note (†) on page 156.

TABLE 8.

		AGE—YEARS—										SEX.		TOTALS.																			
		0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20				20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65 & upwds.									
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
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	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
		Col.		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both		M.		F.		Both	
	...	Col.		M.		F.		Both																									

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. Wright).

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 1934 were as follow :—

Wassermann test.	Detection of Spirochæta pallida.	Detection of Gonococci.	Total.
2,928	1	177	3,106

TREATMENT CENTRES.—The County Council have arrangements with the following 24 Institutions for the free treatment of patients residing in the County area. The Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, ceased to be used for this purpose at the end of 1934. The list below is corrected to August, 1935 :—

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. For Gonorrhœa cases, Monday to Friday, 6.30—7.30 p.m.	Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Irrigation :— Monday to Friday, 6.30—7.30 p.m.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS North Lonsdale Hospital, School Street Medical Officers :— J. Gray J. R. Turner	Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. and 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. Apprehensive cases present themselves at the Clinics.
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. N.B.—New patients should present themselves 15 minutes before above hours.

Treatment Centre.		Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.	
		MALES.	FEMALES.
BLACKPOOL Victoria Hospital, Whitegate Drive <i>Medical Officers :—</i> G. W. Murray Isabella A. Milne		Monday and Thursday, 4.45—6.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 4.45—6.30 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
		Wednesday and Saturday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	
BOLTON Public Health Department Clinic, Howell Croft North <i>Medical Officers :—</i> D. A. Woodeson Mary E. Boullen J. Litt		Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p.m.	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. Thursday, 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.
		<i>Irrigation :—</i>	
		Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Monday, 2.30 p.m. Tuesday, 11 a.m. Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Friday, 2.30 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.	
BOOTLE General Hospital, Derby Road <i>Medical Officers :—</i> W. L. Webb Ruth Nicholson		Monday, 5 p.m.	Wednesday, 12 noon.
		Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6.30 p.m.	Thursday, 5 p.m.
BURNLEY Victoria Hospital <i>Medical Officer :—</i> Arthur Henry Priestley		Monday, 10—11 a.m. and 5.30—6.30 p.m.	Friday, 11 a.m.—12 noon and 5.30—6.30 p.m.
		Thursday, 5.30—6.30 p.m. New cases seen any day at 10 a.m.	
BURY Joint Clinic, The Wylde <i>Medical Officer :—</i> J. S. Drummond		Tuesday, 8.30—9.30 p.m. Friday, 6.30—8.30 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.	Tuesday, 6.30—8.30 p.m. Thursday, 2—5 p.m. Friday, 8.30—9.30 p.m.
		<i>Irrigation :—</i>	
		Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 6.30—8.30 p.m.	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 9.15—10.15 a.m.
		Tuesday, 8.30—9.30 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.	Tuesday, 6.30—8.30 p.m. Thursday, 2—5 p.m. Friday, 8.30—9.30 p.m.
LIVERPOOL Royal Infirmary, Pembroke Place <i>Medical Officer :—</i> A. O. Ross		Monday, 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m.; 5.30—6.30 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m. Tuesday, 5.30—6.30 p.m.
		Tuesday, 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
		Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m.; 5.30—6.30 p.m.	Thursday, 12 noon—1 p.m.
		Thursday, 5—6 p.m.	Friday, 2 p.m.
		Friday, 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m. 7—8 p.m.	
		Saturday, by arrangement	
		<i>Continuation Treatment :—</i>	
		Mon., Wed., Fri., 9.30 a.m.—8 p.m.	Daily (except Saturday and Sunday) 2 p.m.
		Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.—4.30 p.m.	Sat.—by arrangement.
		Thursday, 9.30—11 a.m.; 2—8 p.m.	
		Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m.	

Treatment Centre.

LIVERPOOL Seamen's Dispensary,
Paradise Street.

Medical Officers :—

A. O. Ross
E. E. Prebble
E. T. Baker-Bates
A. A. Fitch

Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.

MALES.

FEMALES.

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 9.30 a.m.
—1 p.m.; 3—8 p.m.
Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—1
p.m.

Continuation Treatment :—

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 9.30 a.m.
—1 p.m.; 3—8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL Mill Road Infirmary

Medical Officers :—

H. Carter (Med. Supt.)
A. O. Ross
E. E. Prebble
E. T. Baker-Bates
R. Webster
Rachael B. Nelson

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 10 a.m.—
1 p.m.; 6—8 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Continuation Treatment :—

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 10 a.m.—
1 p.m.; 6—8 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 2—4 p.m.;
6—8 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Continuation Treatment :—

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday) 2—4 p.m.;
6—8 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Nelson

Street, Oxford Road

Medical Officers :—

P. B. Mumford
G. Whitehead

Syphilis :—

Monday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 6—8 p.m. | Wednesday, 11 a.m.—12.30
p.m. (also for children).

Gonorrhoea :—

Monday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 6—8 p.m. | Thursday, 11 a.m.—12.30
p.m. (also for children).

Irrigation :—

Daily (except Sunday)
1.30—8 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

Pathologist :—

A. F. C. Davey

Anaesthetist :—

Jas. Sneddon

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 by arrangement
with Matron (except
Sunday).

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

Daily (Sunday excepted) 9—11 a.m.

MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals,
(Whitworth Street West Branch)
Oxford Street

Medical Officers :—

W. R. Addis
R. Newton

Monday, Wednesday,
Thursday, and Friday,
9—10.30 a.m.
Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.
Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

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 Lazell Anderson Wilson Gordon Whitehead S. E. Critchley		Wednesday and Saturday 5.30—7 p.m.	Wednesday, 11.30 a.m.—1 p.m.
		Irrigation :—	
		Daily, 12.30—7.30 p.m. except Sundays.	
OLDHAM Royal Infirmary, Union Street West <i>Medical Officers :—</i> R. I. Poston J. G. Stewart J. Tehan		Syphilis :— Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.	Monday, 7.30 p.m.
		Gonorrhoea :— Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 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 a.m.—12 noon.	
PRESTON Royal Infirmary, Deepdale Road <i>Medical Officer :—</i> W. H. Pimblett		Wednesday, 4.30—7.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 4.30—7 p.m.
		Friday, 4.30—7 p.m.	Thursday, 4.30—6.30 p.m.
		Intermediate Treatment :—	
		Daily (except Sunday) 8.30—9.30 a.m. and 5—7 p.m.	Saturday, 2—4 p.m. and by arrangement. Tuesday and Thursday, at clinic hours.
ROCHDALE Municipal Clinic. Entrance :— Males—20, Baillie Street, Females—2, Alfred Street. <i>Medical Officers :—</i> A. H. Heyworth E. Williams		Medical :—	
		Monday, 5.30—7.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 9.30—11.30 a.m.
		Tuesday, 3—5 p.m.	Wednesday, 5.30—7.30 p.m.
		Thursday, 5—7 p.m.	Intermediate Treatment :—
		Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.	Daily by arrangement through the Medical Clinics.
		Saturday, 9 a.m.—12 noon and 6—8 p.m.	
		Sunday, 9—10 a.m. only.	
SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road <i>Medical Officers :—</i> E. T. Burke R. Marinkovitch Florence 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, 5.30—7.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 1.30—4.30 p.m.
		Daily Treatment :—	
		8.30 a.m.—7.30 p.m.	10 a.m.—8 p.m.
ST. HELENS Dispensary, 18, Cloughton Street <i>Medical Officers :—</i> Frank Hauxwell Gerald O'Brien Enid M. Hughes		Monday, 5.30—7 p.m.	Wednesday, 5.30—7 p.m. (also for children).
		Disinfection and Irrigation :—	
		Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.	
		Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon.	
WARRINGTON Infirmary and Dispensary, Kendrick Street. Out-patient Clinic—Beaumont Street entrance <i>Medical Officer :—</i> E. Pigott		Tuesday, 4 p.m.	Tuesday and Friday, 5 p.m.
		Friday, 6 p.m.	
WIGAN Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan Lane <i>Medical Officer :—</i> H. Bardsley.		Tuesday and Friday, 4—6 p.m.	Wednesday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE TREATMENT CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1934.—The following table giving the attendances during the year 1934 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 1929–1933.

	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 Arsenobenzene Compounds.
	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea.	Conditions other than Venereal.			
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	554	9	1141	985	82691	2340	11883
Year 1933	529	14	1069	838	83911	1638	12183
Year 1934 :—							
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	24	—	32	17	3797	1	613
Barrow-in-Furness North Lonsdale Hospital	1	—	3	3	119	26	40
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	51	—	101	243	10080	322	1061
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	10	2	53	23	2469	8	169
Bolton Public Health Department Clinic	31	—	88	49	5059	—	911
Bootle General Hospital	16	1	40	20	4084	244	274
Burnley Victoria Hospital	19	1	51	21	1400	—	188
Bury Dispensary Clinic	42	1	54	34	2973	—	669
Liverpool Royal Infirmary	13	1	31	17	1437	—	156
Liverpool Seamen's Dispensary	5	5	29	15	1371	—	29
*Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital	1	—	10	1	216	662	19
Liverpool Mill Road Infirmary	17	—	20	6	909	—	126
Manchester Ancoats Hospital	16	—	25	31	1420	—	136
Manchester Royal Infirmary	54	—	32	39	3941	—	483
Manchester St. Luke's Hospital	19	8	54	25	4200	742	229
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	33	—	—	24	1511	—	275
Manchester St. Mary's Hospitals	1	—	18	25	1003	—	111
Oldham Royal Infirmary	11	—	22	19	1109	11	328
Preston Royal Infirmary	62	—	136	38	8684	116	1968
Rochdale Municipal Clinic	22	—	46	30	3957	—	660
Salford Municipal Clinic	43	10	150	160	19883	383	1425
St. Helens Corporation Hospital	3	—	20	3	1128	—	18
Southport Royal Infirmary	2	—	3	—	308	34	5
Warrington Infirmary	4	—	22	6	1801	—	50
Wigan Royal Albert Edward Infirmary	24	—	65	36	5840	49	374
Other Institutions treating County residents	—	1	5	3	180	—	5
Total for year 1934	524	30	1110	888	88879	2598	10322

* At the end of 1934 ceased to be used for this purpose.

The number of *new* cases treated in 1934 was 102 more than in the previous year, and there was again an increase in the total number of attendances.

Railway vouchers and bus fares.—During the year under report, 4,624 railway vouchers were provided by the County Public Health Department and a large number of bus fares were refunded to 210 necessitous persons to enable them to attend treatment centres. The expenditure on this item during 1934 was £338 16s. 0d.

ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS.—Under the arrangement for the supply of arsenobenzene compounds to medical practitioners "approved" for this purpose, the following were supplied during 1934 :—

Total No. of medical practitioners "approved" for supply of these preparations.	No. of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds supplied to medical practitioners in 1934.									Total.
	Novarsenobillon.	Kharsulphan.	Neokharsivan.	Sulphostab.	Sulfarsenol.	Stabilarsan.	Neo-Salvarsan.	Myosalvarsan.	Silver-Salvarsan.	
221	262	209	140	66	18	288	17	54	9	1063

EDUCATIONAL AND PROPAGANDA WORK.—The statement below shows the approximate number of persons who attended the lectures, film showings, &c., arranged in 1934 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 168 and 169.

	Attendances at unillustrated lectures to—			Attendances at illustrated lectures to—			Total Attendances.
	Child Welfare Centres.	Women and Girls.	Mixed.	Children.	Children and Adults.	Adults.	
Public Health Education ...	410	793	310	1,925	3,600	1,360	8,398
Social Hygiene ...	35	*957	803	...	...	2,440	4,235
Total ...	445	1,750	1,113	1,925	3,600	3,800	12,633

*Includes lecture to Midwives' Association.

Public Health and Social Hygiene Education.—During the year under report the educational and propaganda work has been continued on lines somewhat similar to previous years. The County Authority has co-operated with numerous organisations and has carried out propaganda on various aspects of social hygiene.

In addition to propaganda in several of the non-county boroughs, special attention has again been devoted to the smaller districts and outlying rural parishes and in most instances much interest was evinced. It is believed these lectures or talks are serving a useful health purpose.

The organisations addressed included mothers' unions, juvenile unemployment centres, child welfare centres, co-operative guilds, juvenile unemployed boys' clubs, women's guilds, church sisterhoods, women's section N.U.R., groups of unemployed men and women, Sunday school teachers, university students, nursing associations, etc.

The lectures on venereal diseases stressed the preventive aspect of the question, and there appeared to be evidence of an increasing health-conscience and a changing attitude towards publicity and discussion on this subject. After many of the talks, individuals and small groups stayed behind at the end to consult the lecturer privately.

Requests for lectures are now frequently received from organisations such as social centres for the unemployed, clubs for youths and girls, etc. These lectures have provided opportunities for explaining the essential facts of life and for giving plain advice to young people.

The film showings were very popular and there seems to be no doubt that this agent in health propaganda is most valuable.

The County staff again co-operated with some of the non-county boroughs at health exhibitions, etc., arranged in connection with their local health week programmes.

The County Public Health Department keeps up-to-date a list of public health and general hygiene films, and a stock of lantern slides is available, together with the latest literature, posters, etc. These are at the disposal of local authorities and others. The services of the Organising Lecturer attached to the Public Health Department are also, as far as practicable, available to supplement local efforts.

The material available includes :—

- (A) LANTERN SLIDES—Sets of slides dealing with the production of a clean milk supply, orthopaedic treatment and hospitals in the County area, smallpox, venereal diseases and social hygiene; small selected sets on child welfare centres, school clinics, air and ventilation, flies, &c.
- (B) CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—A detailed list of films available and suitable for lectures dealing with maternity and child welfare, dental hygiene, the value of a clean milk supply, hospital treatment of children, flies, general hygiene, safety first, venereal diseases and social hygiene, &c.
- (C) POSTERS—Suitable for exhibition illustrating the care of the teeth and general cleanliness, &c., and the dangers of venereal diseases.
- (D) LITERATURE—Supplies of literature are available on clean milk production and the value of milk as a food, dental hygiene, venereal diseases and social hygiene.
- (E) LECTURERS—The Department, in case of any local difficulty, will endeavour to provide a suitable lecturer.

In connection with the educational work by means of film showings, exhibits, etc., opportunity is taken to express the thanks of the Public Health Committee for assistance rendered by loans of films, supplies of literature, etc., by many bodies, such as the British Social Hygiene Council, the Central Council for Health Education, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, the Health and Cleanliness Council, the Baby Week Council, the British Red Cross Society, the National "Safety First" Association, the National Milk Publicity Council, and others.

Details of the lectures, etc., given in 1934 are set out in the two following statements :—

On Venereal Diseases and Social Hygiene :—

District.	Date.	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.	District.	Date.	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.
1934				1934			
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ...	Dec. 10	Juvenile unemployed	74	Littleborough ...	Feb. 21	Co-op. Guild	90-100
Do. ...	Dec. 10	Do.	64	Middleton (B) ...	Oct. 7	Adult	1,000*
Bacup (B) ...	Nov. 27	Mothers' Union	50	Morecambe and Heysham (B) ...	Jan. 16	Co-op. Guild	50
Carnforth ...	Mar. 6	Women's Section, N.U.R.	40	Nelson (B) ...	May 3	Mothers' Union	60-70
Church ...	Apr. 10	Guild	40-50	Newton-in-Makerfield (Earskistown) ...	Feb. 6	Mothers' Club	100
Chorley (B) ...	Oct. 17	Women's Co-op. Guild	60-70	Prestwich ...	Sept. 18	Townswomen's Guild	80
Colne (B) ...	Feb. 8	Co-op. Guild	100	Radcliffe ...	Mar. 18	Mixed Adult	1,000*
Do. ...	Nov. 22	Do.	100	Ramsbottom ...	Mar. 13	Adult (Co-op.)	100
Crompton ...	May 15	Child Welfare Centre	35	Rishton ...	Oct. 9	Mothers' Union	60
Do. (Shaw) ...	Feb. 20	Mixed adult	400*	Thornton Cleveleys (Thornton) ...	Oct. 18	Adult	40†
Darwen (B) ...	Feb. 15	Mothers' Club	60-70	Tottington ...	Apr. 24	Mothers' Union	65
Denton ...	Sept. 12	Co-op. Guild	70-80	Trawden ...	Sept. 25	Co-op. Guild	20
Eccles (B) (Barton) ...	Feb. 1	Do.	40	Tyldesley ...	Oct. 16	Barnfield Mill Club	30
Haydock ...	May 17	Girls' Club	30-40	Walton-le-Dale ...	Mar. 8	St. Leonard's Mothers' Union	40
Horwich ...	Oct. 11	Townswomen's Guild	100	Whiston (B) (Rainhill) ...	Nov. 5	Mothers' Union	40
Irlam ...	Mar. 20	St. Paul's Sisterhood	40	Preston C.B. (by request)	May 8	Parish Church M.U.	30
Lees ...	Mar. 21	Co-op. Guild	45				
Leigh (B) ...	Apr. 25	Midwives' Association	12				

* Film lecture. † Lantern lecture.

On General Public Health and Hygienic subjects:—

District.	Date.	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.	District.	Date.	Type of audience.	Approx. No. present.
Accrington (B) ...	1934 Jan. 10	Junior unemployed	60†	Burnley (R) (Hapton)	1934 Jan. 14	Mothers' Union	30
Adlington ...	July 18	Child Welfare Centre	50-60	Chorley (R) (Coppull)	July 5	Child Welfare Centre	40
Atherton ...	June 7	Mothers' Club	40	Do. (Euxton)	Apr. 9	Women's Institute	40
Audenshaw ...	May 1	Children and Adults	450*	Do. (Heskin)	June 5	Children	90*
Billinge and Winstanley	May 11	Do.	430*	Do. (Eccleston)	June 6	Children and Adults	125*
Badderton ...	Mar. 14	Co-op. Guild	70	Do. (Wheelton)	Feb. 15	School Children	120†
Burch ...	June 14	Child Welfare Centre	50	Do. Do.	Feb. 15	Adults	65†
Clayton-le-Moors ...	Apr. 18	Do.	40	Clitheroe (R) (Whalley)	Feb. 28	Women's Institute	30
Darwen (B) ...	Feb. 15	Social Centre	40	Fylde (R) (Thistleton)	Apr. 18	Do.	40
Denton ...	July 4	Children	520*	Limehurst (R) (Waterloo)	July 12	Child Welfare Centre	30
Do. ...	July 4	Adults	250*	Lunesdale (R) (Nether Kellet)	Mar. 2	Women's Institute	28
Droylsden ...	May 8	Children	450*	Preston (R) (New Longton)	Jan. 4	Mothers' Union	40
Do. ...	May 8	Do.	425*	Do. (Ribchester)	Feb. 19	Adults	65†
Do. ...	May 9	Do.	320*	Do. (Longton)	Mar. 22	Mothers' Union	45
Do. ...	May 9	Adults	150*	Do. (Catforth)	June 11	Child Welfare Centre	20
Fleetwood (B) ...	Nov. 15	Co-op. Guild	70	Do. (Longton)	May 30	Women's Institute	30
Kirkham ...	July 12	Women's Institute	40	Do. (Woodplumpton)	May 29	Do.	30-40
Lytham St. Anne's (B) ...	Feb. 21	Baptist Guild	45	Warrington (R) (Burtonwood)	July 26	Child Welfare Centre	20
Mossley (B) ...	Dec. 5	School children and parents.	450*	Do. (Penketh)	July 17	Do.	30
Do. ...	Dec. 6	Do.	500*	West Lancashire (R) (Aughton)	June 19	Women's Institute	60-70
Newton-in-Makerfield (Newton-le-Willows)	Nov. 7	Mothers' Union	30	Wigan (R) (Shevington)	Nov. 9	Mixed	70†
Oswaldtwistle ...	July 10	Child Welfare Centre	30	Preston C.B. (by request)	Feb. 22	St. Jude's Mother's Union	30-40
Padiham ...	Jan. 10	Co-op. Guild	60	HEALTH EXHIBITION Garstang (R) (Bilsborough)	Nov. 1.	Children and Adults	300*
Poulton-le-Fylde ...	Jan. 24	Mothers' Union	70-80	Do.	Nov. 1	Adults	100*
Prestwich ...	July 19	Child Welfare Centre	30	Do. (Calder Vale)	Nov. 2	Children and Adults	70*
Rainford (Crank) ...	Apr. 26	Women's Institute	35	Do.	Nov. 2	Adults	100*
Rawtenstall (B) ...	Feb. 7	Social Club	25	Preston (R) (Hutton and Howick)	Oct. 29	Children and Adults	290*
Do.	Feb. 24	Mothers' Class	40	Do.	Oct. 29	Adults	100*
Thornton Cleveleys (Thornton)	May 31	Child Welfare Centre	20	Do. (Longton)	Oct. 30	Children and Adults	285*
Fyldesley ...	Feb. 20	Women's Club	25	Do.	Oct. 30	Adults	200*
Do.	Feb. 22	Parents	90-100*	Do. (Ingol)	Oct. 31	Children and Adults	50*
Whitefield ...	Feb. 27	Girls' Club	70	Do.	Oct. 31	Adults	100*
Do.	July 3	Child Welfare Centre	40				
Do.	Nov. 21	School Children and Adults.	650*				

* Film lecture.

† Lantern lecture.

Cine-motor tour.—A successful cine-motor tour and health exhibition was organised, Oct. 29th to Nov. 2nd, and proved very attractive. The food arranged by the County Education Organiser was of special interest, as in addition to the usual children's lunches there were specimen dinners for four people—one showing a good meal and the other a poor one as regards food values. The older children in the schools were shown round the exhibition and the different sections explained. The attendances in the evening included a fair number of youths and men. A considerable amount of literature was distributed. The women's institutes co-operated wholeheartedly and did all they could to make the exhibition a success.

Under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 67, local authorities initiated lectures on health subjects in about 21 districts.

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, 1934, was 745; at the end of the year 1933 the number was 748.

During the year under report, 89 certified midwives, who had not previously been on the County Register, gave notice of their intention to practise in the area in which the County Council is the Local Supervising Authority, and 14 who had previously ceased re-commenced to act. One hundred and six midwives had their names removed from the County Register for the following reasons : 44 left the area, 57 ceased to practise, and 5 died.

Trained midwives now number 702, or 94.2 per cent. of the total on the County register; the bonâ-fides or untrained number 43 or 5.8 per cent. Twenty-eight years ago the untrained midwives represented 83 per cent. of the whole.

RECORDS FROM MIDWIVES.—The following statement shows the number of copy medical help records received by the County Public Health Department from certified midwives during 1934 :—

(1) Cases in which a woman during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, appeared to be dying or is dead ... —

(2) Pregnancy—

[illegible]

(3) Labour—

[illegible]

(4) Living-in—

Fits or convulsions	9
Abdominal swelling and tenderness	-
Offensive lochia if persistent	2
Rigor with raised temperature	5
Rise of temperature to 100-4° F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period	112
Unusual swelling of the breasts with local tenderness or pain	10
Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage	11
White leg	3
Unsatisfactory progress or complications	108

(5) The Child—

Injuries received during birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any malformation or deformity endangering the child's life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dangerous feebleness in a premature or full-term child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes, however slight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Serious skin eruptions, especially those marked by the formation of watery blisters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Inflammation about, or hæmorrhage from, the navel	9
Other complications	21

Total	5246
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As shown above, the copy medical help records received from midwives in the year 1934 numbered 5,246 against 5,083 in 1933, and 4,943 in 1932.

The total number of live births in the County midwives area in 1934 was 21,850, and certified midwives, *as such*, attended 10,081, or 46.1 per cent.; in addition midwives were present at 5,617 births in the capacity of nurse.

The copy medical help records detailed on page 170 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 total number of births attended solely by certified midwives, the percentage of cases in which medical aid was called corresponds to 50.6, but this percentage, to be strictly 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 1933, on the above basis, the percentage was 49.0, 47.2 in 1932, and 46.2 in 1931. In the year 1907 the percentage was only 4.

Trained midwives in 1934 attended 9,806 births and called in medical assistance, calculated as indicated in the preceding paragraph, in 51.2 per cent. of their cases; untrained midwives attended 560 cases and medical aid was sought in 39.4 per cent. of these cases.

PAYMENT OF DOCTORS' FEES.—EMERGENCY CASES.—Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the number of accounts received in 1934 from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of emergency as defined by the Central Midwives Board's Rules was 3,270, the amount involved being £5,015 1s. 6d. The total number of occasions on which midwives summoned doctors was 5,246.

The statement below shows the number of medical help records and the number of medical practitioners' claims during the five years 1930–1934 :—

Year.	No. of Cases attended by Certified Midwives (as such)	No. of Medical Help Records Received.	No. of Claims by Medical Practitioners.	Total Amount Paid.
				£ s. d.
1930	12,522	5,422	2,769	4245 12 0
1931	11,176	5,170	2,886	4454 18 0
1932	10,460	4,943	2,939	4489 10 0
1933	10,034	5,083	2,989	4431 10 0
1934	10,081	5,246	3,270	5015 1 6

No recovery of fees 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 1934 in respect of 137 cases was £180 17s. 6d.

STILLBIRTHS.—The following statement compares the stillbirths reported by midwives in 1934 with the preceding two years, giving the percentage to the total births attended by them :—

Year.	No. of Births (live and still) attended by Certified Midwives.	No. of Stillbirths reported by Certified Midwives.	Percentage of Stillbirths reported by Midwives to total births attended by them.
1932	10,460	279	2.66
1933	10,364	292	2.81
1934	10,366	281	2.71

SUMMARY OF RECORDS FROM MIDWIVES.—The following table gives the number of Records received from certified midwives during the year 1934, and the preceding two years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Records of sending for medical help ...	4943	5083	5246
Stillbirths ... Males ... Females ...	151 } 279 128 }	143 } 292 149 }	149 } 281 132 }
Deaths of Mother or Child ... Mother ... Child ...	21 } 288 267 }	26 } 278 252 }	21 } 300 279 }
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding ...	123	124	156
Liability to be a source of infection ...	150	128	173
Laying-out the dead ...	55	68	53

NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY CERTIFIED MIDWIVES.—The following table shows the total number of births (live and still) attended by midwives during the year 1934, and the percentage to total births registered, compared with 1932 and 1933 :—

Year.	Total Births (live and still) (Midwives area)	* Total Births attended by Certified Midwives.	Percentage of total Births attended by Midwives to total Births registered.
1932	23,052	10,460	45.3
1933	22,167	10,364	46.7
1934	22,947	10,366	45.1

*Exclusive of cases attended by certified midwives in the capacity of maternity nurse.

†In the year 1934, 7 midwives attended over 100 cases.

6	between	75 & 100 cases.
36	"	50 & 74 "
101	"	25 & 49 "
224	"	5 & 24 "
179	"	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 1934 the following notifications were received :—puerperal fever 65, puerperal pyrexia 245.

The notifications of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia received during 1934 are analysed below :—

below :—										Notified as :	Cases.
Cases attended at childbirth solely by certified midwives										P.F.	22
										P.P.	64
											86
Cases in which certified midwives acted as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners										P.F.	16
										P.P.	44
											60
Cases in which certified midwives were not in attendance										P.F.	27
										P.P.	137
											164
Total 1934										P.F.	65
										P.P.	245
											310

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 11 deaths of County residents, registered as due to puerperal septicaemia, of cases which had not been notified to the County Public Health Department.

The total number of deaths in 1934 in the Administrative County classified by the Registrar-General as due to "puerperal sepsis" was 56, as compared with 39, 36, and 40 in the three preceding years. These figures are further referred to on page 176.

The following paragraphs indicate the facilities provided by the County Council in this connection, i.e., the appointment of consultant obstetricians, facilities for bacteriological examinations, arrangements for treatment of cases in hospitals, and the services of skilled nurses.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.—The County Council, as the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for a large area of the Administrative County—74 districts—has made provision for the facilities which a medical practitioner may call for, viz., a second opinion, bacteriological examinations, hospital provision and trained nurses. In 36 districts in the Administrative County the Town or District Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

The following specialists are available for consultations in the County area :—

Dr. R. Y. Aitken, Oakfield, Blackburn. (Tel. Blackburn 5034).	Dr. T. N. A. Jeffcoate, 38, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2090).
Dr. Jeffrey Ramsey, 53, Preston New Road, Blackburn. (Tel. Blackburn 5225; Residence: Ribchester 20).	Dr. A. Leyland Robinson, 57, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 61).
Dr. S. English, 184, Promenade, Blackpool. (Tel. Blackpool 953).	Dr. J. St. George Wilson, 13, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2168).
Dr. R. W. Beesley, 135, Deane Road, Bolton. (Tel. Bolton 417 and 1527; Residence: 517).	Dr. W. R. Addis, 2, St. John Street, Manchester. (Tel. Manchester City 5247, 5248; Residence: Rusholme 1907).
Dr. A. Callam, 345, Colne Road, Reedley, Burnley. (Tel. Burnley 3973; Residence: 2867).	Dr. K. Vernon Bailey, 2, St. John Street, Manchester. (Tel. Manchester City 8416; Residence: Rusholme 4399).
Dr. J. W. Burns, 75, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 4272).	Dr. C. Philip Brentnall, 18, St. John Street, Manchester. (Tel. Manchester City 5630; Residence: Didsbury 3762).
Dr. A. A. Gemmell, 55, Rodney Street, Liverpool. (Tel. Liverpool Royal 2270; after 6 p.m. Wavertree 507)	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. Eric Gerrard,
26, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester Blackfriars 0079; Residence: Swinton 1850).
- Dr. J. W. A. Hunter,
12, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 3287; Residence: Rusholme 2020).
- Dr. F. H. Lacey,
16, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester Central 1500; Residence: Didsbury 3092).
- Dr. Robert Newton,
11, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 2198).
- Dr. W. Fletcher Shaw,
20, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Manchester City 0727; Residence: Rusholme 4644).
- Dr. K. M. Duncan,
4, Ribblesdale Place,
Preston.
(Tel. Preston 5489).
- Dr. W. Hirst Bateman,
Daisy Bank,
Rochdale.
(Tel. Rochdale 2456).
- 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 all the districts where the local Health Authorities are responsible for the above facilities satisfactory arrangements appear to have been made.

The statement below shows the special assistance rendered during 1934 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, 21 cases; second opinion, 8 cases; trained nurse provided, 1 case; provision of serum, 1 case; examination of lochia and blood 1 case.

P.P.—Removal to hospital, 35 cases; second opinion, 14 cases; trained nurse provided, 3 cases; examination of lochia and blood, 1 case; provision of serum, 1 case.

In districts where the Town or District Council is the "Local Authority." P.F.—Removal to hospital, 17 cases; second opinion, 2 cases; trained nurse, 1 case.

P.P.—Removal to hospital, 40 cases; second opinion, 6 cases; trained nurse provided, 3 cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926.—By notifications under these Regulations, and by medical help records received from certified midwives, 284 cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes came under notice; of these, 116 were notified as ophthalmia neonatorum. In the previous year these figures were 275 and 129 respectively. Of the 116 ophthalmia neonatorum cases in 1934, 39 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, 13 cases; trained nurse provided, 13 cases.

In districts where the Town or District Council is the "Local Authority." Removal to hospital, 11 cases; trained nurse provided, 34 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 immediately notify the cases to the County Medical Officer by telegram or telephone. The department then takes immediate steps to see that the children receive proper treatment. The midwives are 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. It is hoped by prompt administrative action to prevent blindness resulting from ophthalmia.

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	100	33	†125	3	—	2

* In whole County—includes the four districts granted the powers of a local supervising authority. † Excludes 3 cases—children residents of Bolton County Borough.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.—The disciplinary action taken during 1934 is shown in the following table. The number of charges of negligence or misconduct against certified midwives was 8, compared with 11 in the preceding year, and 7 in 1932. A number of minor breaches of the Rules were also dealt with.

	Total No. of charges.	Result of action taken.		
		Cautioned by letter.	Report forwarded to C.M.B.	Verbal Caution.
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia cases	2	2	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases	4	4	—	—
Other offences	2	1	1	—

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.—The routine work of "inspection" is carried out by the County Inspector of Midwives; the supervision exercised has always been helpful—not punitive, and with the view of improving the standard of the County midwifery service. The year has been marked by an absence of serious charges of negligence against certified midwives. The amount of ante-natal work carried out by certified midwives is growing year by year, but the accurate recording of ante-natal conditions as now required by the Central Midwives Board's Rules is beyond the capacity of some of the older type of midwife. Visits of enquiry are made regarding cases of puerperal fever, pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pemphigus, &c., and for other special purposes, such as contact with the common infectious diseases, infectious sore throats, septic fingers, &c.

Lectures to Midwives.—Lectures to midwives have been given by members of the County Staff, and, in addition, through the kindness of the Medical Officers of Health of certain County Boroughs the midwives residing in adjacent districts have been invited to attend lectures in those towns.

Post-Graduate Lectures.—During the year grants were allowed, ranging from 10s. 6d. to 20/- each, to certified midwives for the purpose of attending Post-Graduate Courses.

GRANTS, &c.—DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.—The grants in 1934, 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 £445, and in addition £23 was contributed out of County funds to certain other Nursing Associations. Towards general nursing expenditure the County Council also contributed in 1934 to the Lancashire County Nursing Association £100, and to 146 District Nursing Associations £1,024. The number of visits paid to midwifery cases by the nurses of the County Association are given on page 73.

Training as Midwives.—During the year under report, four applications were received from women desirous of training as midwives; in two instances the County Council rendered financial assistance to enable the applicants to meet the fees of the training institutions.

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 £82 12s. 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.

A further sum of £42 15s. 0d. was paid to midwives as compensation for loss of cases where the patients entered a maternity or other hospital for their confinements on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, whether as a result of ante-natal examination, or of a summons by a midwife in an emergency.

UNCERTIFIED WOMEN ACTING AS MIDWIVES.—Complaints were received during the year 1934 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.

Puerperal Mortality.—The deaths in the Administrative County in 1934 assigned to puerperal sepsis numbered 56, and 75 to other puerperal causes, a total of 131. In 1933 the figures were 39 and 87, a total of 126.

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) during 1934 and the preceding ten years. 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.
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
1933 ...	23,315	39	87	126	1.67	3.73	5.40	1.58	3.54	5.12	1.83	2.68	4.51	1.75	2.57	4.32
1934 ...	24,147	56	75	131	2.32	3.10	5.42	2.21	2.95	5.16	2.03	2.57	4.60	1.95	2.47	4.41

* Rates extracted from the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

In the Administrative County in the year 1934 the Registrar-General attributes to "puerperal sepsis" 56 deaths, and to "other puerperal causes" 75 deaths, a total of 131, which, calculated per 1,000 live births give a rate of 5.42, or, calculated upon the total live and still births, a rate of 5.16 per 1,000. These rates are in excess of the average of the three preceding years.

The maternal mortality rate for each County district for the year 1934 is given in Table 2, pages 17 to 24, and the average mortality rate for each district covering a period of 5 years 1929-1933 is shown on pages 217 to 239. The five-year average rate, 1930-1934, exceeds 6 per 1,000 in 34 County districts, but it must be pointed out that rates of this character for comparatively small areas and covering a limited period are liable to marked fluctuations.

The combined rate for all the County urban districts in 1934 was 4.98 per 1,000 and for the combined rural districts 6.38; these rates, covering a period of five years, 1930-1934, were:—urban districts 4.99, rural districts 5.35.

The following table compares the maternal mortality rate (covering a period of five years 1930-1934) of groups of manufacturing, mining, agricultural and residential areas of the Administrative County:—

	No. of Districts in the Groups.	5 Years, 1930-1934.			Mortality per 1,000 live births.		
		No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.
			Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.			
Manufacturing areas ...	21	23,845	42	92	1.76	3.85	5.61
Mining areas ...	15	13,273	27	41	2.03	3.09	5.12
Agricultural areas ...	15	16,899	39	56	2.31	3.31	5.62
Residential areas ...	8	5,015	8	18	1.59	3.58	5.17

Every maternal death in the County area is investigated by a competent and experienced medical officer and in 82 County districts these investigations are undertaken by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health. In the remaining 28 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 1934 the investigations numbered 87, and 7 deaths were referred for local enquiry.

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 Councils in 18 municipal boroughs, viz.:—

Accrington	Darwen	Middleton
Ashton-under-lyne	Eccles	Morecambe and Heysham
Bacup	Heywood	Nelson
Chorley	Lancaster	Rawtenstall
Clietheroe	Leigh	Stretford
Colne	Lytham Saint Anne's	Swinton and Pendlebury

From the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council, 181 applications have been received (to July, 1935) and dealt with as follows:—

Certificates of registration issued ...	151
(72 subsequently cancelled by request—removals, etc.)	
Applications withdrawn ...	24
(Unable to comply with standard laid down)	
Applications refused ...	5
(Applicant or premises unsuitable)	
Under investigation ...	1

One Exemption Certificate has been granted by the Ministry of Health to a Christian Science Nursing Home.

All the nursing homes on the County register are from time to time re-inspected by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health, and during the year 95 such re-inspections took place.

The statement below shows the districts in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council where registered nursing homes are situated :—

Adlington	1	Thornton Cleveleys	5
Barrowford	1	Tottington	3
Clayton-le-Moors	1	Turton	1
Crompton	1	Ulverston	3
Farnworth	2	Upholland	1
Fleetwood (B)	3	Urmston	2
Formby	5	Walton-le-Dale	1
Fulwood	1	Waterloo-with-Seaforth	7
Great Crosby	4	Widnes (B)	2
Horwich	1	Worsley	2
Huyton-with-Roby	1	Blackburn (R)	1
Kearsley	1	Burnley (R)	1
Leyland	3	Chorley (R)	1
Litherland	1	Clitheroe (R)	1
Longridge	2	Fylde (R)	1
Milnrow	1	Lunesdale (R)	1
Ormskirk	1	Preston (R)	5
Preesall	1	West Lancashire (R)	4
Prestwich	3	Wigan (R)	1
Radcliffe	1		
Ramsbottom	1		

From statistical information obtained from these homes it appears that 1,374 confinements took place therein during the year 1934 and 8 patients died.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IN THE COUNTY.

County Council Child Welfare Scheme.—The County Council's Child Welfare area at the end of 1934, comprised 74 districts.* From these districts copy notifications of births received in 1934 by the County Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the 1915 Act numbered 10,726. The actual number of live births registered in these districts was 11,155.

In the remaining 36 County districts, the Local Sanitary Authorities are responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

*Croston amalgamated with Chorley (R), 1st April, 1934.

Great Harwood included in County Scheme, 1st April, 1934.

Child Welfare work is therefore divided as follows :—

	Estimated population.	No. of live births registered in 1934.
Undertaken by the County Council—in 74 districts (2 boroughs, 57 urban, and 15 rural districts) ...	831,378	11,155
By Local Sanitary Authorities—in 36 districts (20 boroughs and 16 urban districts) ...	975,712	12,992
	1,807,090	24,147

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 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.

The following table shows the work done by the Nurses as Health Visitors during the year 1934 :—

HOME VISITS—

(Infants under one year)—

No. of 1st Visits	10,628
No. of Re-visits	39,127

(Children 1—5 years of age)—

No. of Visits	30,892
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ANTE-NATAL WORK—

(Expectant Mothers)—

No. of 1st Visits	2,008
No. of Re-visits	2,082

OTHER VISITS—

Special Visits to Older Children, interviews with Medical Officers of Health, &c.	2,065
Visits to Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and other matters	550
Visits to Cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	56
Visits to Cases under Children Act, 1908 (Part I.)	339

County Child Welfare Centres.—During the year one Centre has been taken over by the County Council from an Authority whose Maternity and Child Welfare Work has been transferred to the County Council, and one new Centre has been established. The list of those which have been established to date is as follows :—

Abram	Coppull	Leyland (2)	Sabden
Adlington	Crompton	Litherland	Skelmersdale
Aspull	Dalton-in-Furness	Littleborough	Standish
Atherton	Droylsden	Little Lever	Thornton Cleveleys
Audenshaw	Failsforth	Longridge	Tottington
Bamber Bridge	Feniscowles	Milnrow	Trawden
Barrowford	Fleetwood (B) (2)	Morecambe and	Ulverston
Barton	Formby	Heysham (B)	Urmston (3)
Billinge	Garstang	Ormskirk	Walkden
Blackrod	Great Crosby	Orrell (2)	Wardle
Briercliffe	*Great Harwood	Oswaldtwistle	Waterloo
Bromley Cross	Haydock	Padiham	Whalley
Burtonwood	Huyton	Penketh	Whitefield
Carnforth	Irlam (2)	Poulton-le-Fylde	Whittle-le-Woods
Catforth	Kearsley	Preesall	Whitworth
Chipping	Kirkham	Prescot (2)	
Church	Lathom and	Prestwich	
Clayton-le-Moors	Burscough	Rishton	

*Transferred to County Council, 1st April, 1934.

With the exception of Morecambe and Heysham (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.

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
Horwich	Westhoughton

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	Wed., 2.30—4.30 ...	Dr. Erskine ...	Miss Unsworth
Adlington	Ambulance Rooms, Granville Street, off Railway Road.	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Kennedy
Aspull (New Springs)	Ind. Methodist Sunday School, New Springs	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Eldridge ...	Miss Evans and Miss Edwards
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
Bamber Bridge (Walton-le-Dale)	Conservative Club, Cranborne Road	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Canton
Barrowford	Congl. Sunday School, Hill Top	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Wright
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.)	Tennayson Street Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30—4	Dr. Corbett ...	Miss Mares
Bromley Cross (Turton)	Birtenshaw Meth.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 ...	Dr. Hall ...	Miss Hanes
Clayton-le-Moors ...	Town Hall	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Hall ...	Mrs. Gray
Coppull (Chorley R.)	Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Gray
Crompton	East Crompton, Church Institute	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Porter ...	Mrs. Stringer
Dalton-in-Furness ...	Carnegie Library ...	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Tomkinson
Davyhulme (Urmston)	"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
Failsforth	"Firs Hall" Oldham Rd.	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Webb ...	Miss Hall and Miss Wellard
Feniscowles (Blackburn R.)	Mission Hall, Preston Old Road	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Hall ...	Mrs. Beckett
Fleetwood (B.) ...	(1) Orient Buildings, Station Road	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Batty ...	Mrs. Dewhurst
" " " "	(2) " " " "	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Batty ...	Miss Fawcett
Flixton (Urmston) ...	The Institute, Flixton Road	Tuesday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Davidson	Mrs. Chambers
Formby	25, Chapel Lane ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Hughes
Garstang	Oddfellows Hall... ..	Second Wednesday each month, 2—4	Dr. Batty ...	Mrs. Dewhurst
Great Crosby	57, York Avenue ...	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Mrs. Palin
Great Harwood ...	Mercer Hall	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Cumming	Miss Patchett
Haydock	Methodist Sunday School, Clipsley Lane	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Crawford ...	Miss Hodgson
†Huyton-with-Roby	Methodist Church, East Liverpool Road.	Wednesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wright	Miss Webster
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	Mellor Road	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Smith

†Huyton-with-Roby Centre opened 13th February, 1935.

LIST OF COUNTY CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—*continued.*

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Medical Officer.	Nurse.
Lathom and Burscough (Ormskirk)	Old Council Offices ...	Friday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Dickinson
Leyland ...	(1) Bradshaw Street ... Mission Room	Second and Fourth Wednesdays 2—4	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Hughes
" ...	(2) Congl. Schools, Quin Street	Thursday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Hughes
Litherland ...	32, Linaere Road ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Robinson and Miss Shaw
Littleborough ...	Rockley House ...	Thursday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wilson ...	Miss Sizer
Little Lever ...	Church House Institute	Monday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Dobson
Longridge ...	26, Kestor Lane ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Rigby
Milnrow ...	1, Wesley Street ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Wilson ...	Miss Sizer
Morecambe and Heysham (B.) ...	West End Methodist Sunday School	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Tomb ...	Miss Stewart
Ormskirk ...	Church House, Church Street	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Barker ...	Miss Dickinson and Mrs Ashton
Orrell ...	(1) 299-301 Orrell Road	Thursday, 2—4.30 ...	Dr. Gawne ...	Miss Singleton
" ...	(2) " " " "	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Gawne ...	Miss Pearse
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 (Warrington R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Crawford	Mrs. Chambers
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 and Miss Heseltine
Prestwich ...	Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4.30 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Wellard
Rishton ...	108, High St. ...	Tuesday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Hall ...	Miss Hanes
Sabden (Burnley R.)	Methodist Sunday 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	Methodist 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 ...	Methodist Sunday 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—4 ...	Dr. Stocks ...	Miss Murphy
Wardle ...	Methodist Sunday School	First and Third Tues- days each month, 2—4	Dr. Wilson ...	Miss Cubbin
Waterloo (Limehurst R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. Porter ...	Miss Hall
Whalley (Clitheroe R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Monday, 2—4 ...	Dr. Brothwood	Miss Rigby
Whitefield ...	" Uplands " ...	Tuesday, 2.30—4 ...	Dr. Hutchinson	Mrs. Tregarthen
Whittle-le-Woods (Chorley R.)	Parish Club, Chorley Rd.	First and Third Fridays, 2—4	Dr. Wray ...	Miss Laycock
Whitworth ...	Burnedge Villa, Facit	Thursday, 2.45—4 ...	Dr. Wilson ...	Miss Cubbin

The following table gives a statistical summary of the work done in the Centres during the year ended 31st December, 1934 :—

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 yrs. old	Over 2 years old.	Under 1 year old	From 1—2 yrs. 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...	24	112	142	99	101	991	621	539	23	72	7	18
Adlington	47	59	57	57	77	683	750	854	19	166	9	70
Aspull (New Springs)	47	111	117	61	28	1242	416	134	43	164	39	119
Atherton	46	304	243	106	40	2317	739	115	31	134	...	...
Audenshaw	48	112	137	92	85	1799	901	602	23	84	7	56
Bamber Bridge	48	68	111	93	112	972	811	1334	41	184	82	297
Barrowford	48	59	89	52	39	959	314	145	1	1	10	24
Barton	12	8	38	36	45	135	93	150	4	11	8	63
Billinge	48	63	69	47	39	794	208	197	14	61	1	1
Blackrod	48	42	53	46	35	639	369	223	16	39	18	21
Briercliffe	24	24	47	32	41	424	170	310	1	1	1	1
Bromley Cross	47	12	94	70	84	779	430	357	24	98	1	1
Burtonwood	48	45	40	14	12	497	140	135	4	8	1	2
Carnforth	47	36	63	38	53	484	316	372	13	50	...	...
Catforth	12	12	25	15	15	121	64	90	5	10	7	11
Chipping	22	16	20	7	18	127	43	64	8	21	8	33
Church	46	65	146	81	79	1944	824	1032	7	33	6	55
Clayton-le-Moors	47	111	101	54	62	1527	489	880	22	218	26	332
Coppull	48	61	101	68	95	1377	762	1128	11	19	12	435
Crompton	47	91	173	109	103	2153	1050	889	19	74	...	...
Dalton-in-Furness	48	123	175	136	170	1154	816	878	61	291	...	...
Droylsden	95	216	344	143	85	4709	1240	503	28	68	6	73
Failsworth	48	206	257	142	109	3215	1350	686	11	12	7	13
Feniscowles	47	13	48	21	9	578	84	22	4	9	7	13
Fleetwood (B) (No. 1)	48	452	230	128	148	2763	1015	1096	26	131	...	...
Fleetwood (B) (No. 2)	48	...	234	130	205	2439	1165	1546	40	229	...	...
Formby	48	81	58	49	54	760	507	505	...	...	...	...
(a) Garstang	10	13	33	24	40	147	86	136	6	14	1	1
Great Crosby	48	214	157	83	79	2074	503	557	25	88	...	...
(b) Great Harwood	35	110	86	52	31	688	324	221	4	12	16	62
Haydock	48	190	135	66	17	1670	673	135	9	22	1	!
Irlam(Longfield Lodge)	24	183	144	72	33	1206	408	215	7	25	31	325
Irlam (Irlam Hall)	24	...	142	66	13	1080	426	126	11	27	20	265
Kearsley	48	146	181	98	81	2538	427	243	60	272	...	...
Kirkham	48	57	130	82	76	1227	471	364	21	57	13	78
Lathom and Burscough	47	102	75	45	33	817	352	223	7	14	3	39
Leyland (Bradshaw St.)	21	131	8	2	15	53	15	165	...	...	15	217
Leyland (Quin St.)	46	...	153	109	146	1759	1007	1124	10	74	10	212
Litherland	48	216	242	100	168	2345	586	894	13	54	...	...
Littleborough	48	126	144	83	83	1797	460	341	10	22	...	...
Little Lever	48	56	104	45	24	1258	460	159	13	36	3	9
Longridge	46	50	109	82	124	914	318	464	17	56	7	204
Milnrow	48	106	131	49	51	1772	382	272	12	34	...	...
Morecambe (B)	47	280	205	110	89	1706	900	749	24	72	...	...
Ormskirk	46	115	133	69	71	1373	730	507	16	67	...	...
Orrell No. 1	47	113	100	72	92	1358	840	790	24	83	16	24
Orrell No. 2	47	90	63	29	30	678	261	175	5	23	8	16
Oswaldtwistle	46	113	121	58	60	1222	459	447	24	77	10	242
" Belthorn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padiham	47	136	123	64	56	1174	538	465	4	8	16	17
Penketh	46	29	78	42	9	735	349	79	7	18	2	2
Poulton-le-Fylde	24	45	61	41	60	323	219	414	12	30	21	34
Preesall	24	27	59	44	50	524	327	442	10	29	5	38
Prescot	94	173	373	161	137	2478	558	350	99	256	25	107
Prestwich	47	318	182	66	28	2041	510	155	5	24	...	...
Rishton	48	63	77	38	19	1047	340	147	5	34	6	89
Sabden	23	5	18	23	26	137	227	284	...	...	5	15
Skelmersdale	48	97	92	69	60	1337	672	612	12	62	45	251
Standish	48	92	130	95	101	1529	786	957	27	88	74	181
Thornton	48	139	106	68	102	1172	710	883	26	153	...	...
Tottington	48	59	67	41	40	816	592	453	5	8	2	2

Summary of work done at Centres—*continued.*

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 yrs. old.	Over 2 years old.	Under 1 year old.	From 1—2 yrs. old.	Over 2 years old.	No. of individual expectant mothers attending.	No. of actual attendances.	No. of individual women attending.	No. of actual attendances.
Trawden	48	27	31	26	30	321	208	180	...	...	4	10
Ulverston	48	132	208	122	149	1700	976	1073	63	313	...	...
Urmston No. 1 (Davyhulme)	44	87	100	46	38	1308	350	213	3	4	36	80
Urmston No. 2. (Urmston)	48	196	137	70	70	1607	538	400	11	46	33	56
Urmston No. 3 (Flixton)	44	160	224	109	113	3142	763	708	20	117	40	300
Walkden	48	186	220	66	38	1874	327	153	18	38	12	39
(c) Wardle	14	19	9	8	14	78	44	79	1	1	1	3
Waterloo	27	45	75	51	71	666	319	334	11	37	67	116
Whalley	46	20	40	28	40	345	247	262	9	50	17	43
Whitefield	44	141	187	96	77	1912	676	575	13	33	...	...
(d) Whittle-le-Woods	21	29	40	41	47	306	140	154	1	7	13	126
Whitworth (Facit)	48	120	104	49	64	1656	430	517	23	127	8	38
TOTAL	3081	7258	8549	4786	4738	91492	36621	32982	1202	4800	849	4880

(a) Garstang Child Welfare Centre opened 7th March, 1934.

(b) Great Harwood Child Welfare Centre taken over from the Great Harwood Urban District Council 1st April, 1934.

(c) Wardle Child Welfare Centre opened 5th June, 1934.

(d) Whittle-le-Woods Child Welfare Centre opened 16th February, 1934.

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; and during the year £12,500 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 1934, 919,046 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.
54,600	1 lb. packets	Cow and Gate	3,576	1	0
18,356	1 lb. cartons	Cod Liver Oil & Malt	504	16	2
10,182	1 lb. tins	Ostermilk	748	10	0
8,813	8 oz. tins	Virol	440	13	0
6,254	1 lb. packets	Lactogen	415	16	0
4,940	8 oz. bottles	Egg Emulsion	144	7	4
4,263	1 lb. bottles	Horlick's Malted Milk	535	6	9
2,748	8 oz. tins	Ovaltine	174	8	0
2,623	1 lb. and 8 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	94	11	3
2,592	1 lb. packets	Hemolac	175	11	0
2,154	4 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Oil	44	13	10
1,913	4 oz. and 8 oz. bottles	Aberdeen Emulsion	68	14	7
1,910	1 lb. packets	Ambrosia	131	19	8
1,747	1 lb. tins	Humanised Trufood	176	1	2
1,668	1 lb. jars	Cod Liver Oil and Malt with Parrish's Chemical Food	56	6	0
1,442	7 oz. tins	Virolax	63	16	0

Dried Milks, Cod Liver Oil, etc.—continued.

No.	Units.	Article of Foodstuff.	Cost.
			£ s. d.
1,225	1 lb. tins	Colact	77 15 5
899	1 lb. tins	Trufood F.C.	68 8 4
793	8 oz. bottles	A. and D. Emulsion	39 15 1
587	1 lb. bottles	Mellin's Food	62 8 11
470	1 lb. tins	Vitasac	53 2 10
348	8 oz. tins.	Maltoline	9 14 0
320	1 lb. packets	Chocolate Milk	21 5 4
245	8 oz. bottles	Liquid Paraffin	7 11 3
238	4 oz. tins	Lactagol	14 8 1
168	8 oz. tins	Malted Brestol	4 4 0
139	8 oz. jars	Cod Liver Oil with Parrish's Chemical Food	3 18 8
119	1 lb. jars	Vitamalt	7 19 7
48	1 lb. jars	Vitamin Malt	2 8 0
18	1 lb. tins	New Zealand Cream	2 2 8
			£7,726 13 11

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 cost of the foods thus supplied amounted to £1,557 12s. 4d., as compared with a total cost in the previous year of £1,635 5s. 5d.

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 are also separate Ante-Natal sessions in connection with the Formby and Kearsley Child Welfare Centres which are attended by the Assistant County Medical Officers in the districts. During the year 1264 attendances were made at these Ante-Natal Clinics by 386 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, thanks to 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.

KEARSLEY ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Kearsley Ante-Natal Clinic was opened in May of this year to meet the demands for more ante-natal work in the Kearsley area. Formerly the ante-natal work had been carried out in conjunction with the Welfare Centre as an extended period of the Welfare Session; but the growth in the number of expectant mothers attending this extended session made it necessary to devote more time to them. Consequently, *two* whole sessions per month have been allotted to the examination and treatment of ante-natal cases. The sessions are held in the mornings of the *second* and *fourth* Wednesdays in each month.

During the year 1934, 60 individual expectant mothers attended the Kearsley Ante-Natal Clinic and made altogether 272 attendances. Of these 60 cases, 36 were multiparæ and 24 primiparæ. Forty-seven of them came from the Kearsley Central area, and 13 from the Stoneclough district of Kearsley. Thirty-two had their confinements in their own homes, 24 in hospital and four in the local Nursing Homes.

The number of expectant mothers attending the clinic represents approximately 40 per cent. of the births in the district.

During the period of supervision at the Clinic 90 per cent. of these expectant mothers showed some more or less serious deviation from normal health. The following is a list of the conditions found, for which appropriate treatment was provided:—

Septic Vaginal Discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Swelling of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Backache	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Hæmorrhoids ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dental Caries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sore Throats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Emesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abnormal Urine	{ Albumin	...	...	4	}	...	14
	{ Sugar	...	...	3			
	{ Mucus	...	...	5			
	{ Bacilluria	...	...	2			
Goitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sleeplessness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retinal Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Mitral Valvular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mastitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Synovitis Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fainting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Herpes Zoster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sore Nipples ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eczema Hands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"Cramps" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

There has been no maternal death amongst these cases; neither has there been any resulting post-obstetric invalidism. At confinement *three* cases were "difficult labour" and *seven* were "instrumental" ones. Amongst the births, one "still-birth" and one set of "twins" were recorded.

It is gratifying to note that during the last four years 216 ante-natal cases have attended the clinic. There has not been a maternal death amongst these, neither has there been any post-obstetric morbidity with the one exception of a case of puerperal insanity. To help to prevent maternal morbidity, it is the practice at this Clinic to give post-natal attention to these mothers for three months (or longer if necessary) after confinement.

The aims of the clinic are, of course, to reduce maternal mortality and to lessen post partum invalidism. The Ante-Natal Clinic can only be a *part of the whole* of the factors involved in these aims: it is an important corner stone in the architectural structure of a Maternity and Public Health Service. The other features in the edifice which bear their part side by side, are the County Hospital Service, the Dental scheme, the Child Welfare Centre and the Health Visitors. This Clinic is closely co-ordinated with these schemes, and to a varying extent with the local midwives and doctors.

The work at the Clinic itself consists of making full and repeated examinations of obstetric cases and the careful supervision of them; of providing treatment, when required, either at the Clinic or by referring them to the Hospital or Dental Services. A system of home visits is conducted by the Nurse to ascertain home conditions, to extend the instructions given at the Clinic, and to ascertain the mother's *particular need* at home.

Apart from this aspect of the work, the Ante-Natal Clinic is a teaching centre at which the mother is taught the hygiene of gestation and the principles of the maintenance of health. To sum up, the Service tries to guide and help, in all ways possible, the expectant mother to help herself along that path which ends in "labour."

BROMLEY CROSS ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

Similar work as at Kearsley is carried out each Monday afternoon at the Bromley Cross Child Welfare Centre in an extended session. During the year 1934, 24 individual mothers attended the Centre and made altogether 98 attendances.

Of these 24 cases, 15 were confined in local Nursing Homes, and nine at home. Fourteen cases came from Bromley Cross, three from Harwood, four from Egerton, one from Edgworth and two from Bradshaw.

Sixteen cases were multiparæ and eight primiparæ.

One child died from pemphigus.

The following is a list of the conditions found amongst these 24 cases :—

Enlarged Thyroid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carious teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Septic Vaginal Discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Varix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Purulent Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Backache	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Swelling of feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Cramps "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Severe Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Superficial Glossitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Emesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Natal Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urine { Albumin ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
{ Mucus ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Blood ...	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.
1925	299	147
1926	344	172
1927	381	211
1928	366	191
1929	354	164
1930	312	169
1931	272	120
1932	238	120
1933	275	129
1934	284	116

The duty of midwives to report cases of Ophthalmia remains unaltered, the Midwives Act Committee of the County Council being the local Supervising Authority for this purpose.

The Assistant County Medical Officers made 95 inspections of Nursing Homes during the year, the results being reported to the Public Health Department of the County Council.

The following Boroughs supervise the Maternity Homes in their respective districts :—

Accrington	Lancaster
Ashton-under-Lyne	Leigh
Bacup	Lytham Saint Anne's
Chorley	Middleton
Clitheroe	Morecambe and Heysham
Colne	Nelson
Darwen	Rawtenstall
Eccles	Stretford
Heywood	Swinton and Pendlebury

PROVISION FOR MATERNITY CASES.—The service for the actual confinement of women continues to expand. During the past year the amount paid in Doctor's fees in cases where the Midwives summoned help was £5,015 1s. 6d., of which £454 19s. 3d. 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.
 Burnley Municipal Hospital.
 Chorley Hospital.
 Chorley Public Assistance Hospital.
 Colne Hospital (Corporation).
 Davyhulme Park Hospital.
 Fulwood Sharoe Green Union Maternity Home.
 Lancaster Royal Infirmary.
 Leigh Corporation (The Firs) Maternity Home.
 Liverpool Maternity Hospital.
 Liverpool St. Hilda's Diocesan Maternity Home.
 Liverpool Mill Road Infirmary.
 Liverpool Smithdown Road Hospital.
 Liverpool Walton Hospital.
 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 235. This compares with 235, 181, 198, 175, 145, and 56 for the previous six 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 £1,969 16s. 2d., of which £702 17s. 0d. was recovered from the patients.

The following table shows the improvement in the rate of infant mortality, per thousand births, during recent years in the Administrative County:—

1913 ...	124	1924 ...	81
1914 ...	112	1925 ...	82
1915 ...	119	1926 ...	80
1916 ...	99	1927 ...	73
1917 ...	96	1928 ...	69
1918 ...	100	1929 ...	84
1919 ...	93	1930 ...	64
1920 ...	91	1931 ...	70
1921 ...	88	1932 ...	67
1922 ...	85	1933 ...	68
1923 ...	80	1934 ...	61

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, and 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 51 Nursery Classes in the Infant Schools.

During 1934 the School Nurses, as Health Visitors, made 87,747 visits to homes, etc., and during this year 4,738 children between two and five years of age made 32,982 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, and the following tables give some idea as to the extent to which these facilities are used :—

**TREATMENT AT SCHOOL CLINICS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS
OF AGE WHO ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.**

MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.									No. of individual Children treated.	No. of Attendances made for Treatment.
Ringworm.		Scabies.	Impetigo.	Other Skin.	Minor Eye.	Minor Ear.	Miscellaneous.	Total Defects.		
Scalp.	Body.									
6	3	14	128	204	114	120	567	1,156	1,014	2,153

In addition, 499 individual children made 774 attendances at the various Minor Ailment Clinics for inspection by the Assistant County Medical Officers and advice was given or treatment indicated in respect of 528 defects found.

DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Errors of Refraction.	Other Defect or Disease of the eye.	Individual Children.	No. of Attendances	Glasses prescribed.	Glasses obtained.	Recommended treatment other than by glasses.
221	53	278	623	132	125	93

Dental Treatment is also available for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under school age, and the following table shows the work done for these cases in the School Dental Clinics during 1934 :—

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Children under 5 years and not at School.						Expectant and Nursing Mothers.					
Individual Children Treated.	No. of Attendances made.	No. of Fillings.	No. of Extractions.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics.	Other Operations.	Individuals Treated.	No. of Attendances made.	No. of Fillings.	No. of Extractions.	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics.	Other Operations.
512	751	95	1,513	209	496	498	840	114	2,382	232	319

Local Child Welfare Schemes.—The following is a list of the Child Welfare Centres which have been established by Town and Urban District Councils (July, 1935):—

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time Open.	Health Visitor Appointed.
Acerington (B) ...	Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge... Municipal Maternity Home, Rough Lee	Daily, 9—11, Thursday, 3—5 Ante-natal Clinic Friday, 10—12	One Senior Health Visitor; three Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	Congregational School, Gerard Street	Thursday, 2—4	Whole time
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Enville House, Scotland Street ... Richmond House, Richmond Street Ormonde Street School, Hurst ...	Tuesday & Wednesday, 2—4. Monday, 10—12 Thursday, 2—4 Wednesday, 2—4 Ante-natal Clinic held each Friday alternately at Enville and Richmond centres.	Whole time (4).
Bacup (B) ...	Rochdale Road ...	Daily, 9—5.30 ... †Ante-Natal Clinic held Friday alternate months.	Two Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
Brierfield ...	Town Hall Annexe ...	Tuesday, 3—5.30 ... Wednesday, 2.30—5.30 Thursday, 3—5 Friday, 3—6.30 Ante-natal Meetings, alternate Thursdays. Monday, 2—5	Whole time
Chadderton ...	Washbrook Primitive Methodist School Town Hall, Middleton Road ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—5 Wednesday, 2.30—4 ... Thursday, 2.30—4 Ante-natal Clinic, first Wednesday in each month, 10—12	Whole time (2)
Chorley (B) ...	Eaves Lane Congregational School St. George's Street School ... Public Health Department ...	Fortnightly— Tuesday, 2 Wednesday and Thursday, 9—1 and 2—5 Ante-natal Clinic at Maternity Home, Wednesday and Friday, 2—7.	Health Visitor also acts as School Nurse Whole time (1); part time (1).
Clitheroe (B) ...	The Castle ...	Daily, 9—10, 4.30—5. Tuesday and Thursday 2.30—5 Ante-natal Clinic daily at Bolton Rd., 9—10 Wednesday, 2.30—5 Monday, 2—5 ...	Whole time (2)
Colne (B) ...	Bank House, Albert Road ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30 Ante and Post-natal Clinic 1st and 3rd Fridays 2.30—5. Ante-natal meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30—5.	Whole time
Darwen (B) ...	43, Bolton Road ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic held at Greenbank Nursery School fortnightly.	One Senior Health Visitor; four Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
Denton ...	Greenfield Institute ... Peel Street ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic held at Bolton Rd., 9—10 Wednesday, 2.30—5 Monday, 2—5 ...	Whole time
Eccles (B) ...	Green Lane, Patricroft ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30 Ante and Post-natal Clinic 1st and 3rd Fridays 2.30—5. Ante-natal meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.30—5.	Whole time (2)
Farnworth ...	Wesley School, Market Street ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2.30—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic held at Greenbank Nursery School fortnightly.	Whole time
Golborne ...	Methodist School, High Street and Methodist School, Newton Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2.30—4.30	Part time
*Great Harwood ...	Mercer Hall ...	Wednesday, 2.30—4.30	Health Visitor also acts as School Nurse
Haslingden (B) ...	Methodist School, Manchester Road	Thursday, 2—5 ... Ante-natal Clinic held weekly.	Three Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
Heywood (B) ...	Health Offices, Taylor Street ...	Daily, 2—5 ... Ante-natal Clinic, Wednesday, 2—3	Whole time
Hindley ...	White House, Liverpool Road ...	Daily, 9—10; Wednesday and Thursday, 3—5 Ante-natal Clinic, Tuesday, 10	Whole time (2)
Horwich ...	Public Hall ...		

* Included in the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare scheme from 1st April, 1934.

† Established in 1935.

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
Leigh (B) ...	Ryelands, Skerton ... Stone House, St. Helens Road ...	Monday, 2—4 Monday, 2—4 ... Ante-natal Clinic, Monday, 2—4	Four Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
	Nangreaves Street ... Coal Pit Lane ...	Wednesday, 2—4 Wednesday, 2—4	
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	Public Baths, Lytham ... Public Offices, South Drive, St. Anne's	Thursday, 2.30—5 ... Tuesday, 2.30—5	Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
Middleton (B) ...	Health Department, Durnford Street Reading Room, Middleton Junction	Thursday, 2—5; alternate Wednesdays 2—5 Alternate Wednesdays, 2—5 †Ante-natal Clinic, last Monday of each month 2.30.	Three Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
Mossley (B) ...	Wesleyan School, Stamford Road ...	Wednesday, 3 ... Ante-natal Clinic, first Wednesday in each month, 3.	Whole time
Nelson (B) ...	9, Carr Road ...	Wednesday, 2.30—5 ...	Whole time (2); part time (1)
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows ...	Monday and Tuesday 2—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic, Thursday, 2.30—4.30.	Whole time
Radcliffe ...	Close Park ...	Tuesday and Thursday, 1.30—4.30. Ante-natal Clinic, Thursday, 10—12	Three Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses
Ramsbottom ...	Technical School, Stubbins Lane ... Hill Street, Summerseat ...	Tuesday, 2.30 ... Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30	Whole time
Rawtenstall (B) ...	Peel Street, Cloughfold ... Council School, Goodshaw ... Council School, Whitewell Bottom	Tuesday, 2.30—4.30 ... Wednesday, 2.30—4 ... Thursday, 2.30—4 Ante-natal Clinic, Friday, 2.	Two Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses
Royton ...	Free Library, Rochdale Road ...	Wednesday, 2—5 ...	Whole time
Stretford (B) ...	Trafford Public Hall, Old Trafford... Sixth Street, Trafford Park ... Public Hall ... Stretford Memorial Hospital ...	Monday and Thursday 2—4.30 Tuesday, 2—4.30 Wednesday, 2—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic, monthly.	Whole time (1); part time (3)
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	Town Hall, Swinton ... Beechfield House, Folly Lane, Swinton	Thursday and Friday, 2—5. Ante-natal Clinic, every Monday, except the first Monday in the month, 2—4. Tuesday, 2—5. Ante-natal Clinic, first Monday in the month, 2—4.	Whole time (3)
Tyldesley ...	Parish Room, Clifton ... Technical School, Tyldesley ... Independent Methodist Church, Manchester Road, Astley ...	Wednesday, 2—5 Thursday, 2—4 ...	Whole time
Waterloo-with-Seaforth...	The Clinic, Prince Street, Waterloo	Tuesday, 2—3.30 Monday, 2.30—4.30 Wednesday, 10.30—12.30 and 2.30—4.30 Ante-natal Clinic, Friday, 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 ... Cooper Hall ... Mill Brow ... Halebank ... Town Hall ...	Consultations. Treatment Mon., 1.30 } Tues., 1.30 } Daily Thurs., 1.30 } 9—5 Wed., 9—12 } Wed., 9—12 Ante-natal Clinic, Wednesday 1.30—3.30	Seven Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses

The following are the comments of local Medical Officers of Health :—

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—No extension of the maternity and child welfare work has taken place during the year and the additional Health Visitor decided upon and provided for in the estimates has not been appointed. The Medical Officer of Health expresses his disappointment that his expectations have not been realised. The second Health Visitor is urgently required in order to commence the ante-natal work which the Ministry is pressing the Council to undertake.

Clitheroe (B).—The question of an Ante-Natal Clinic and provision for suitable maternity cases is under consideration, and these will probably materialise in the very near future, whilst the supply of milk is to be extended to expectant and nursing mothers.

Farnworth.—Home visitation is of vital importance, since only a small proportion of mothers bring their children to the clinic. Scientific knowledge must therefore be carried to the homes. Mothers are urged to acquire the "clinic habit" so that babies may be regularly weighed and kept under observation, for it is chiefly in this way that early defects are discovered. In spite of every encouragement, however, there are large numbers of mothers who, from one cause or another, will not come to the centre; hence the importance of systematic visits to the homes.

Golborne.—On January 11th a further Centre was opened in Lowton Methodist Schoolroom.

Heywood (B).—The Centre is available for advice to the expectant mother. During the year increased interest has been taken in this branch of work, and some of the midwives practising in the district have brought their patients for advice. This is a very gratifying gesture, and it is hoped that this practice will continue and become general.

Horwich.—The continued increase in the activities associated with Maternity and Child Welfare has engaged the Council's earnest attention throughout the year. The Council is convinced that these activities are being crippled by lack of accommodation at the present Welfare Centre. They have, therefore, prepared plans in conjunction with the Lancashire County Council for the erection of a modern Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic on vacant ground in Jones Street.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—Maternity and Child Welfare work is undoubtedly a progressing branch of our public health work, and in future years we shall reap the benefit in a reduction of our infant mortality rates, and of maternal deaths and disorders due to puerperal sepsis and the other diseases of parturition.

Nelson (B).—During the year an arrangement has been made whereby classes from the Senior Girls Schools consisting of the girls eligible for leaving school at the term endings, visit the Infant Welfare Centre for a practical demonstration in mothercraft.

Radcliffe.—It is encouraging to know that full advantage is taken of the opportunities offered for advice and assistance.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—In the scheme of maternity and child welfare the situation at present as exemplified by the proportion of notified births attending the Welfare Centres, namely, 87 per cent. is extremely gratifying. On all sides there is ample evidence of the important part played by these services and of the esteem in which they are held by the people of the district. At first the maternity and child welfare services had to be thrust upon mothers; to-day it can truly be said that there is a demand for them which is steadily but surely increasing. The efficiency of a scheme for the care of mothers and children under five years depends upon the extent of contact between the health visiting staff and the mothers and children. In the case of expectant mothers, although it is reassuring to note that the attendances at the ante-natal clinics are steadily increasing only a comparatively small proportion of the total in the district come to the notice of the Health Department.

West Lancashire (R).—The need so frequently stressed for a child welfare centre and school clinic for the southern portion of the Council's area becomes greater every year, as the many hundreds of new houses go up. There are no school or child welfare clinics available in the rural district. Children from the schools in the extreme south of the district are accommodated at the County Council Clinic at Litherland. Those resident to the south and west of Ormskirk go to the Ormskirk Clinic. Those in the north of the district attend the clinic at Longton and Bickerstaffe children go to Skelmersdale. The arrangements appear to be adequate in all parts of the area which are definitely rural in character, but the provision of a school clinic for the Maghull and Lydiate area and of a school and child welfare clinic for Banks would be of inestimable value. The attendance of a child at a far distant clinic involves considerable loss of school time and some expense to a parent for transport; complaints have from time to time reached me in this respect. A clinic in Maghull where there are no less than eight schools within a short distance, would give head teachers the advantage of a regular weekly visit by a Medical Officer, to whom they could apply for advice.

ANTE-NATAL WORK BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—In 31 of the 36 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), Bacup (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Darwen (B), Denton, Eccles (B), Farnworth, Golborne, Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Mossley (B), Nelson (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe, Rawtenstall (B), Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Tyldesley, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, Westhoughton, and Widnes (B).

Sterilized maternity outfits are provided by the local authority at Brierfield, Colne (B), Farnworth, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Middleton (B), Mossley (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Tyldesley, Waterloo-with-Seaforth, and Westhoughton.

The following comments regarding ante-natal work are extracted from the reports of local Medical Officers of Health :—

Accrington (B).—The good influence of the ante-natal clinic has shown itself repeatedly. Some cases which threatened to develop eclampsia were found and successful treatment given. This work is progressing quite satisfactorily. It needs encouragement in the shape of more convenient accommodation.

Ashton-under-Lyne (B).—An ante-natal clinic is held on alternate Fridays at Richmond House and Enville House.

Chorley (B).—The majority of midwives do not or cannot undertake ante-natal supervision and according to our information they "refer their cases to a doctor or a clinic." Unless expectant mothers engage a midwife or a doctor early in pregnancy they cannot receive adequate care and supervision.

Colne (B).—Maternal care has always been a subject which has exercised the minds of the Borough Council. The provision of the new ante-natal clinic goes far to facilitate this work, which has been steadily increasing for some years. A complete scheme of maternal care is provided for all mothers who wish to avail themselves of the facilities offered.

Denton.—The ante-natal clinic was commenced January, 1934, and is held once a month when Mr. Brentnall of Manchester gives advice to expectant mothers.

Eccles (B).—The midwives are encouraged to accompany their cases to the ante-natal clinic, and during the year this facility was freely made use of by them.

Farnworth.—Excellent accommodation exists for this work at Greenbank Nursery School; 114 expectant mothers came for consultation and examination, and they made 365 attendances. Of the 114 cases, 25 attended on one occasion only, 25 came twice, 13 three times, 25 four times, 12 five times, 10 six times, 2 seven times, and 2 nine times.

Horwich.—The ante-natal activities continue. There is now very little difficulty in inducing mothers to take advantage of the facilities provided; 43.92 per cent. of all mothers attended the clinic during the year.

Middleton (B).—A scheme has been prepared which provides for the examination of expectant and post-natal mothers by an obstetric specialist and for hospital treatment where required. The local midwives are invited to attend the ante-natal clinic. Arrangements have been made for the provision of home helps, the supply of milk, cod liver oil, outfits, sterilized dressings, etc.

Mossley (B).—An ante-natal clinic is held once monthly at the centre in charge of Dr. Gilchrist, and midwives are invited to attend. Sterilized outfits for doctors or midwives are provided by the Corporation.

Radcliffe.—Ante-natal care, either by the family physician or at the ante-natal clinic is essential; if pregnancy is progressing normally, as is usually the case, the assurance that all is well will help to leave the prospective mother in a more contented frame of mind, an important factor in the case of many women during the period of pregnancy.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—The intention of the ante-natal clinic is firstly to advise mothers how to keep themselves healthy and reasonably comfortable, and thus as far as possible prevent ailments from developing, and secondly to detect the early stages of defects which can then be referred for treatment. Personal advice on diet, hygiene, and care of the breasts is given in consultations and in general talks during the afternoon. Demonstrations of clothing and exercises are given by the Health Visitors.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth.—The total number of patients who attended the ante-natal and post-natal clinic during 1934 amounted to 239, and this number was made up as follows :—ante-natal, 194 new cases, 604 re-attendances; post-natal, 45 new cases, 16 re-attendances. Midwives sent 120 cases for advice or treatment and 15 cases were referred by doctors.

Westhoughton.—Ante-natal work continues to progress, and after prolonged and careful consideration it has been decided to establish an extra clinic with a specialist in attendance. Details of the scheme are under consideration, and it is anticipated that the clinic will be in operation during the current year.

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, Hindley, Horwich, Lytham Saint Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Nelson (B), Radcliffe, Rawtenstall (B), Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Waterloo-with-Seaforth, and Widnes (B). (The County Council arrangements are set out on pages 173 and 174).

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), 11 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 (B) 8 beds are reserved at the Memorial Hospital, and at Widnes (B), 10 beds, under the control of the District Nursing Association. In 58 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 177.

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	Oldham (beds only).
Burnley	Preston
Bury	Wigan

Municipal Boroughs—

Accrington	Lancaster
Ashton-under-Lyne	Leigh
Bacup	Lytham St. Anne's
Colne	Morecambe
Darwen	Nelson
Eccles	Rawtenstall
Haslingden	Stretford (beds only).
Heywood	

Urban District Councils—

Chadderton	*Newton-in-Makerfield (M. & C. W.)
*Denton (M. & C. W.)	Radcliffe
Farnworth	*Royton (M. & C. W.)
*Golborne (M. & C. W.)	*Tyldesley (M. & C. W.)
Hindley	Waterloo-with-Seaforth
*Horwich (M. & C. W.)	*Westhoughton (M. & C. W.)
Ince-in-Makerfield	

Oldham (C.B) and Stretford (B) have their own After-Care scheme, but have arrangements for sending cases to the Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital.

*Autonomous Authorities for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes.—The Lancashire Education Committee is responsible for the school children in these districts.

The following table shows the number of children treated during 1934 :—

	Manchester Royal Infirmary.	Ancoats Hospital.	Biddulph Orthopaedic Hospital.	Ethel Hedley Hospital.	Rochdale Crippled Children's Home.	Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. Myrtle Street Hospital.	Preswall Country Hospital.
In-patients, 1st January, 1934	...	...	88	6	13	7	20
Admitted during the year	1	5	201	19	10	56	41
Discharged during the year	1	5	201	18	15	61	36
Remaining on 31st Dec., 1934	...	...	88	7	8	2	25

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,372
Total No. of attendances made	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,410
No. of children referred to Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at Hospitals (Ancoats or Myrtle Street)	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
No. of children recommended for operative treatment by Orthopaedic Surgeons at Centre or Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
No. of Plasters made at Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
No. of Surgical Appliances, <i>e.g.</i> , boots, irons, &c., supplied through Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184
No. of children given remedial exercises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
No. of children for whom treatment has been refused by parents or guardians	...	...	...	...	...	...	81

The following table shows the defects from which the children seen in the After-Care Centres were suffering :—

Paralysis—

(a) Infantile—Upper Limb	...	...	36
Lower Limb	...	...	271
Upper and Lower Limbs	...	...	34
Facial	...	...	2
(b) Spastic—Monoplegia	...	...	9
Diplegia	...	...	15
Paraplegia	...	...	68
Hemiplegia	...	...	127
(c) Birth Palsy	...	...	56

Deformities, Congenital—

Hydrocephalus	...	...	5
Cleft Palate	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	...	37
Sprengel's Shoulder	...	...	10
Rudimentary and Malformed Limbs	...	...	40
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	123
Talipes Equino Valgus	...	...	35
Pes Calcaneus	...	...	13
Torticollis	...	...	120
Torticollis, Spasmodic	...	...	2
Spina Bifida	...	...	24
Spina Bifida with Club Foot	...	...	16
Achondroplasia	...	...	4
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	43
Absence of Bones	...	...	1
Club Hand	...	...	1
Dislocation of Hip	...	...	57
Subluxation of Hip	...	...	10
Contractions	...	...	18
Syndactylism	...	...	8
Wedge Vertebrae	...	...	1
Adduction Fifth Toe	...	...	8
Supernumerary Digits	...	...	1
Other Deformities	...	...	33

Deformities, Traumatic—

Fractures of Upper and Lower Limbs	...	...	84
Dislocations	...	...	8
Displaced Epiphysis	...	...	7
Contusions	...	...	28
Tendons	...	...	6
Amputations	...	...	7
Sprains	...	...	17
Intra Uterine Amputation of Hand	...	...	3
Intra Uterine Amputation of Hand and Foot	...	...	2
Coxa Vara	...	...	6
Nerve Injuries	...	...	1
Other Deformities	...	...	31

Deformities, Other—

Pronated Feet	...	...	84
Pes Cavus	...	...	37
Pes Varus	...	...	4
Pes Planus	...	...	309
Genu Recurvatum	...	...	3
Claw Feet	...	...	15
Hallux Valgus	...	...	40
Scoliosis	...	...	151
Kyphosis	...	...	104
Lordosis	...	...	19
Synostosis Radius and Ulna	...	...	3
Pseudo Coxalgia	...	...	36
Hammer Toes	...	...	28
Birth Fractures	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	115

Rickets—

Genu Varum	...	...	...	200
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	324
Genu Valgum and Coxa Vara	...	...	...	14
Genu Varum and Coxa Vara	...	...	...	2
Generalised	...	...	...	52
Acute	...	...	...	12
Renal	...	...	...	2

Inflammations—

Arthritis	...	...	...	9
Arthritis, Suppurative	...	...	...	11
Arthritis, Infective	...	...	...	27
Periostitis and Osteitis	...	...	...	5
Synovitis	...	...	...	19
Bursitis	...	...	...	22
Epiphysitis	...	...	...	3
Schlatter's Disease	...	...	...	9
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	27
Other	...	...	...	12

Tuberculosis—

Active—Knee	...	...	...	3
Hip	...	...	...	2
Elbow	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	2
Ankle	...	...	...	3
Wrist	...	...	...	1
Old—Knee	...	...	...	13
Spine	...	...	...	10
Hip	...	...	...	10
Elbow	...	...	...	1
Ankle	...	...	...	2
Multiple	...	...	...	1

Tumours—

Exostosis—Multiple	...	...	...	4
Lower Limb	...	...	...	5
Nævus	...	...	...	2
Ganglion	...	...	...	11
Fibroma	...	...	...	1
Lipoma	...	...	...	7
Cyst	...	...	...	4
Unclassified	...	...	...	1

Nervous Diseases—

Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	1
Other Medical Neuroses	...	...	...	4
Chorea	...	...	...	2

Miscellaneous—

Köhler's Disease	...	...	...	2
General Muscular Hypotonia	...	...	...	6
Hemihypertrophy	...	...	...	2
Empyema	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition	...	...	...	5
Unclassified	...	...	...	121
Total	...	...	...	3372

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.	Died.	Refused treatment.	Station- ary.
Infantile Paralysis	44	...	36	6	...	...	2
Spastic Paralysis	11	...	8	1	...	...	2
Birth Palsy	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Deformities—							
Congenital	71	22	35	10	1	...	3
Traumatic	18	1	13	3	...	...	1
Other	38	6	26	5	1	...	...
Rickets	55	24	25	3	1	1	1
Inflammations—							
Arthritis	12	...	8	4	...	...	...
Osteomyelitis	6	1	4	1	...	...	...
Perthe's Disease	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Osteitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Still's Disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Little's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bursitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumours—							
Spine	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old T.B. Hip	5	...	2	...	...	...	3
Total	272	55	164	33	3	1	16

BIDDULPH GRANGE ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

During the year 201 children were admitted to Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital. The following table gives details of the defects from which these children were suffering. Some children are classified under more than one heading:—

	Total.
A.—Congenital Defects.	
(a) Spina Bifida cranio-cervical meningocele	1
lumbo-sacral meningocele	3
occulta with club feet	2
(b) Congenital Dislocation Hip	1
(c) Congenital Subluxation Hip	4
(d) Congenital Talipes Equino Varus	
Bilateral	6
Unilateral	7
Associated with Spina Bifida	2
(e) Metatarsus Varus	1
(f) Congenital Scoliosis	6
(g) Congenital Kyphosis with Brevicollis	1
(h) Brevicollis	1
(i) Congenital Malformation of Arms	1
(j) Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita	1
(k) Congenital Pseudarthrosis Clavicle	1
(l) Congenital Anomaly of External Semilunar Cartilage	1
(m) Achondroplasia	1
(n) Hamangioma	1
(o) Syndactylism.—Bilateral	1
	42
B.—Diseases of the Nervous System.	
(a) Anterior Poliomyelitis.	
Recent attack	6
Old case with deformity	26
(b) Spastic Paralysis.	
Paraplegia from birth	5
Hemiplegia from birth	3
Monoplegia from birth	2
Paraplegia following spinal deformity	1
(c) Birth Palsy	3
(d) Injury of Ulnar Nerve	1
	47
C.—Affections of Bone.	
(a) Tubercular infection	1
(b) Chronic Pyogenic infection	5
(d) Rickets—	
Acute	1
Healing	10
Healed	15
Associated deformities—	
Genu valgum	8
Genu varum	15
Coxa vara	4
Dwarfism	1
(e) Renal Rickets	1
	33
D.—Epiphyseal Affections, etc.	
(a) Slipped Epiphysis femoral	2
(b) Separated Epiphysis radial	1
(c) Humeral supra-condylar fracture	1
(d) Pseudocoxalgia—	
Unilateral	4
Bilateral	1
(e) Bilateral Calcaneal epiphysitis	1
	10
E.—Joint Affections.	
(a) Acute Arthritis, Pyogenic	1
(b) Late results of Suppurative Arthritis	6
(c) Still's Disease	1
(d) Subluxation of Inferior Radio Ulnar Joint	1

F.—Affections of Soft Tissues.

	<i>Total.</i>
(a) Contracted Scar on sole of foot	1
(b) Divided Flexor Sublimis Digitorum Tendon	1
(c) Flexure Contraction of Knee	2
—	4

G.—General Body Infection.

(a) Syphilis, tertiary stage with gummata	1
(b) Chronic Pyæmia with old multiple bone and joint infection	2
—	3

H.—Postural Defects.

(a) Acquired Postural Scoliosis	
With Structural change	10
Without Structural change	1
(b) General Debility without deformity	1
(c) Postural Torticollis	2
—	14

I.—Sundry Deformities.

(a) Congenital Torticollis	32
(b) Congenital Pes Cavus	
Bilateral	3
Unilateral	5
(c) Bilateral Ples Planus	1
(d) Peroneal Spasm with Flat Foot	1
(e) Hammer Toes	2
—	44
	<hr/> 206 <hr/>

The following table shows the number and character of the operations performed during the year ended 31st December, 1934:—

	<i>Operation.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
A.—CONGENITAL DEFECTS.		
(a) Meningocele	Excision of sac.	4
(b) Spina Bifida with Club Feet ...	Manipulation of Feet	1
(c) Congenital Dislocation Hip and Subluxation Hip	Manipulation	6
	Open Reduction	1
	Shelf Stabilisation	2
	Lorenz Bifurcation Osteotomy	1
	Transtrochanteric Osteotomy	1
(d) Congenital Talipes Equino-Varus	Manipulation	2
	Division of Soft Parts and Manipulation	2
	Astrag.—navicular Capsulotomy	7
	Subcutaneous E.T.A.	1
	Bony Correction	3
(e) Metatarsus Varus	Manipulation	1
(f) Arthrogryposis Multiplex Congenita	Manipulation of Feet and Knees	1
	Cuneiform Tarsetomy	1
(g) Congenital Pseudarthrosis of the Clavicle	Excision and Graft	1
(h) Congenital Anomaly of Ext. Semilunar Cartilage of Knee	Excision of Cartilage	1
(i) Syndactylism of Hand	Plastic Operations on Fingers	3
	—	39
B.—AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		
(a) Deformities due to Anterior Poliomyelitis	Bony Stabilisation of Feet	6
	Transplantations of Tendons with some Arthrodesis	4
	Division of Soft Parts and Wrenching... ..	4
	Manipulation of Foot and E.T.A.	1
	Arthrodesis of Shoulder Joint	2
	Arthrodesis of Hip Joint	1
	Hibbs' Stabilisation of Spine	1
(b) For Deformity due to Spastic Paralysis	Adductor Tenotomy (Hip)	1
	Manipulation Feet	1
	Elong. Tendo Achilles	5
(c) Birth Palsy	Division of Internal Rotators—Shoulder	3
	Division Internal Rotators—Shoulder and Slide of Tendon Insertions	1
(d) Injury of Ulnar Nerve	Exploration and Suture	1
	—	31

C.—AFFECTIONS OF BONE.					Total.
(a) Chronic Bone Infection	...	Sequestrectomy	...	...	2
		Exploration Cavity	...	...	2
		Excision Sinus	...	...	2
(b) Rickets	...	Bilateral Osteoclasia	...	...	13
		Femoral Osteotomy	...	...	5
					— 24
D.—EPIPHYSEAL AFFECTIONS AND INJURIES, ETC.					
(a) Slipped Femoral Epiphysis	...	Subtrochanteric Osteotomy	...	...	1
(b) Separated Lower Radial Epiphysis	...	Open Reduction	...	...	1
(c) Old Supra-condylar Humeral Fracture	...	Arthroplasty	...	...	1
		Cuneiform Osteotomy	...	...	2
		Transplant of Ulnar Nerve	...	...	1
					— 6
E.—AFFECTIONS OF JOINTS.					
(a) Late results of Joint Infection	...	Arthrodesis Knee	...	...	1
		Manipulation of Path. Dislocated Hips	...	...	2
		Arthrodesis of Dislocated Hips	...	...	2
		Subtrochanteric Osteotomy	...	...	1
(b) Subluxation of Inferior Radio-Ulnar Joint	...	Fascial Repair	...	...	1
(c) Old Ankylosed T.B. Hips	...	Femoral Osteotomy	...	...	3
					— 10
F.—SUNDRY DEFORMITIES.					
(a) Congenital Torticollis	...	Open Correction	...	...	32
(b) Hammer Toes	...	Open Correction	...	...	2
(c) Pes Planus	...	Manipulation	...	...	1
(d) Pes Cavus (Congenital)	...	Manipulation	...	...	1
		Division of Soft Tissues and Transplant Tendons	...	...	8
		Capsulotomy	...	...	1
		Arthrodesis	...	...	1
					— 46
G.—OTHER OPERATIONS.					
(a) Exploration Swelling Popliteal Space	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Excision of Iliac Glands for diagnostic purpose	...	...	...	...	3
					— 4
					160

The number of plasters applied during the course of treatment of the patients was 424. The number of treatments given in the Massage department was 5,997 :—

Massage only	...	1,184
Electrical	...	295
Radiant Heat	...	783
Exercises	...	3,735

Artificial sunlight was again carried out regularly during the winter months for all cases in which it was considered beneficial.

During the year there were a few cases of german measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough.

The staff and patients are tested on arrival and subsequently at defined periods for susceptibility to scarlet fever. Those showing a positive re-action are given immunising prophylactic.

Two patients died during the year.

LOCAL ORTHOPÆDIC SCHEMES.—Among the Town and District Councils which are Local Authorities for child welfare purposes and have made arrangements for orthopædic treatment are Chorley (B), Middleton (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), 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 maintains 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, 780 and 1353 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 form of certificate which is completed by the County Council when alleged blind persons are examined is the same as the one recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education. A copy of every report completed by the Medical Officers of the County Council is forwarded to the supervising Voluntary Agency for the Blind, the Prevention of Blindness Committee, London, and the Northern Counties Association for the Blind, Manchester.

During the year 1934, 911 alleged blind persons were examined by the County Council and of this number 632 were certified to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and 279 (30.63 per cent) were not certified.

The following table shows the number of blind persons in the Administrative County area, distributed according to age periods:—

Supervising Agency for the Blind.	Under 5		5—16		16—21		21—50		50—70		Over 70		All ages		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accrington and District Society for the Blind	—	—	1	2	2	—	12	8	36	23	16	31	67	64	131
Ashton-under-Lyne and Dis- trict Society for the Blind ...	—	—	3	—	—	2	21	20	49	47	22	35	95	104	199
Barrow, Furness and West- morland Society for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	6	12	9	15	15	39	31	70
Blackburn and Darwen Society for the Blind	—	—	2	4	—	1	14	17	57	60	55	64	128	146	274
Blackpool and Fylde Society for the Blind	—	—	—	3	—	1	12	13	33	24	17	31	62	72	134
Bolton Workshops and Homes for the Blind	1	1	5	2	5	3	54	36	76	86	44	53	185	181	366
Burnley and District Society for the Blind	1	—	2	4	—	—	22	12	34	38	20	26	79	80	159
Colne Blind Prevention and Aid Society	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	6	9	21	11	11	33	38	71
Fulwood Workshops and Homes for the Blind	—	—	7	6	3	5	30	19	60	43	32	43	132	116	248
Heywood and Whitefield Blind Aid Society... ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	9	19	28	11	25	37	63	100
Liverpool, County area adjacent to	—	2	1	3	2	3	23	16	35	39	29	37	90	100	190
Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	—	1	5	4	2	5	46	45	54	57	30	55	137	167	304
Oldham Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee	—	—	—	1	4	2	12	16	36	29	15	20	67	68	135
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	—	—	2	1	1	2	12	3	17	12	8	12	40	30	70
Rossendale Society for the Blind	—	—	2	4	—	2	10	7	9	22	8	14	29	49	78
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	—	—	2	—	1	1	8	9	13	11	10	14	34	35	69
Warrington, Widnes and Dis- trict Society for the Blind...	1	—	1	3	3	2	19	13	34	39	33	38	91	95	186
Wigan, Leigh and District Workshops for the Blind ...	—	—	6	8	3	4	40	39	73	52	53	52	175	155	330
	3	4	45	46	26	34	361	294	656	640	429	576	1520	1594	
	7		91		60		655		1296		1005		3114		

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 1934 at the following Institutions was 28 boys and 29 girls, viz. :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burnley Blind School	1	1	2
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	1	6	7
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood	8	6	14
Liverpool School for the Blind	4	7	11
Oldham Blind School	0	1	1
Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton	7	4	11
Henshaw's Institution, Manchester	6	1	7
Sunshine Home, Southport	1	1	2
Chorley Wood Cottage, nr. Watford, Herts.	0	1	1
Court Grange Special School, Abbotskerswell	0	1	1
	28	29	57

(b) The number of blind persons over 16 years of age who were maintained during the year 1934 at Special Institutions for the Blind was 45 males and 30 females. The following table shows the Institutions the trainees attended, and also the occupations for which they were being trained :—

BLACKBURN WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chair Caning and Machine Knitting	—	1	1
Brush Making	2	—	2
Machine Knitting	—	1	1
Total	2	2	4

BURNLEY WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND.

Machine Knitting	—	2	2
Basket Making	1	—	1
Total	1	2	3

BOLTON WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND.

Brush Making	2	—	2
Basketry	—	3	3
Mat Making	5	—	5
Total	7	3	10

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

HARDMAN STREET.

Basket Making	2	—	2
Boot Repairing	1	—	1
Chair Seating and Light Basketry	—	1	1
Machine Knitting	—	2	2
Machine Knitting and Chair Caning	—	1	1
Basket Making and Boot Repairing	1	—	1
Chair and Rush Seating, Light Basketry and Round Machine Knitting	—	1	1
Machine and Hand Knitting and Light Basketry	—	1	1
Total	4	6	10

CATHOLIC BLIND ASYLUM, LIVERPOOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chair Caning and Rush Seating	—	1	1
Mat Making	1	—	1
Hand and Machine Knitting and Chair Seating	—	1	1
Hamper Making	1	—	1
Total	2	2	4

HENSHAW'S INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, MANCHESTER.

French Polishing	—	1	1
Machine Knitting	—	6	6
Brush Making	6	—	6
Light Basketry	—	2	2
Boot Repairing	3	—	3
Furniture Making	3	—	3
Hand Loom Weaving	—	2	2
Round Knitting and Chair Seating	—	1	1
Mat Making	1	—	1
Chair Seating and Light Basketry	—	1	1
Total	13	13	26

HOMES FOR THE BLIND, FULWOOD.

Brush Making	3	—	3
Boot Repairing	5	—	5
Machine Knitting	—	2	2
Basket Making	1	—	1
Total	9	2	11

WIGAN WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND.

Brush Making	4	—	4
Basket Making	2	—	2
Total	6	—	6

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE, LONDON.

Piano Tuning and Teaching of Music ...	1	—	1
Total	1	—	1

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 pays 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.

The Lancashire County Council pay half the initial expenditure incurred by a Voluntary Agency for the Blind in providing tools and equipment for Workshop Employees in all cases where the expenditure has, in the first instance, been approved by the Lancashire County Council.

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	...	...	...	9
Blackpool " " " " " "	...	...	...	1
Bolton " " " " " "	...	...	...	27
Burnley " " " " " "	...	...	...	8
Liverpool (Hardman Street) "	"	"	...	2
Liverpool (Cornwallis Street) "	"	"	...	3
Manchester, Henshaw's Institution	...	...	...	39
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	4
Oldham Blind Women's Industries	...	...	...	4
Preston (Fulwood) Workshops for the Blind	11
St. Helens Workshops for the Blind	2
Warrington " " " " " "	4
Wigan " " " " " "	18
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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	...	...	...	12
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind	...	...	...	3
Blackburn Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	3
Bolton Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	5
Burnley Society for the Blind	...	...	...	9
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	...	...	...	12
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind (Cornwallis St.)	...	...	...	10
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	...	...	...	6
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	1
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	2

Rossendale Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	...	8
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	13*

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* 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
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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	...	...	...	...	...	3
Woodlands Home and Hostel for Blind Women, Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rhyl Home for Men and Hayesleigh Home, Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	18
Oaklands Home, Pendleton, Manchester	10
Norwich Institution for the Blind	1

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HOME TEACHERS.—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	...	...	...	...	...	2
Colne and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fulwood Workshops and Homes for the Blind, Preston	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heywood Blind Aid Society	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
					32
					<hr/>

The duties of a Home Teacher were fully dealt with in the Advisory Committee's handbook on the Welfare of the Blind issued by the Ministry of Health in 1934 and the following is a summary of their observations with special reference to this branch of work in the County area :—

(1) *Discovery of Blind Persons and Ascertainment of their Needs.*

The efficiency of the register of the blind largely depends on the Home Teachers, one of whose chief duties is to discover blind persons and to report on their needs, so that proper action may be taken for education, training, employment or financial assistance. They should also report the names of blind persons whose names should be deleted from the register owing to removal or death.

(2) *Visiting.*

Probably the most valuable work of the Home Teacher lies in the simple and human way of creating contact, winning confidence, and making friends. With the sick and the feeble this may be the only service which can be given. The Home Teacher may be asked to write a letter or see the need of repairing clothes or cleaning the room. As a friend, there is no limit to the possibilities of service.

(3) *Teaching of Braille or Moon.*

(4) *Pastime Occupations.*

Pastime occupations, such as knitting, crochet, string bag making, chair seating, bead work, wool-rug making, and raffia work, are taught by Home Teachers to blind persons, in order to divert and exercise the mind of a blind person. The goods, when made, can sometimes be sold, but it is occupation and not income which is the aim of pastime occupations.

(5) *Hygiene.*

Home Teachers can often make suggestions on personal hygiene and diet, and on the cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary condition of the home.

(6) *Welfare Work.*

Home Teachers, like other welfare workers, must know the resources which are available. They will know all the hospitals in their district and can arrange for nursing at a moment's notice. They should be familiar with the various sources of financial assistance, whether from the Poor Law, a Pension Society for the Blind, a Parochial Charity, an Institution for the Blind, or the Local Authority. They will, either directly or indirectly through the Local Authority or Institution which employs them, keep in touch with the Local Education Authority as regards training.

(7) *Social Centres and Classes.*

The Blind, like the sighted, feel the strain of a life of solitude, and much good work is being done by organising social centres or classes at which blind persons meet regularly for conversation, music, games, reading aloud, or pastime occupations. This work is passing out of the experimental state and there can be no doubt as to the value of these organised social gatherings. Home Teachers usually are in charge but the more assistance they can secure from voluntary workers the better.

(8) *Financial Assistance to Blind Persons.*

The financial circumstances of blind persons who make application for financial assistance are investigated by the Home Teacher, who completes a case-paper showing the income of the blind person from all sources. The Voluntary Agencies for the Blind are empowered through their various Relief Committees to determine the amount of assistance to be given in each case. It is usually the duty of the Home Teacher to pay the amount to each individual blind person at his or her home. In some areas Pay Centres have been established, where the blind persons attend at a given time and date in order to receive their financial assistance from the Home Teacher. The Home Teacher is responsible for obtaining receipts for all payments made.

UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND PERSONS AND THEIR SIGHTED DEPENDANTS.—The Lancashire County Council has made a declaration under the Local Government Act, 1929, providing 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 scheme for granting domiciliary assistance to the sighted dependent wife and/or children under 16 years of age was described in detail on pages 194 and 195 of the Annual Report for 1930. This scheme has been amended and now provides for 3/- weekly instead of 2/- weekly for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

During the year 1934, 2,619 blind persons were classified as unemployable, and of this number 1,854 were granted domiciliary assistance under the scheme of the County Council. During the same period 114 blind persons were granted domiciliary assistance in respect of their sighted dependants, the number of sighted dependants involved being 206.

The regulations for the provision of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons were amended and approved by the Ministry of Health on the 3rd May, 1935. The amended regulations are as follow:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF DOMICILIARY ASSISTANCE TO UNEMPLOYABLE AND OTHER NECESSITOUS BLIND PERSONS.

Pursuant to the declaration made in the Council's Administrative Scheme under Part 1 of the Local Government Act, 1929, that domiciliary assistance to blind persons shall be provided exclusively by virtue of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and not by way of poor relief, the Council of the Administrative County of Lancaster have approved the following arrangements for giving effect thereto.

Domiciliary Assistance to Unemployable Blind Persons.

1. (a) The income of unemployable blind persons who are ordinarily resident in the Administrative County of Lancaster and who have attained the age of 21 years shall be augmented, where necessary, by such amount as will be required, after taking into account the existing means of the blind person to ensure that each will have an income of 25s. per week, including the assessed weekly value of "Home Circumstances," or such other sum as the Council may, on the recommendation of the appropriate Committee of the Council, from time to time determine.

(b) In the case of a man and wife both of whom are blind and unemployable and reside in the same house, the amount of financial assistance which may be given under these Regulations shall be such amount as may be necessary to ensure that they will have a joint income of £2 2s. per week, including the assessed weekly value of "Home Circumstances", or such other sum as the Council may, on the recommendation of the appropriate Committee of the Council, from time to time determine.

(c) A blind woman with an able-bodied husband not certified as "blind" and a blind woman living apart from her husband shall be eligible to receive such financial assistance under these Regulations as may be determined on the merits of each individual case, but unless the circumstances are exceptional no assistance will be given to blind women with able-bodied husbands in employment.

Domiciliary Assistance to other Blind Persons.

2. The amount of domiciliary assistance to be given where necessary to (i) blind persons under the age of 21 years, and (ii) unemployed, partly employed or wholly employed, blind persons who are unable completely to maintain themselves, or to other necessitous blind persons not coming within the definition of an "unemployable blind person," shall be determined on the merits of each individual case, but such assistance shall not exceed the sum necessary to bring the income of the blind person concerned up to the standard income. In considering the circumstances of each case regard shall be had to the necessity of encouraging the recipients to undergo training if capable of being trained, or to follow some regular employment if capable of being employed.

3. The scale of financial assistance laid down in Clause 1 of these Regulations shall not be applicable to a blind person who:—

(a) Refuses medical or surgical treatment likely to benefit his condition of vision;

(b) Refuses to give information as to his or her means; but such cases shall be dealt with by the Council on the merits of each case.

Non-Domiciliary Assistance.

4. The Blind Persons Act Committee of the Lancashire County Council, in conjunction with the Public Assistance Committee, shall consider the case of unemployable or other destitute blind persons who are in need of Institutional or other Non-Domiciliary assistance as may be desirable in each case, either by payment of recognised fees at approved Homes for the Blind by boarding-out or otherwise.

Definitions.

5. (a) For the purpose of these Regulations, the definition of the term "blind person" is that contained in Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, viz., the person must be "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential."

Before a grant is made medical evidence shall be obtained from a medical practitioner who, in the opinion of the County Medical Officer, has special experience in ophthalmology, showing (i) the degree of visual acuity in each eye of the applicant, after correction of errors of refraction; (ii) the nature and extent of the visual defects present; and (iii) a definite opinion, formed after due consideration of all visual conditions, that the person is so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential.

(b) For the purpose of these Regulations an "unemployable blind person" is a person of the age of 21 years and upwards who is not employed or under training, and in the opinion of the Council is incapable of employment in an economic sense or of being trained.

(c) In these Regulations "Home Circumstances" means the assessed weekly value of any benefit or privilege such as free board and lodging.

Residential Qualifications.

6. Blind persons shall not be eligible to receive financial assistance on the scale laid down in paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of this Scheme unless resident in the Administrative County area for a continuous period of one year immediately prior to the date of application. Those coming to reside in the Administrative County area, who have been in receipt of financial assistance elsewhere under a Scheme of a Local Authority for the welfare of the blind up to the time they changed their residence, shall be eligible for financial assistance on the scale laid down in paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of this Scheme. If such assistance is less than the amount payable in accordance with the scale laid down in paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of this Scheme, then the amount payable will not exceed the amount they were previously receiving until they fulfil the residential qualification referred to above. In special cases, however, where hardship would otherwise occur, unemployable blind persons may be granted assistance if resident in the Administrative County area, even though they may not have completed the stipulated period of residence.

Calculation of Existing Means.

7. The method to be followed in calculating the value of existing means in connection with these Regulations shall be that set out in the schedule hereto.

8. Any person not divulging his or her full income, or submitting false information in respect thereto, and thereby obtaining a higher rate of assistance, shall be required to refund any excess over the correct amount that may have been paid.

9. Where any blind persons directly or indirectly deprive themselves of any income or any property in order to qualify for assistance under these Regulations, or assistance at a higher rate than that to which they would otherwise be entitled, such income or the yearly value of such property shall be assessed as part of their means.

10. When an applicant is a married man living with his sighted wife in the same house, his income shall be assessed at half the total income of the couple.

Income of Applicants to be disregarded:—

- (a) The first 5s. a week of any sick pay received from a friendly society or trade union.
- (b) The first 7s. 6d. a week of any benefit received under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928.
- (c) Any maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1932, except any increase of such benefit by way of additional benefit and any second maternity benefit.
- (d) The first £1 a week of any wounds or disability pension granted to ex-members of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown, or to persons who were employed in the nursing services of any of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown.

Blind Persons not Eligible.

12. A blind man shall not be eligible to receive financial assistance on the scale laid down in paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of this Scheme unless he is a British Subject and has been one for not less than 10 years. A blind woman, however, who would, but for her marriage to an alien, have fulfilled this condition may receive such assistance.

13. Except in special circumstances grants shall not be paid to any person while residing outside the Administrative County area in excess of a total period of four weeks in any one calendar year.

14. Permanent residents in Mental Hospitals and Institutions or Special Homes for the Blind are not eligible to receive assistance under this Scheme.

15. Notwithstanding the provisions of Clauses 6 and 12 it shall be open to the Council to give such domiciliary assistance as may be necessary on the merits of each case to any blind person, who in accordance with the declaration made with regard to the domiciliary assistance of blind persons in the Council's Administrative Scheme under Part 1 of the Local Government Act, 1929, are to be dealt with under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

Special Cases.

16. Where any person, being either a person who may be entitled to financial assistance, or a person by whom, or on whose behalf a claim has been made, or a person who has been granted assistance, is by reason of blindness or other incapacity unable to act, an application may be made to the Local Voluntary Agency for the Blind for the appointment of a sighted person, not under 21 years of age, to exercise on behalf of the person unable to act, any right to which that person may be entitled under this Scheme, and to receive on behalf and for the benefit of that person any sums which may become payable to that person by way of assistance. On receiving an application as aforesaid the Local Voluntary Agency may, if satisfied that the person proposed to be appointed is willing and a fit and proper person to act on behalf of the incapacitated person, appoint him accordingly.

Periodical Review of Cases.

17. Cases assisted under these Regulations shall be subjected to a detailed review at regular intervals of three months, and in exceptional instances as they occur.

Administration of the Regulations.

18. The Voluntary Agencies for the Blind approved by the Council shall be responsible, on behalf of, and subject to the general direction and control of the Council, for the administration of these Regulations for the provision of domiciliary assistance to necessitous blind persons ordinarily resident in the Administrative County of Lancaster, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The Council shall be consulted on all matters of principle relating to the administration of these Regulations, and shall receive from the Voluntary Agency for the Blind reports on the work conducted thereunder.

(b) The accounts of the Voluntary Agency relating to domiciliary assistance shall be kept in a form approved by the Council. A separate record should be kept of payments made by them to unemployable blind persons resident in the Administrative County area, and the books relating to those payments shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer of the Council duly authorised by the Council.

(c) Application for assistance under these Regulations will be made to the Secretary/Superintendent of the Voluntary Agency, and such application will be investigated by the Home Teachers of the Voluntary Agency.

(d) The grants will be assessed by a special appropriate Case Committee of the Voluntary Agency, which shall include the representatives of the County Council serving on the Committee of the Voluntary Agency.

(e) Grants made shall be paid by the Home Teachers of the Voluntary Agency or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

(f) A receipt or witnessed statement for payments made under these Regulations shall be obtained from the recipients of the grants.

(g) Persons who are granted financial assistance must be notified by the Secretary of the Voluntary Agency for the Blind, *by letter*, the amount they are entitled to receive, and the period for which the grant is made.

Date of Operation.

19. These regulations shall become operative on the 6th May, 1935, and will continue in force so long as the Lancashire County Council may think fit.

SCHEDULE.
Method of Assessment of Existing Means.

No.	Particulars.	Method of Assessment.
1	Wages, Bonus, Overtime or other earnings.	Full amount to be taken into consideration.
2	Pay, pensions or other allowance from any friendly or other society or trade union, or from any person, firm, or company or of any naval, army, civil, police or other pension, including any bonus or statutory additions.	The first £1 a week of any wounds or disability pension granted to ex-members of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown, or to persons who were employed in the nursing services of any of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown to be disregarded. Pay, pension or allowance from any other source to be taken into consideration with the exceptions as provided for in Sections 12 and 13 of this Schedule.
3	Charitable Grant	Full amount to be taken into consideration.
4	Investments	Income from same to be taken into consideration.
5	Money in hand or at the Bank	The first £10 of such value to be disregarded. In so far as such value exceeds £10 there shall be taken into account a sum equivalent to 1s. per week for every complete £100. For values less than £100 a proportionate amount will be taken into consideration. If the money in hand or at the Bank exceeds £200 the circumstances of the case should be reported to the County Council for consideration of the financial assistance (if any) to be granted.
6	Property owned and occupied	Rateable value to be regarded as the income derived from the land or property, but if a sum be payable in respect of a mortgage there shall be deducted from the Rateable value an amount of 1s. a week for every complete £100 of the mortgage. For a mortgage or part of a mortgage of less than £100 a proportionate amount will be deducted from the Rateable value.
7	Land and/or property not personally used	
8	Net profit arising out of the letting of furnished rooms or from taking in lodgers	If accommodation (without board) is provided one-half of the total amount received to be taken into consideration. Where lodging with full board is provided, one-third of the amount received shall be regarded as income.
9	Income derived from any business or any other occupation whatsoever	The net profit derived from any business or the actual wage received in any occupation to be taken into consideration.
10	Contributions, by relatives or other persons, including free lodging and/or board	Contributions by relatives or other persons to be taken into consideration. Where free lodging and/or board is provided there shall be taken into account as income such an amount as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case.
11	Unemployment Insurance Benefit	Full amount to be taken into consideration.
12	Benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts	(a) The first 7s. 6d. a week of any benefit received under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928, to be disregarded. (b) Any maternity benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1932 (except any increase of such benefit by way of additional benefit and any second maternity benefit), to be disregarded.
13	Other sick allowance under medical certificate	The first 5s. a week of any sick pay received from a friendly society or trade union to be disregarded.
14	Separation allowance, if any	Full amount to be taken into consideration.
15	Any other income whatsoever	

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 1934-35.

[illegible]

Name of Workshop or Society for the Blind.	Workshop Employees at the rate of £40 per annum.	Home Workers at the rate of £40 per annum.	Home Teachers at the rate of £150 per annum.	"Home" Cases at the rate of £25 per annum.	"Hostel" Cases at the rate of £10 per annum.	Tools and Equipment for Home Workers and Workshop Employees.	Travelling Expenses of Home Teachers.	Relief of Unemployable Blind Persons.	Block Grants to Societies.	Miscellaneous.	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.	£ s. d.
Northern Counties Association ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0 0	...	...	340 0 0
National Institute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422 0 0	(b) 84 13 7	...	506 13 7
Oldham, Men's Workshops ...	209 8 3	32 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 19	...	...	1 7 0	246 2 10
Oldham, Blind Women's Industries ...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 0	...	...	...	217 12 0
Oldham Blind Persons' Act Sub-Committee ...	...	...	156 0 0	...	...	...	...	1992 3 6	10 0 0	...	3 0 0	2161 3 6
Rochdale and District Society ...	...	80 0 0	129 6 4	...	...	...	10 0 0	1029 19 9	65 0 0	...	36 2 0	1350 8 1
Rossendale Society ...	...	250 8 11	156 0 0	...	...	1 10 0	...	1068 16 9	80 0 0	...	23 11 6	1580 7 2
St. Helens and District Society ...	69 15 2	80 0 0	73 8 4	...	...	...	10 0 0	1103 18 8	190 0 0	...	73 0 0	1600 2 2
Warrington, Widnes and District Society ...	142 8 6	3 17 11	304 0 4	...	...	...	20 0 0	3537 0 0	250 0 0	...	180 13 6	4438 0 3
Wigan, Leigh and District Workshops ...	535 7 0	210 11 0	468 0 0	...	...	...	30 0 0	6934 18 2	430 0 0	(c) 69 11 3	355 15 0	8134 2 5
Total ...	5026 7 7	3156 4 2	4391 15 6	617 17 9	10 0 0	73 18 2	318 4 5	51774 18 3	5237 0 0	514 17 9	1753 18 7	72875 2 2

Recovered from the Public Assistance Committee ... 1753 18 7

£71121 3 7

(a) Includes £100 15s. 8d. for Christmas Grants and Socials.
£228 15s. 3d. for extra augmentation of Workshop Employees.
19 17s. 1d. for cost of Socials.
11 4s. 11d. for National Health Insurance Contributions (Home Teachers).

£360 12s. 11d.

(b) Includes £60 0s. 0d. for grant towards cost of Articles of a Law Student.
£24 13s. 7d. for Maintenance of a Child at the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport.

£84 13s. 7d.

(c) Travelling Expenses of Workshop Employees.

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 1934, 371 certificates were issued.

If a blind person who has been provided by the County Council with a certificate of blindness, for the purposes of the above Act, dies or removes to another address the local Postmaster is notified accordingly.

BLIND OLD AGE PENSIONS UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Minister of Health, after consulting with the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, decided that as from 1st October, 1934, Pension Officers should send a form of enquiry to the appropriate Registration Authority before reporting on a claim for a blind pension in England and Wales. This was decided in order to avoid the conflicting decisions on the question of blindness for the purposes of (a) Blind Old Age Pensions under Section 1 of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and (b) the registration of blind persons under schemes made by Local Authorities in pursuance of Section 2 of that Act.

The Registration Authority is required to answer the following questions in respect of alleged blind persons who make application for the Blind Old Age Pension :—

- (1) Has the claimant applied for registration as a blind person ?
- (2) Has the claimant been (i) registered or (ii) refused registration ?
- (3) In either case, was the claimant examined and certified by a medical practitioner with special experience in ophthalmology ?
- (4) If the answer to (3) is in the negative, on what evidence was the claimant registered or refused registration ?

During the period 1st October to the 31st December, 1934, the Lancashire County Council, as Registration Authority, completed the necessary form of enquiry in respect of 25 blind persons.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1934.—The County Council is the "local authority" for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts in the County area, except in the 22 municipal boroughs, 9 urban districts which had a population of over 20,000 at the last published Census, and as regards the enforcement of certain sanitary clauses in the 1934 Act. The power to make Closing, Half-holiday and other Orders is conferred on the County Council, but these powers have been delegated by the County Council to 28 of the urban districts, the County Council retaining, in these districts, the power of supervision, prosecutions, etc.

The present general law relating to shops is :—

The Shops Act, 1912 (except Section 5 (4 & 5), Section 12 (1) (c) and the Third Schedule, which were repealed in the 1928 Act).

The Shops Act, 1913.

The Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930, and

The Shops Act, 1934.

Regulations in operation are dated 1912 and 1934, and there are official Memoranda on the law relating to Shops issued in 1913, and on the new Shops Act of 1934.

ORDERS.—To December, 1934, the County Council had made 156 Orders of various kinds, and some 78 Orders had been made by local Councils under the powers delegated to them.

Applications for Orders in 1934.—During 1934, four applications were received from Traders, Associations or bodies of traders asking for Orders under Section 7 (2) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, applying to their respective districts, but, in view of the Home Office ruling that a local authority has no power to make an Order under this sub-section *applying to only a part of its area*, they had to be declined.

On this subject the County Public Health Committee at its meeting in July, 1934, passed a Resolution recommending that representation be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that in the promotion of future legislation relating to shops, the earliest opportunity should be taken to amend Section 7 (2) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, so as to empower a County Council to make Orders under this sub-section applying to any part of its area.

A reply was received from the Secretary of State saying that the point raised in the resolution had been noted for consideration with other proposals for amendment of the Shops Acts.

An application was received in 1934 by the County Council from an Association for one particular class of trade asking that an Order under the sub-section above referred to be made covering the whole area under the jurisdiction of the County Council, and this also was declined as the Order desired, if made, would affect that particular class of trade in every district in the County area.

The following Orders were made in 1934, by District Councils :—

Districts.	Trade or Business.	Nature of Order made.
Walton-le-Dale ...	... Exhibition.	Certificate of Exemption.
Grange-over-Sands ...	... All trades.	Suspension of weekly half-holiday during the period 5th July to 20th September, 1934.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.—On the 25th July, 1934, this Act was placed on the Statute Book. The Act is intended to regulate the hours of employment of persons under the age of eighteen years who are employed about the business of wholesale or retail shops or employed elsewhere in connection with wholesale or retail trade or business, and to make provision as to the arrangements in shops and warehouses for the health and comfort of workers. The new Act came into operation on the 30th December, 1934.

Sections 1 to 9 deal with the employment of persons under the age of eighteen years. The number of hours in which young persons may be employed about the business of a shop are fixed, and the number of hours of overtime permitted; there are restrictions on night employment, and specified interval for meals, etc., but there are temporary modifications of these limitations up to the 26th December, 1936.

There are special provisions applying to certain trades, such as the catering trade, the sale of accessories for aircraft, motors, etc., and theatres.

The "local authority" to enforce this part of the Act is the County Council as regards the area of the Council under the Shops Act, 1912, that is, the whole Administrative County except the Municipal Boroughs and the Urban Districts with a population at the last published Census of over 20,000.

Sections 10 to 12 deal with the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. These sections prescribe that suitable and sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided and maintained in every part of a shop in which persons are employed, that sufficient sanitary accommodation be provided, that there shall be suitable and sufficient means of warming and lighting, and suitable facilities for the taking of meals.

Provision is made for certain exemptions from these requirements at the discretion of the local authority.

The "local authority" for the enforcement of the sanitary clauses of the Act is the local Sanitary Authority.

Certain provisions in the Act relating to street trading—limitation of hours, etc.—are enforceable by the local authority having power under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

In view of the new duties placed on the County Council under this Act, an endeavour was made to ascertain the number of wholesale and retail shops, and warehouses where retail trade is carried on; the approximate number of premises in the County Council shops area coming within the scope of the Act is 13,384.

The County Public Health Committee appointed a Special Sub-Committee to consider the best mode of administering the provisions of the new Act.

OFFENCES.—Legal proceedings were instituted during 1934 in 7 instances ; fines were inflicted in six cases and in the remaining case the defendants were ordered to pay costs. A number of minor infringements were met by cautions.

District Health Reports for 1934.—The Ministry of Health Circular 1417 to local Medical Officers of Health respecting their annual reports for the year 1934 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 August, and at the time of writing (Mid-August, 1935) the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of four districts have not been received, viz., 1 municipal borough and 3 urban districts. The Ministry request that local reports be completed and sent to the appropriate Authorities not later than the middle of May and, in their circular, remind local Councils that the value of the annual report to them and to the inhabitants of the area, as well as to the Central Authorities concerned, is greatly reduced if the report is not completed very shortly after the end of the period to which it relates.

I conclude my report for the year 1934 by again expressing my indebtedness and thanks to the District Medical Officers of Health, their sanitary staffs, and other local officials, for their friendly and valuable co-operation in the development of an ever growing public health service. My thanks are also accorded to them for supplying my department with the statutory returns, statistics, etc., and also for information 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,

September, 1935.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

OF THE

BOROUGHES, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1934,

COMPARED WITH THE RATES FOR THE YEAR 1933, AND WITH THE
AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1929-1933.

NOTE.—Under the Review of County districts, 1931–1934, many areas have been extended or reduced. The district statistics for the period prior to the alteration of boundaries generally relate to the old areas.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Abram.—												
Population, 6,670.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	16.4	11.3	0.61	0.75	5.27	4.94	72
Year—												
1933					...	16.6	11.9	0.44	0.58	nil	nil	88
1934					...	17.2	*12.7	0.14	0.59	nil	nil	95
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	+0.8	+1.4	-0.47	-0.16	-5.27	-4.94	+23
Previous year					...	+0.6	+0.8	-0.30	+0.01	nil	nil	+7
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.23)=15.6 per 1,000.												
Accrington (Borough).—												
Population, 41,470.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	10.9	13.8	0.57	1.79	2.14	2.02	58
Year—												
1933					...	9.5	14.0	0.47	2.12	2.49	2.35	47
1934					...	10.7	*13.0	0.24	1.97	2.24	2.12	44
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.2	-0.8	-0.33	+0.18	+0.10	+0.10	-14
Previous year					...	+1.2	-1.0	-0.23	-0.15	-0.25	-0.23	-3
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.09)=13.0 per 1,000.												
Adlington.—												
Population, 4,162.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	12.9	11.6	0.97	1.26	11.36	10.53	90
Year—												
1933					...	13.0	12.0	0.71	0.94	nil	nil	90
1934					...	13.4	*12.7	0.24	2.16	17.85	16.94	17
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	+0.5	+1.1	-0.73	+0.90	+6.49	+6.41	-73
Previous year					...	+0.4	+0.7	-0.47	+1.22	+17.85	+16.94	-73
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.11)=14.0 per 1,000.												
Ashton-in-Makerfield.—												
Population, 20,060.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	16.0	12.4	0.39	0.95	6.64	6.33	82
Year—												
1933					...	15.1	13.2	0.29	0.64	13.07	12.30	107
1934					...	15.0	*10.7	0.34	0.89	nil	nil	49
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-1.0	-1.7	-0.05	-0.06	-6.64	-6.33	-33
Previous year					...	-0.1	-2.5	+0.05	+0.25	-13.07	-12.30	-58
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.19)=12.7 per 1,000.												
Ashton-under-Lyne (Borough).—												
Population, 50,180.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	13.7	14.0	0.70	1.70	4.83	4.58	76
Year—												
1933					...	12.5	13.9	0.73	2.05	6.30	5.92	64
1934					...	12.8	*12.8	0.57	1.95	7.75	7.46	71
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.9	-1.2	-0.13	+0.25	+2.92	+2.88	-5
Previous year					...	+0.3	-1.1	-0.16	-0.10	+1.45	+1.54	+7
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06)=13.5 per 1,000.												
* For explanation see page 15.												

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Aspull.—												
Population, 6,860.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	17.4	12.3	0.49	1.24	1.66	1.61	81
Year—												
1933					...	17.1	13.8	0.86	1.58	nil	nil	100
1934					...	17.3	*12.8	0.58	0.87	nil	nil	100
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.1	+0.5	+0.09	-0.37	-1.66	-1.61	+19
Previous year					...	+0.2	-1.0	-0.28	-0.71	nil	nil	nil
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.21)=15.4 per 1,000.												
Atherton.—												
Population, 20,410.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	15.0	11.9	0.46	1.29	3.85	3.71	84
Year—												
1933					...	13.7	11.8	0.53	1.66	3.57	3.43	71
1934					...	14.5	*10.5	0.24	1.37	3.37	3.16	67
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.5	-1.4	-0.22	+0.08	-0.48	-0.55	-17
Previous year					...	+0.8	-1.3	-0.29	-0.29	-0.20	-0.27	-4
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.14)=11.9 per 1,000.												
Audenshaw.—												
Population, 9,690.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	12.6	12.1	0.57	1.80	1.72	1.62	43
Year—												
1933					...	12.2	11.1	0.32	1.86	nil	nil	35
1934					...	12.2	*9.2	0.41	1.65	8.40	8.19	42
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.4	-2.9	-0.16	-0.15	+6.68	+6.57	-1
Previous year					...	nil	-1.9	+0.09	-0.21	+8.40	+8.19	+7
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.09)=10.0 per 1,000.												
Bacup (Borough).—												
Population, 20,180.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	14.5	15.2	0.58	1.23	2.56	2.46	65
Year—												
1933					...	13.7	14.9	0.68	1.42	nil	nil	50
1934					...	15.1	*13.1	0.49	1.43	9.80	9.34	58
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	+0.6	-2.1	-0.09	+0.20	+7.24	+6.88	-7
Previous year					...	+1.4	-1.8	-0.19	+0.01	+9.80	+9.34	+8
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.08)=14.1 per 1,000.												
Barrowford.—												
Population, 5,133.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	11.2	13.9	0.36	1.68	3.44	3.17	81
Year—												
1933					...	13.3	18.1	0.19	2.12	nil	nil	101
1934					...	13.2	*13.6	0.19	2.72	nil	nil	29
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	+2.0	-0.3	-0.17	+1.04	-3.44	-3.17	-52
Previous year					...	-0.1	-4.5	nil	+0.60	nil	nil	-72
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.99)=13.4 per 1,000.												

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Chorley (Borough).—												
Population, 30,290.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	14.1	13.2	0.43	1.57	6.76	6.26	79
Year—												
1933					...	13.4	13.2	0.42	1.40	4.85	4.58	99
1934					...	13.8	*11.9	0.42	1.38	4.77	4.46	54
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	-0.3	-1.3	-0.01	-0.19	-1.99	-1.80	-25
Previous year					...	+0.4	-1.3	nil	-0.02	-0.08	-0.12	-45
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.12)=13.3 per 1,000.												
Birth and death rates for 1934 calculated on a population of 30,252.												

Church.—											
Population, 5,918.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933		...	11.0	13.9	0.44	2.06	11.02	10.21	76		
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	11.2	15.4	0.49	2.32	14.70	14.08	58	
1934	...	...	...	14.8	*13.0	0.84	1.18	22.72	22.22	79	
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933		...	+3.8	-0.9	+0.40	-0.88	+11.70	+10.01	+3		
Previous year		...	+3.6	-2.4	+0.35	-1.14	+8.02	+8.14	+21		
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.09) = 14.1 per 1,000.											

Clayton-le-Moors.—											
Population, 7,588.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.7	13.8	0.44	1.49	5.85	5.45	101
Year—											
1933	11.7	13.9	0.13	2.35	11.11	10.63	88
1934	17.5	*14.4	0.13	2.63	nil	nil	52
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+4.8	+1.1	-0.31	+1.14	-5.85	-5.45	-49
Previous year				...	+5.8	+0.5	nil	+0.28	-11.11	-10.63	-36

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.10) = 15.8 per 1,000.

Clitheroe (Borough).—												
Population, 11,690.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.0	12.8	0.45	1.30	8.11	7.72	49	
Year—												
1933	...	...	...	...	12.5	13.2	0.16	1.43	13.42	12.98	33	
1934	...	...	...	...	11.5	*10.6	0.34	1.28	nil	nil	29	
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-0.5	-2.2	-0.11	-0.02	-8.11	-7.72	-20	
Previous year				...	-1.0	-2.6	+0.18	-0.15	-13.42	-12.98	-4	
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.00) = 10.6 per 1,000.												

Colne (Borough).—											
Population, 23,150.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.4	14.1	0.71	1.63	5.99	5.67	91
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	11.9	14.7	0.76	1.88	7.16	6.87	100
1934	...	...	...	...	11.9	*13.8	0.77	1.64	10.86	10.30	76
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-0.5	-0.3	+0.06	+0.01	+4.87	+4.63	-15
Previous year				...	...	...	...	...	+3.70	+3.43	-24

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06) = 14.6 per 1,000.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
rompton.—												
Population, 14,230.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	12.4	13.6	0.53	1.44	6.44	6.11	69
Year—												
1933					...	11.1	13.9	0.48	1.03	12.34	11.90	61
1934					...	11.1	*12.3	0.49	1.54	18.86	18.07	75
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933						-1.3	-1.3	-0.04	+0.10	+12.42	+11.96	+6
Previous year					...	nil	-1.6	+0.01	+0.51	+6.52	+6.17	+14
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.15)=14.1 per 1,000.												

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.15)=14.1 per 1,000.

Croston.—							
Population.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	9.9	12.4	0.20	1.75	nil	nil	68
Year—							
1933	8.5	15.4	0.53	2.66	nil	nil	nil
† On the 1st April, 1934, the Urban District of Croston was amalgamated with the Rural District of Chorley. Statistics for the whole year included in Chorley Rural District.							

Malton-in-Furness.—							
Population, 10,150.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	16.2	14.7	1.09	1.61	6.27	5.93	74
Year—							
1933	14.9	15.5	1.26	1.26	19.48	18.29	71
1934	13.6	*14.3	0.09	2.26	7.19	6.80	86
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-2.6	-0.4	-1.00	+0.65	+0.92	+0.87	+12
Previous year	-1.3	-1.2	-1.17	+1.00	-12.29	-11.49	+15

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.95)=13.5 per 1,000.

Darwen (Borough).—							
Population, 34,180.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	11.4	14.4	0.37	1.87	9.69	9.10	70
Year—							
1933	10.2	14.3	0.40	1.80	11.14	10.38	69
1934	11.0	*13.5	0.40	2.13	18.56	17.19	45
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-0.4	-0.9	+0.03	+0.26	+8.87	+8.09	-25
Previous year	+0.8	-0.8	nil	+0.33	+7.42	+6.81	-24

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02)=13.7 per 1,000.

Denton.—							
Population, 18,270.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	11.5	13.7	0.53	1.97	5.84	5.45	73
Year—							
1933	11.1	12.9	0.55	1.28	10.05	9.38	80
1934	10.5	*11.2	0.60	1.42	5.20	4.92	67
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-1.0	-2.5	+0.07	-0.55	-0.64	-0.53	-6
Previous year	-0.6	-1.7	+0.05	+0.14	-4.85	-4.46	-13

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.03)=11.5 per 1,000.

Great Harwood.—

Haslingden (Borough).—

Haydock.—

Heywood (Borough).—

Hindley.—

PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION								Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
Orwich.—										
Population, 15,200.										
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	12.4	11.5	0.45	1.46	7.66	7.45	61			
Year—										
1933	11.9	11.6	0.52	1.10	5.46	5.29	49			
1934	11.7	*12.5	0.32	1.38	5.61	5.46	61			
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—										
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-0.7	+1.0	-0.13	-0.08	-2.05	-1.99	nil			
Previous year	-0.2	+0.9	-0.20	+0.28	+0.15	+0.17	+12			
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.08)=13.5 per 1,000.										

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.08)=13.5 per 1,000.

Uyton-with-Roby.—							
Population, 8,077.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	11.0	11.2	0.59	1.11	3.12	3.03	53
Year—							
1933	11.1	10.6	0.35	1.06	nil	nil	31
1934	19.8	*11.3	0.86	2.59	nil	nil	43
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	+8.8	+0.1	+0.27	+1.48	-3.12	-3.03	-10
Previous year	+8.7	+0.7	+0.51	+1.52	nil	nil	+12

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.07)=12.0 per 1,000.

Wice-in-Makerfield.—							
Population, 22,110.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	20.1	13.9	0.86	0.89	5.63	5.31	113
Year—							
1933	20.6	15.5	0.89	1.03	10.86	10.20	123
1934	18.0	*11.5	0.67	1.04	10.00	9.54	82
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-2.1	-2.4	-0.19	+0.15	+4.37	+4.23	-31
Previous year	-2.6	-4.0	-0.22	+0.01	-0.86	-0.66	-41

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.25)=14.3 per 1,000.

Wram.—							
Population, 13,120.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	16.4	10.1	0.57	1.08	5.72	5.46	61
Year—							
1933	15.7	11.3	0.68	1.07	4.87	4.76	48
1934	15.1	*10.4	0.60	0.83	5.02	4.90	95
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-1.3	+0.3	+0.03	-0.25	-0.70	-0.56	+34
Previous year	-0.6	-0.9	-0.08	-0.24	+0.15	+0.14	+47

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.32)=13.7 per 1,000.

Wearsley.—							
Population, 11,100.							
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	13.7	12.2	0.52	1.25	1.43	1.32	59
Year—							
1933	12.9	15.4	0.55	2.14	7.19	6.62	43
1934	12.3	*12.6	0.45	1.44	nil	nil	58
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—							
5 years' average, 1929-1933	-1.4	+0.4	-0.07	+0.19	-1.43	-1.32	-1
Previous year	-0.6	-2.8	-0.10	-0.70	-7.19	-6.62	+15

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.10)=13.8 per 1,000.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Kirkham.—												
Population, 4,085.												
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933					...	15.9	13.5	0.86	0.96	nil	nil	58
Year—												
1933					...	16.6	12.9	0.73	0.97	nil	nil	58
1934					...	17.1	*12.9	0.48	0.73	nil	nil	85
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—												
5 years' average, 1929-1933					...	+1.2	-0.6	-0.38	-0.23	nil	nil	+27
Previous year					...	+0.5	nil	-0.25	-0.24	nil	nil	+27
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.03)=13.2 per 1,000.												

Lancaster (Borough).—

Population, 45,380.

<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>				...	14.7	12.8	0.59	1.42	5.32	5.08	74
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	14.1	12.6	0.71	1.41	4.77	4.58	66
1934	...	...	...	...	14.8	*11.3	0.28	1.18	4.43	4.18	45

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>				...	+0.1	-1.5	-0.31	-0.24	-0.89	-0.90	-29
<i>Previous year</i>				...	+0.7	-1.3	-0.43	-0.23	-0.34	-0.40	-21

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.99)=11.1 per 1,000.

Lees.—											
Population, 4,517.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	11.8	14.9	0.53	1.87	7.30	6.73	61
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	10.6	14.7	0.65	1.52	nil	nil	81
1934	...	...	...	...	11.7	*12.1	0.22	2.43	18.86	16.94	56
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-0.1	-2.8	-0.31	+0.56	+11.56	+10.21	-5
Previous year				...	+1.1	-2.6	-0.43	+0.91	+18.86	+16.94	-25
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.07)=12.9 per 1,000.											

Leigh (Borough).—
Population, 45,420.

<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>				...	14.6	12.9	0.60	1.86	3.57	3.35	89
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	14.5	13.8	0.68	1.89	1.52	1.42	77
1934	...	...	...	...	14.0	*11.6	0.44	1.14	1.57	1.47	59

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>				...	-0.6	-1.3	-0.16	-0.22	-2.00	-1.88	-30
<i>Previous year</i>				...	-0.5	-2.2	-0.24	-0.25	+0.05	+0.05	-18

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.19)=13.8 per 1,000.

Leyland.—											
Population, 10,930.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	14.5	12.0	0.31	1.34	7.71	7.23	59
Year—											
1933	12.0	12.8	0.54	1.18	7.57	6.99	75
1934	14.6	*13.8	0.36	2.01	nil	nil	93
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+0.1	+1.8	+0.05	+0.67	-7.71	-7.23	+34
Previous year				...	+2.6	+1.0	-0.18	+0.83	-7.57	-6.99	+18

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.13)=15.5 per 1,000.

				PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
				Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Middleton (Borough).—											
Population, 28,880.											
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>				...	13.7	14.0	0.57	1.58	6.92	6.57	76
Year—											
1933	12.8	14.2	0.55	1.89	5.36	5.11	61
1934	13.7	*12.6	0.38	1.76	7.57	7.28	53
<i>Increase or decrease in 1934 on—</i>											
<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>				...	nil	-1.4	-0.19	+0.18	+0.65	+0.71	-23
<i>Previous year</i>				...	+0.9	-1.6	-0.17	-0.13	+2.21	+2.17	-8
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.07)=13.4 per 1,000.											

Milnrow.—											
Population, 8,446.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.1	14.4	0.32	1.52	nil	nil	42
Year—											
1933				...	13.8	15.7	0.47	1.53	nil	nil	59
1934				...	13.3	*14.0	0.47	1.77	nil	nil	44
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+1.2	-0.4	+0.15	+0.25	nil	nil	+2
Previous year				...	-0.5	-1.7	nil	+0.24	nil	nil	-15
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.01)=14.1 per 1,000.											

Morecambe and Heysham (Borough).—											
Population, 27,130.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	10.4	15.5	0.47	1.67	4.45	4.22	59
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	9.2	15.8	0.30	1.49	nil	nil	86
1934	...	...	...	...	10.3	*16.2	0.55	2.28	nil	nil	56
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-0.1	+0.7	+0.08	+0.61	-4.45	-4.22	-3
Previous year				...	+1.1	+0.4	+0.25	+0.79	nil	nil	-30

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.75) = 12.1 per 1,000.

Mossley (Borough).—											
Population, 11,600.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.5	14.5	0.51	1.93	3.71	3.51	62
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	11.9	13.4	0.59	1.69	nil	nil	70
1934	...	...	...	...	11.2	*14.7	0.08	2.41	15.38	15.03	69
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.3	+0.2	-0.43	+0.48	+11.67	+11.52	+7
Previous year				...	-0.7	+1.3	-0.51	+0.72	+15.38	+15.03	-1
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.08) = 15.8 per 1,000.											

Nelson (Borough).—											
Population, 37,360.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	10.9	13.2	0.52	1.52	6.12	5.80	62
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	10.4	14.2	0.45	1.75	10.15	9.63	78
1934	...	...	...	...	9.2	*12.7	0.53	1.76	8.69	8.10	57
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.7	-0.5	+0.01	+0.24	+2.57	+2.30	-5
Previous year				...	-1.2	-1.5	+0.08	+0.01	-1.46	-1.53	-21

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.07)=13.5 per 1,000.

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rmskirk.—											
Population, 17,670.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	14.0	12.7	0.63	1.65	7.90	7.55	64
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	12.5	13.4	0.80	1.89	9.17	8.73	82
1934	...	...	...	...	12.1	*11.3	0.39	1.58	nil	nil	74
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.9	-1.4	-0.24	-0.07	-7.90	-7.55	+10
Previous year				...	-0.4	-2.1	-0.41	-0.31	-9.17	-8.73	-8

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.97)=10.9 per 1,000.

Mortality.—											
Population, 7,859.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.6	12.1	0.39	1.34	4.12	3.96	87
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	11.5	11.4	0.55	0.97	nil	nil	84
1934	...	...	...	...	16.3	*9.7	nil	1.35	8.33	8.06	25
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+2.7	-2.4	-0.39	+0.01	+4.21	+4.10	-62
Previous year				...	+4.8	-1.7	-0.55	+0.38	+8.33	+8.06	-59
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.15)=11.1 per 1,000.											

Swardtwistle.—									
Population, 13,580.									
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	...	11.6	13.1	0.58	1.55	4.50	4.26	64	
Year—									
1933	...	9.8	12.5	0.57	1.23	nil	nil	36	
1934	...	8.8	*12.4	0.29	1.62	nil	nil	83	
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—									
5 years' average, 1929-1933	...	-2.8	-0.7	-0.29	+0.07	-4.50	-4.26	+19	
Previous year	...	-1.0	-0.1	-0.28	+0.39	nil	nil	+47	

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06)=13.1 per 1,000.

*adiham.—											
Population, 11,300.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	12.8	13.7	0.57	1.38	9.31	8.84	72
Year—											
1933				...	12.5	16.0	0.52	1.82	6.94	6.66	97
1934				...	11.1	*13.8	0.61	1.23	nil	nil	39
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.7	+0.1	+0.04	-0.15	-9.31	-8.84	-33
Previous year				...	-1.4	-2.2	+0.09	-0.59	-6.94	-6.66	-58

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02)=14.0 per 1,000.

		PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
		Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Mainford.—									
Population, 3,590.									
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933		...	14.9	9.9	0.55	1.44	4.25	4.08	48
Year—									
1933	13.1	9.2	0.83	1.67	21.27	20.40	42
1934	15.3	*13.0	0.27	1.39	nil	nil	72
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—									
5 years' average, 1929-1933		...	+0.4	+3.1	-0.28	-0.05	-4.25	-4.08	+24
Previous year		...	+2.2	+3.8	-0.56	-0.28	-21.27	-20.40	+30
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.12)=14.5 per 1,000.									

Ramsbottom.—											
Population, 15,220.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929–1933				...	11.8	13.7	0.65	1.74	5.63	5.31	77
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	11.7	13.3	0.66	1.40	nil	nil	62
1934	...	...	...	...	12.2	*11.4	0.78	1.24	5.37	5.20	59
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929–1933				...	+0.4	–2.3	+0.13	–0.50	–0.26	–0.11	–18
Previous year				...	+0.5	–1.9	+0.12	–0.16	+5.37	+5.20	–3

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02)=11.6 per 1,000.

Rawtenstall (Borough).—											
Population, 28,020.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	11.8	14.1	0.47	1.65	8.77	8.27	69
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	10.0	13.8	0.56	1.70	3.53	3.31	56
1934	...	...	...	...	12.7	*12.3	0.35	1.46	2.80	2.71	78
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+0.9	-1.8	-0.12	-0.19	-5.97	-5.56	+9
Previous year				...	+2.7	-1.5	-0.21	-0.24	-0.73	-0.60	+22
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.01)=12.4 per 1,000.											

Rishton.—									
Population, 6,291.									
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933		...	11.0	12.9	0.71	1.60	10.72	9.79	69
Year—									
1933	...	...	10.9	12.5	0.46	0.93	nil	nil	28
1934	...	...	11.4	*13.9	0.79	1.26	nil	nil	55
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—									
5 years' average, 1929-1933		...	+0.4	+1.0	+0.08	-0.34	-10.72	-9.79	-14
Previous year		...	+0.5	+1.4	+0.33	+0.33	nil	nil	+27
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06)=14.7 per 1,000. Birth and death rates for 1934 calculated on a population of 6,301.									

Royton.—											
Population, 16,410.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.0	14.7	0.64	1.29	8.58	8.14	107
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	13.1	15.2	0.53	1.43	13.63	12.93	77
1934	...	...	...	...	11.3	*13.6	0.54	1.70	10.75	10.20	69
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.7	-1.1	-0.10	+0.41	+2.17	+2.06	-38
Previous year				...	-1.8	-1.6	+0.01	+0.27	-2.88	-2.73	-8

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.16)=15.7 per 1,000.

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Skelmersdale. —												
Population, 6,034.												
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>					...	15.5	12.6	0.50	1.41	4.00	3.84	65
Year—												
1933					...	17.5	13.5	0.65	1.63	nil	nil	37
1934					...	16.0	*10.6	0.33	0.66	10.30	9.80	144
<i>Increase or decrease in 1934 on—</i>												
<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>					...	+0.5	-2.0	-0.17	-0.75	+6.30	+5.96	+79
<i>Previous year</i>					...	-1.5	-2.9	-0.32	-0.97	+10.30	+9.80	+107
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.19) = 12.6 per 1,000.												

Standish-with-Langtree.—											
Population, 7,606.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.3	11.7	0.40	0.94	6.31	6.00	85
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	12.7	9.7	nil	0.67	31.57	30.00	73
1934	...	...	...	...	13.5	*9.9	0.26	1.70	nil	nil	38
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+0.2	-1.8	-0.14	+0.76	-6.31	-6.00	-47
Previous year				...	+0.8	+0.2	+0.26	+1.03	-31.57	-30.00	-35

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.20) = 11.8 per 1,000.

Stretford (Borough).—

Population, 58,460.

Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933 ... 13.6 11.4 0.68 1.39 5.54 5.26 53

Year—

1933 ... 12.3 11.6 0.82 1.36 7.07 6.72 46

1934 ... 13.1 *10.7 0.58 1.35 2.59 2.48 41

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

5 years' average, 1929-1933 ... -0.5 -0.7 -0.10 -0.04 -2.95 -2.78 -12

Previous year ... +0.8 -0.9 -0.24 -0.01 -4.48 -4.24 -5

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.10)=11.7 per 1,000.

Swinton and Pendlebury (Borough).—											
Population, 38,400.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.7	11.8	0.52	1.48	5.06	4.80	63
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	13.8	11.3	0.42	1.19	5.74	5.46	53
1934	...	...	...	...	14.7	*12.5	0.65	1.30	7.04	6.68	72
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	+1.0	+0.7	+0.13	-0.18	+1.98	+1.88	+9
Previous year				...	+0.9	+1.2	+0.23	+0.11	+1.30	+1.22	+19
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.20) = 15.0 per 1,000.											

Thornton Cleveleys.—											
Population, 11,090.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.4	13.0	0.79	1.69	4.12	4.01	51
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	11.0	12.8	0.67	1.53	nil	nil	52
1934	...	...	...	...	12.3	*14.4	0.54	1.80	7.35	6.84	29
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.1	+1.4	-0.25	+0.11	+3.23	+2.83	-22
Previous year				...	+1.3	+1.6	-0.13	+0.27	+7.35	+6.84	-23
* 1934 adjusted death rate (comparability factor, before change in boundary 0.94) = 13.5 per 1,000. Birth and death rates for 1934 calculated on a population of 11,052.											

Population, 6,300.

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02)=14.3 per 1,000.

Population, 2,466.

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.10)=13.7 per 1,000.

Population, 11,590.

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.99)=12.3 per 1,000

Population, 19,020.

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.20)=14.1 per 1,000

Population, 9,260.

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.89)=13.7 per 1,000

Upholland.—

Urmston.—

Walton-le-Dale.—

Wardle.—

Waterloo-with-Seaforth.—

					PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births	
					Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Vesthoughton.—												
Population, 15,730.												
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>					...	13.6	12.1	0.50	0.95	4.42	4.20	91
<i>Year—</i>												
1933					...	14.2	11.8	0.37	0.94	8.88	8.36	97
1934					...	12.7	*12.3	0.38	1.71	9.95	9.17	89
<i>Increase or decrease in 1934 on—</i>												
<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>					...	-0.9	+0.2	-0.12	+0.76	+5.53	+4.97	-2
<i>Previous year</i>					...	-1.5	+0.5	+0.01	+0.77	+1.07	+0.81	-8

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.15) = 14.1 per 1,000.

Whitefield.—											
Population, 10,690.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	14.7	12.9	0.55	1.54	7.02	6.61	50
Year—											
1933				...	12.1	10.5	0.09	1.27	nil	nil	40
1934				...	14.7	*11.2	0.28	1.49	12.65	12.26	69
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	nil	-1.7	-0.27	-0.05	+5.63	+5.65	+19
Previous year				...	+2.6	+0.7	+0.19	+0.22	+12.65	+12.26	+29

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.10)=12.3 per 1,000.

Whitworth.—											
Population, 8,113.											
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>				...	14.5	16.1	0.73	1.92	3.23	3.04	112
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	14.2	16.2	0.73	1.58	nil	nil	111
1934	...	...	...	...	13.4	*14.7	0.98	1.23	nil	nil	45
<i>Increase or decrease in 1934 on—</i>											
<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>				...	-1.1	-1.4	+0.25	-0.69	-3.23	-3.04	-67
<i>Previous year</i>				...	-0.8	-1.5	+0.25	-0.35	nil	nil	-66

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06)=15.5 per 1,000.

Widnes (Borough).—											
Population, 41,750.											
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933</i>				...	20.1	12.1	0.97	1.15	3.33	3.20	71
Year—											
1933	...	...	...	...	18.8	11.6	0.94	1.03	nil	nil	62
1934	...	...	...	...	20.4	*11.3	0.52	1.41	4.67	4.42	59
<i>Increase or decrease in 1934 on—</i>											
<i>5 years' average, 1929-1933</i>				...	+0.3	-0.8	-0.45	+0.26	+1.34	+1.22	-12
<i>Previous year</i>				...	+1.6	-0.3	-0.42	+0.38	+4.67	+4.42	-3

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.20) = 13.5 per 1,000.

Withnell.—											
Population, 2,951.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	11.4	12.3	0.45	1.27	13.88	12.30	46
Year—											
1933				...	11.7	12.0	nil	0.68	29.41	27.02	29
1934				...	10.2	*10.5	nil	1.70	33.33	31.25	66
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-1.2	-1.8	-0.45	+0.43	+19.45	+18.95	+20
Previous year				...	-1.5	-1.5	nil	+1.02	+3.92	+4.23	+37

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, before change in boundary 1·11)=11·6 per 1,000.
 " " " after " " " 1·12=11·7 " "

Birth and death rates for 1934 calculated on a population of 2,926.

Worsley.

Population, 23,080.

PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.					Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
Live Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory Systems	Death-rate from Cancer	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	11.8	12.8	0.36	1.47	9.60	9.10	72
Year—							
1933	11.7	13.5	0.19	1.79	nil	nil	58
1934	12.2	*12.4	0.47	1.25	10.60	9.86	74

Year—

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

5 years' average, 1929-1933	+0.4	-0.4	+0.11	-0.22	+1.00	+0.76	+2
Previous year	+0.5	-1.1	+0.28	-0.54	+10.60	+9.86	+16

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.08)=13.3 per 1,000.

Birth and death rates for 1934 calculated on a population of 12,260.

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.83)=11.4 per 1,000.

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02)=9.4 per 1,000.

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.02) = 10.6 per 1,000.

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, before change in boundary 0.97)=9.6 per 1,000.
 (" " " " after " " " " 0.96)=9.5 " " "

* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06) = 13.5 per 1,000.

† For populations used for the calculation of birth and death rates, see footnote to Table 2, page 24.

Aggregate of County Rural Districts.—											
† Population, Estimate 1934—226,431.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929–1933				...	13.43	11.51	0.40	1.30	5.25	4.99	62
Year—											
1933				...	12.70	12.09	0.40	1.37	4.71	4.47	61
1934				...	13.07	*11.15	0.29	1.37	6.65	6.38	59
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929–1933				...	–0.36	–0.36	–0.11	+0.07	+1.40	+1.39	–3
Previous year				...	+0.37	–0.94	–0.11	nil	+1.94	+1.91	–2
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0.99)=11.03 per 1,000.											

Administrative County.—											
† Population, Estimate 1934—1,807,090.											
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933				...	13.65	12.82	0.56	1.45	5.20	4.93	70
Year—											
1933				...	12.89	13.09	0.55	1.48	5.40	5.12	68
1934				...	13.34	*12.08	0.46	1.51	5.42	5.16	61
Increase or decrease in 1934 on—											
5 years' average, 1929-1933				...	-0.31	-0.74	-0.10	+0.06	+0.22	+0.23	-9
Previous year				...	+0.45	-1.01	-0.09	+0.03	+0.02	+0.04	-7
* 1934 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.06)=12.80 per 1,000.											

*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 1934.

Result of Observations taken during the Year.						Mean for the last 87 years.
READINGS OF BAROMETER IN INCHES.						
Mean of the year	...	...	...	...	29.496	24.494
Highest Monthly Mean (February)	...	...	...	...	29.996	29.752
Lowest " (December)	...	...	...	...	29.072	29.225
Highest Reading (February 15th)	...	...	...	...	30.515	30.300
Lowest " (March 15th)	...	...	...	...	28.139	28.217
Range	...	...	...	...	2.376	2.083
THERMOMETER, FAHRENHEIT.						
Highest Monthly Mean Temperature (July)	...	...	...	...	62.2	58.6
Lowest " (February)	...	...	...	...	39.2	35.8
Highest Reading of a Max. Therm. (July 11th)	...	...	...	...	83.8	81.1
Lowest Reading of a Min. Therm. (Feb. 2nd, Mar. 14th)	...	...	...	...	24.2	16.8
Range of Thermometer Readings	...	...	...	...	59.6	64.3
Mean of Highest Daily Readings	...	...	...	...	54.5	54.3
Mean of Lowest Daily Readings	...	...	...	...	43.0	41.1
Mean Daily Range	...	...	...	...	11.5	18.2
Deduced Mean Temperature (from Mean of Max. and Min.)	...	...	...	...	47.7	46.7
Mean Temperature from Dry Bulb	...	...	...	...	49.0	47.2
Adopted Mean Temperature of the Year	...	...	...	...	48.4	47.0
Mean Temperature of Evaporation	...	...	...	...	46.2	44.7
Mean Temperature of Dew Point...	...	...	...	...	43.2	42.2
Mean elastic force of Vapour	...	...	...	inches	0.280	0.272
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)	...	...	...	...	80	84
Mean weight of a cubic foot of air	...	...	...	grains	536.9	539.0
Mean amount of Cloud (0—10)	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.3
Total fall of Rain	...	...	...	inches	44.392	47.393
Greatest Monthly Rainfall (October)	...	...	...	"	8.084	7.612
Least " (February)	...	...	...	"	0.315	1.209
Greatest Rainfall in one day (May 15th)	...	...	...	"	1.240	1.663
No. of days per Month on which .005 inch or more rain fell	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.2

SUMMARY OF WIND.

Prevailing direction	...	...	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days for each	...	...	26	42	18	8	48	66	140	17
Mean Velocity in miles per hour	...	...	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.7	13.0	9.9	9.9	6.9
Total No. of miles for each direction	...	...	4220	7344	3526	1667	15066	15757	33249	2718
										Mean for the last 67 years.
Total No. of miles registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	83547			84682
Greatest Monthly Total (October)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9925			9877
Least " (November)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4419			4879
Greatest recorded hourly velocity (May 6th)	...	...	...	...	...	...	48			50
Prevailing Direction of Wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	W			W

* Introduced by kind permission.

