

[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Lancashire County Council.

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LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

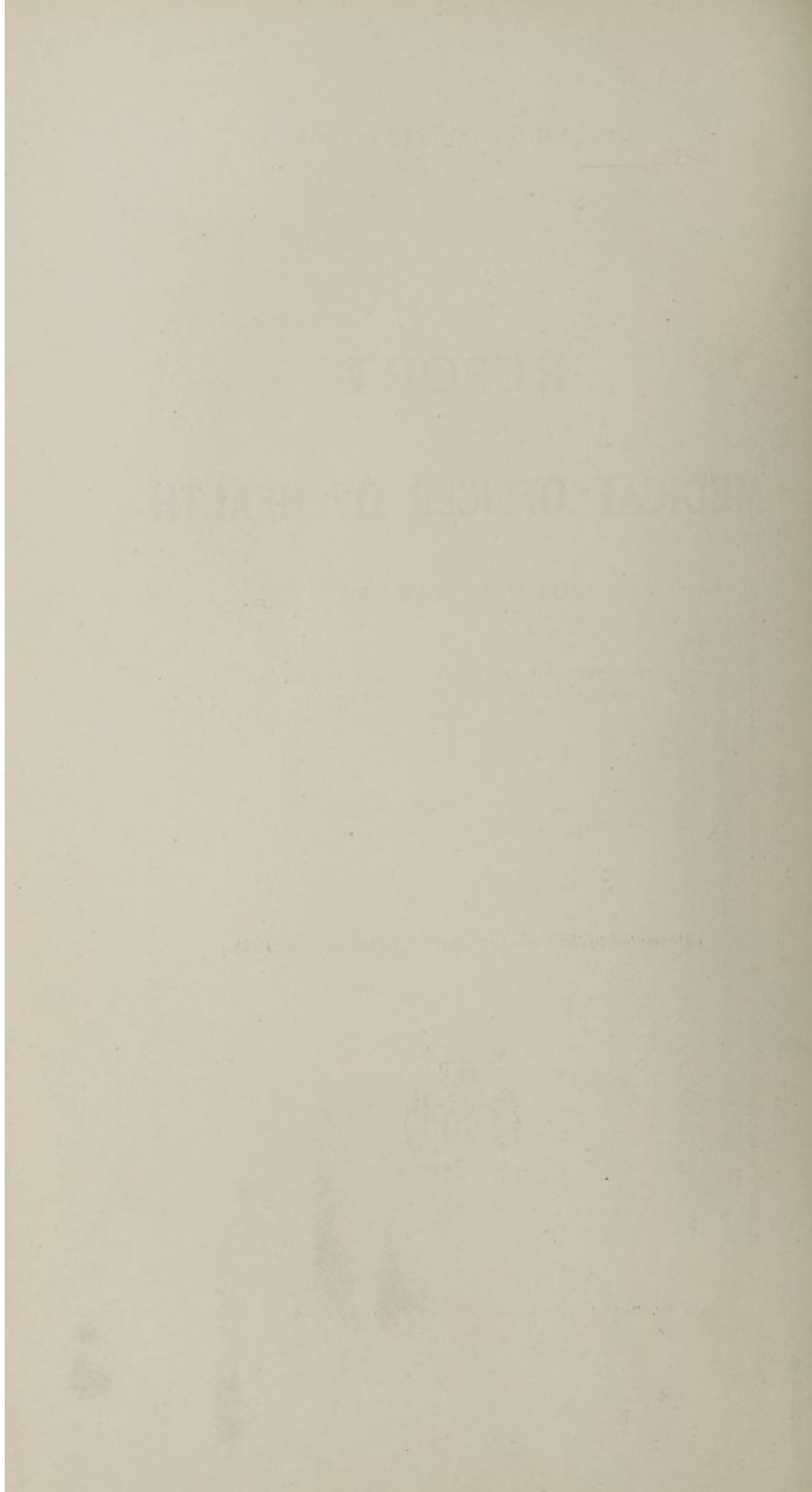
REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1937

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

(Presented to the County Council, November 3rd, 1938.)

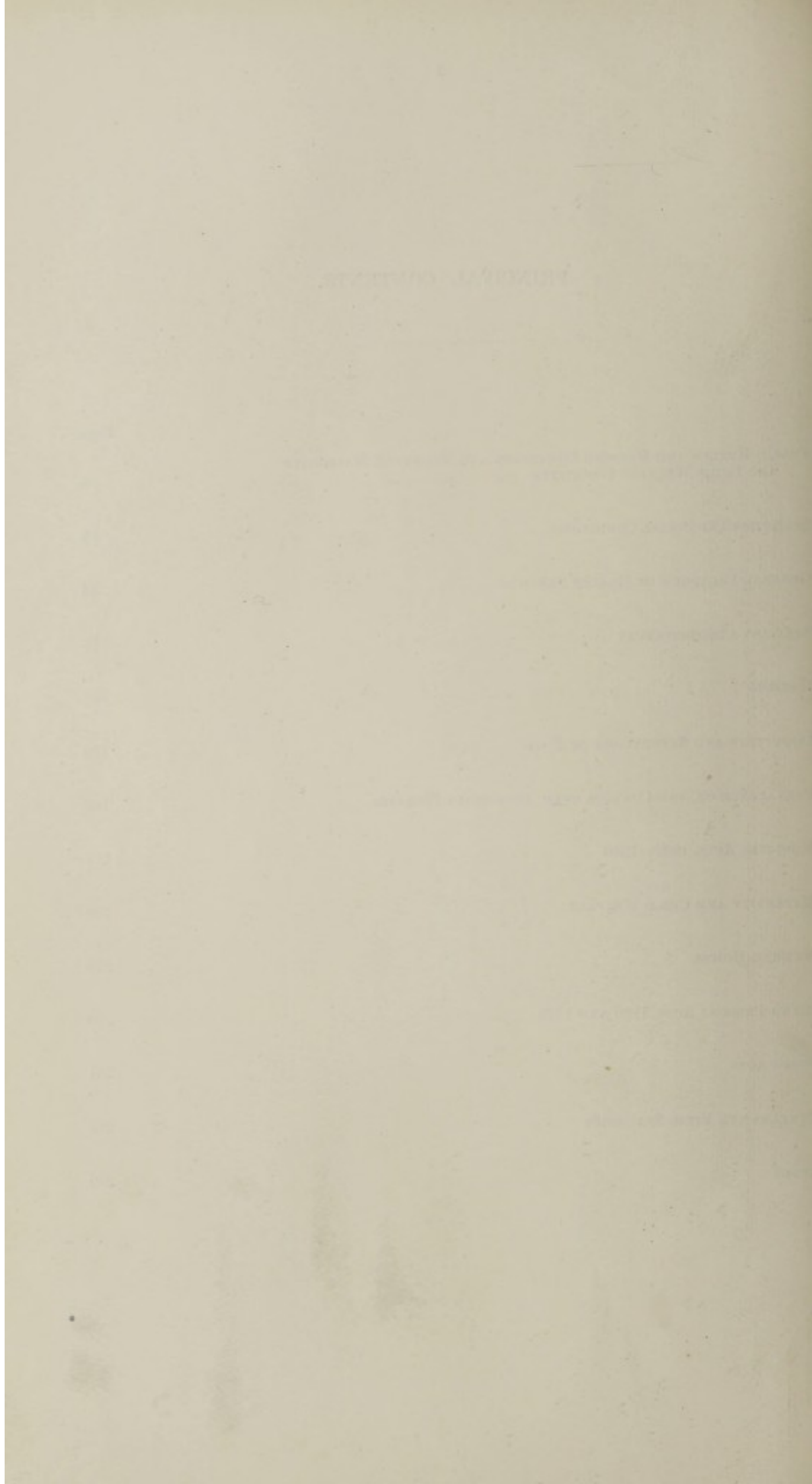


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1938.



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE (1938).

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The Vice-Chairman of the County Council :

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SIR THOMAS TOMLINSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

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(*County Aldermen)

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H. LORD, Esq.

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R. B. WAITE, Esq.

Miss C. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

C. F. WHOWELL, Esq., J.P.

Lady A. F. P. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, J.P.

MIDWIVES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (1938).

The Chairman of the County Council :

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The Vice-Chairman of the County Council :

* P. MACDONALD, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of Committee :

Lady A. F. P. WORSLEY-TAYLOR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Lady M. E. OPENSHAW, J.P.

(*County Aldermen)

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J. C. BECKITT, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., J.P., D.L.

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J. H. SMITH, Esq., J.P.

J. W. WATTERSON, Esq., M.B., C.M., J.P.

County Councillors :

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L. ALLEN, Esq., J.P.

Mrs. A. BOTTOMLEY, J.P.

J. CARR, Esq.

T. E. CHADWICK, Esq.

Mrs. S. F. M. CHAPMAN.

Mrs. M. J. CLEPHAN.

Mrs. K. M. FLETCHER, J.P.

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E. SMETHURST, Esq.

S. TAYLOR, Esq.

Sir THOMAS TOMLINSON, J.P.

W. TOWNSLEY, Esq.

J. WELCH, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Miss C. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

Mrs. J. WILDE, M.A.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY AND OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (August, 1938).
(Jointly with the School Medical and Child Welfare Department).

County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

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

Chief Assistant County Medical Officers :

W. C. V. BROTHWOOD, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., M.M.S.A., D.C.O.G., D.P.H.
J. H. PORTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., 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.
ELSIE CATLOW, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J. S. COOKSON, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 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.
A. T. ELDER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.
R. W. ELDRIDGE, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.A.
L. FAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
S. C. GAWNE, B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.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.
GLADYS H. HUTCHINSON, M.B., Ch.B.
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. W. PICKUP, M.D., Ch.B., 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. H. T. WADE, B.Sc., M.D., 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. APPLEYARD, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S.
MARGARET E. CALDWELL, L.D.S.
R. G. CLAGUE, L.D.S.
J. B. DAVIES, L.D.S.
F. J. W. DEWHURST, L.D.S.
S. W. GEE, 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.C.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.

Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time) :

E. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B.
T. S. BLACKLIDGE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
J. M. BRODRICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
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.
J. A. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.
N. MacINNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time)—continued :

J. M. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.
 G. E. PLOWRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
 G. A. RENWICK, M.B., Ch.M.
 S. B. SMITH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
 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.).

Consultant Orthopædic Surgeons (part-time) :

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

Orthopædic Surgeons (part-time) :

E. S. BRETNALL, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
 H. O. CLARKE, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
 R. S. GARDEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.).
 MARGUERITE F. JOHNSTONE, M.B., Ch.B.
 S. M. MILNER, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
 H. POSTON, M.B., M.Ch.
 G. E. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., M.B., B.S., M.Ch.(Orth.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Consultant Obstetricians :

R. EVERETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.C.O.G.
 E. HOLMES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.
 P. MALPAS, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.
 C. McI. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 W. M. MARTIN, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.
 A. L. POTTER, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C.O.G.
 W. SIMPSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.O.G.

Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital :*Senior House Surgeon :*

F. S. A. DORAN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Junior House Surgeon :

SHIRLEY TAYLOR, M.D.

Matron :

Miss M. ROCHELL.

County Sanitary Officers :

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

County Supervisors of Midwives :

Miss L. A. CULVERHOUSE.
 Miss V. R. SHAND.

174 Salaried Midwives.

Organiser and Lecturer, Public Health Education Scheme :

Miss C. A. RHODES.

30 Part-time Veterinary Surgeons (to 31st March, 1938).

(For purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915).

73 School Nurses and/or Health Visitors.

4 Orthopædic Nurses.

County Analyst :

J. R. STUBBS, M.Sc., F.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

August, 1938.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Abram	M.O. A. R. Erskine. S.I. H. Allen. S.I. E. Churchward.	Clitheroe (B)	M.O. W. E. Barker. S.I. J. Bolton. H.V. 1.
Accrington (B)	M.O. J. D. Kershaw (whole time). S.I. J. A. Hindle. S.I. J. Greenwood. S.I. J. R. Woodcock (to 16th April, 1938). S.I. C. Cunliffe. H.V. 5.	Colne (B)	M.O. R. E. Robinson (whole time). (J. W. Starkey to 31st Dec., 1937). S.I. A. Fortune. S.I. John Blakeley. H.V. 2.
Adlington	M.O. W. C. Rigby. S.I. T. Warwick.	Crompton	M.O. K. D. Murchison. S.I. F. Taylor.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. Winstanley. S.I. F. Burrows (D. Gamble to 31st Oct., 1937). S.I. T. Whitter. H.V. 2.	Crosby (B)	M.O. V. J. Glover (whole time). S.I. J. Almond. S.I. A. E. Jones. S.I. N. Benson. S.I. C. Johnson. H.V. 2.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	M.O. H. J. Phillips (whole time) (to 14th May, 1938). S.I. C. S. Handforth. S.I. T. C. Ward (to 27th Aug., 1938). S.I. H. Hunter. S.I. G. G. Don (to 7th July, 1938). H.V. 5.	Dalton-in-Furness	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Grange, Ulverston, and Ulverston R.). S.I. W. E. Caine.
Aspull	M.O. R. A. Cooke. S.I. R. Fairclough.	Darwen (B)	M.O. G. McCloskey (whole time). (J. Robertson to 31st Mar., 1937). S.I. J. C. Almond. S.I. F. Littlecott. S.I. H. R. Sulway (T. W. Marsden to 14th May, 1938). H.V. 2.
Atherton	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. F. Markland.	Denton	M.O. W. Stewart. S.I. C. R. Langdon. H.V. 1.
Audenshaw	M.O. W. P. T. Daniel. S.I. H. M. Doxey.	Droylsden	M.O. A. W. Laing. S.I. J. E. Hart.
Bacup (B)	M.O. J. W. McKinney. S.I. A. E. Barnes. S.I. A. Smithson. H.V. 1.	Eccles (B)	M.O. J. E. Spence (whole time). S.I. G. V. Hulse. S.I. H. R. Taylor. S.I. K. F. Johnson. S.I. J. C. Ankers. S.I. G. O. Axon. H.V. 5.
Barrowford	M.O. R. G. Markham (whole time with Nelson B.). S.I. H. D. Stanworth.	Failsworth	M.O. P. J. Webb. S.I. J. A. James. S.I. D. Howells (J. Buckley to 31st July, 1937).
Billinge & Winstanley	M.O. J. S. Mather. S.I. J. J. Perkins.	Farnworth	M.O. A. G. Glass (whole time with Kearsley). S.I. H. T. Ogden. S.I. A. H. S. Lewis (C. Taylor to 7th May, 1937). S.I. S. Seel. H.V. 2.
Blackrod	M.O. J. W. Unsworth. S.I. J. Potts.	Fleetwood (B)	M.O. J. Colgan. S.I. G. Pilkington. S.I. E. Whitehead. S.I. A. H. Johnstone. S.I. K. H. Marsden.
Brierfield	M.O. J. S. Wilson. S.I. W. D. Haigh. H.V. 1.	Formby	M.O. M. G. Garry. S.I. J. Hodge.
Carnforth	M.O. E. S. Jackson. S.I. F. Holt.	Fulwood	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. F. Higginson.
Chadderton	M.O. J. S. G. Burnett (whole time). (A. Armit to 31st Oct., 1937). S.I. A. Ashworth. S.I. H. Prenton. S.I. N. Bamforth. H.V. 2.	Golborne	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. J. Monks. H.V. 1.
Chorley (B)	M.O. A. Anderson (whole time). S.I. R. P. B. Lund. S.I. H. Ward. S.I. T. Marsh (J. H. Hooton to 30th Nov., 1937). H.V. 2.		
Church	M.O. F. W. Pare. S.I. F. Howarth. S.I. J. F. Templeman (temporary).		
Clayton-le-Moors	M.O. T. S. Hall (acting) (L. Tattersall to 10th Apr., 1938). S.I. J. H. Bridge.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Grange	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Ulverston and Ulverston R.). S.I. T. Huddleston.	Lytham St. Anne's (B)	M.O. J. P. Litt (whole time). S.I. H. Yates. S.I. F. Haworth. H.V. 2.
Great Harwood	M.O. J. K. Cumming. S.I. A. Eddleston.	Middleton (B)	M.O. S. T. Beggs (whole time). S.I. T. Turner. S.I. S. Hacking. H.V. 3.
Haslingden (B)	M.O. K. K. Wood (whole time with Rawtenstall B.) (W. M. Martin to 31st Mar., 1938). S.I. T. E. Amos. S.I. A. Warburton (to 28th Feb., 1938). H.V. 1.	Milnrow	M.O. O. R. I. Love. S.I. T. Warrington.
Haydock	M.O. A. Dowling. S.I. J. Evans.	Morecambe and Heysham (B)	M.O. W. F. Lyle (J. W. Watterson to 14th June, 1938). S.I. H. Morgans. S.I. W. S. Makin. S.I. T. H. Ashbrook.
Heywood (B)	M.O. J. Brooks (whole time). S.I. J. E. Cropper. H.V. 3.	Mossley (B)	M.O. L. White. S.I. E. Slater. S.I. H. B. Bell. H.V. 1.
Hindley	M.O. R. K. Nisbet (whole time). S.I. T. France. S.I. D. T. Jones. 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.
Horwich	M.O. J. S. Sewell. S.I. C. Coop. S.I. R. Hilton. H.V. 2.	Newton-in-Makerfield	M.O. H. E. Watkins. S.I. L. M. Booth. S.I. E. W. Bushell. H.V. 1.
Huyton-with-Roby	M.O. A. W. McDonald. S.I. H. Gorton. S.I. C. Cooper.	Ormskirk	M.O. J. Young. S.I. N. W. Chadwick. S.I. S. R. Daly (W. L. Kay to 31st Aug., 1937).
Ince-in-Makerfield	M.O. G. H. Potter (whole time). S.I. W. Thorpe. S.I. B. France. H.V. 2.	Orrell	M.O. K. Fraser. S.I. A. W. Charity.
Irlam	M.O. J. W. Roberts. S.I. L. F. Atherton.	Oswaldtwistle	M.O. F. W. Pare. S.I. P. J. Fisher.
Kearsley	M.O. A. G. Glass (whole time with Farnworth). S.I. F. Brook.	Padiham	M.O. J. W. J. Forsythe. S.I. G. Egner.
Kirkham	M.O. W. Haddow. S.I. J. R. Holmes.	Poulton-le-Fylde	M.O. H. E. Martin (J. K. Thomas to 12th Mar., 1938). S.I. W. G. Woolley.
Lancaster (B)	M.O. J. D. Buchanan (whole time). S.I. H. Scholefield. S.I. W. W. Jackson. S.I. C. R. Varcoe. H.V. 5.	Preesall	M.O. S. A. Nield-Faulkner. S.I. H. Turner.
Lees	M.O. J. Currie. S.I. H. Boardman.	Prescot	M.O. S. M. Green. S.I. C. J. Hulme.
Leigh (B)	M.O. W. A. McLennan (whole time). S.I. A. N. Nicklin. S.I. T. Hailwood. S.I. F. Burgin. S.I. H. Clusky. S.I. H. Burrow. H.V. 5.	Prestwich	M.O. H. C. Burbidge. S.I. L. T. J. Trippier. S.I. H. Birchwood. S.I. H. Kellett.
Leyland	M.O. C. M. Willmott. S.I. H. Cheetham.	Radcliffe (B)	M.O. W. S. Haydock (whole time). S.I. G. Yates. S.I. R. B. Anderson (W. Holt to 2nd Mar., 1938). H.V. 3.
Litherland	M.O. T. D. Williams. S.I. H. Harrison.	Rainford	M.O. S. C. Gawne (acting) (F. Prosser to 2nd Apr., 1937). S.I. E. S. Rosbotham.
Littleborough	M.O. J. T. R. MacGill. S.I. H. E. Williamson.	Ramsbottom	M.O. H. Lawrie. S.I. H. Barlow. H.V. 1.
Little Lever	M.O. W. Mottershead. S.I. T. Grant.	Rawtenstall (B)	M.O. K. K. Wood (whole time with Haslingden B.). S.I. W. E. Hoyle. S.I. L. T. Simpson. H.V. 3.
Longridge	M.O. J. Binnie (E. Eccles to 22nd Feb., 1937). S.I. J. Marshall.		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.	URBAN DISTRICTS.	Public Health Officers.
Rishton	M.O. J. Ferguson. S.I. C. Woodcock.	Whitworth	M.O. T. J. L. Forbes. S.I. F. Cookson.
Royton	M.O. J. W. Pickup (acting) (W. L. Bentley to 5th Oct., 1937). S.I. E. Dunsmore (J. Butter- field to 31st Mar., 1938).	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.
Skelmersdale	M.O. H. E. Marsden (whole time with West Lanca- shire R.). S.I. E. Huntington.	Withnell	M.O. T. S. Hall (acting). (T. P. Leighton to 12th Apr., 1938). S.I. C. L. Gregson.
Standish-with-Langtree	M.O. R. J. Ormsby. S.I. A. Coupe.	Worsley	M.O. T. E. Fliteroft. S.I. W. Allen. S.I. T. Isherwood.
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. S.I. A. Gillibrand. S.I. W. L. Barnsley. S.I. Miss E. McGarvie. S.I. R. J. Thompson (tem- porary). H.V. 5.	RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	M.O. A. E. Wall (whole time) (G. H. Hogben to 20th April, 1937). S.I. P. E. Berry. S.I. L. A. Marshall. S.I. A. S. Kershaw. S.I. J. B. Brown (G. E. Taylor to 27th Apr., 1937). H.V. 3.	Blackburn	M.O. C. M. Bradley. S.I. H. Eccleston.
Thornton Cleveleys	M.O. A. H. Penistan. S.I. H. Fenton. S.I. J. J. Walker.	Burnley	M.O. H. J. Robinson. S.I. A. Johnson. S.I. S. Grimshaw.
Tottington	M.O. G. Crawshaw. S.I. L. Kenyon. S.I. R. Orrell (J. E. Gled- hill to 10th July, 1937).	Chorley	M.O. J. Rigby. S.I. H. F. Froes. S.I. A. Fowler. S.I. T. Marsh (to 31st Jan., 1938).
Trawden	M.O. W. Alexander. S.I. J. H. Tatham.	Clitheroe	M.O. J. M. Postlethwaite. S.I. W. H. Jackson.
Turton	M.O. H. Robinson. S.I. C. J. Dawson.	Fylde	M.O. W. Haddow. S.I. F. S. Roscoe.
Tyldesley	M.O. T. E. Fliteroft. S.I. T. C. Ward (G. Yates to 29th June, 1938). S.I. K. Hilton (W. L. Kay to 31st Mar., 1937). H.V. 2.	Garstang	M.O. N. R. Usher. S.I. J. Cook. S.I. J. B. Cook.
Ulverston	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Grange, and Ulver- ston R.). S.I. C. T. Hague.	Lancaster	M.O. J. A. Tomb (acting). S.I. K. H. Docton (J. Littlefair to 31st Mar., 1938). S.I. C. Hoyle (G. Charnley to 16th Sept., 1937).
Upholland	M.O. F. H. Browne. S.I. A. Hunt.	Limehurst	M.O. G. F. Bowman. S.I. W. Dawson.
Urmston	M.O. A. V. Stocks (acting). S.I. R. G. Child. S.I. W. Wood. S.I. L. Hall.	Lunesdale	M.O. B. J. Acheson. S.I. E. Ellis.
Walton-le-Dale	M.O. G. G. Johnstone (act- ing). (C. J. Trimble to 31st Mar., 1938). S.I. N. Baron.	Preston	M.O. C. J. Trimble. S.I. H. Collier. S.I. S. C. Whitehead. S.I. J. F. Hayhurst.
Wardle	M.O. D. G. MacGill. S.I. E. A. Stewart.	Ulverston	M.O. G. H. Patterson (whole time with Dalton, Grange, and Ulver- ston U.D.). S.I. J. Harrison. S.I. T. Hudson (to 30th June, 1938). S.I. N. R. Bolton (W. J. Cooke to 31st Jan., 1938).
Westhoughton	M.O. W. H. Leigh. S.I. J. Occleshaw. S.I. F. J. A. Green (part- time). H.V. 2.	Warrington	M.O. J. Bennett. S.I. W. E. Breeds. S.I. A. Donald. S.I. F. W. Kerfoot (part time).
Whitefield	M.O. W. P. Ferguson. S.I. B. Hodgson.	West Lancashire	M.O. H. E. Marsden (whole time with Skelmers- dale). S.I. T. G. H. Hunter. S.I. J. Ainsworth. S.I. N. T. Fennah.
		Whiston	M.O. T. U. Mercer. S.I. W. H. Bone. S.I. S. Guy. S.I. A. Rigby.
		Wigan	M.O. R. J. Ormsby. S.I. J. Holding.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended December 31st, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lancashire County Council.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the forty-ninth annual report on the health, sanitary conditions and circumstances of the Administrative County of Lancaster for the year ended 31st December, 1937, together with the vital statistics relative to that period.

The information given in the report is grouped under the following main headings as required by the Ministry of Health :—

- (a) Statistics and social conditions of the area,
- (b) General provision of health services for the area,
- (c) Sanitary circumstances of the area,
- (d) Housing,
- (e) Inspection and supervision of food, and
- (f) Prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other diseases,

and, in addition, sections are included dealing with the Midwives Acts, Maternity and Child Welfare, Nursing Homes, Blind Persons, and the administration of the Shops Acts.

The vital statistics for the year are not characterised by any significant variation. The birth-rate shows a small increase and is higher than the average for the previous five years. The increase in the death-rate can be attributed mainly to the continued rise in fatalities from heart disease and conditions of old age, together with a recrudescence of influenza. The maternal mortality and infant mortality rates both show a slight increase over corresponding rates for 1936 and there is a slight variation in the proportion of deaths from cancer.

A report upon the medical services of a large Administrative County does, in fact, include such a number of facts and figures that the lines upon which the services are being developed may not be easily discerned. It may be stated, therefore, that the policy of the Ministry of Health, which ensures that local authorities shall provide certain medical and nursing services under special Public Health Acts rather than under the Poor Law, continues to be extended. Services in relation to tuberculosis, venereal and infectious disease, largely staffed by whole-time officers, have been administered by local authorities for many years. Their establishment, however, did not institute services which were essentially domiciliary in character, as work in connection with them is carried out chiefly at clinics, dispensaries and hospitals. The Midwives Act of 1936 for the first time compels local authorities to provide a whole-time salaried service, the officers of which shall be available for attendance on patients in their own homes, and the number of such officers must be adequate for this purpose.

Thus the creation of a medical service for maternity cases, complete in all technical respects, with nursing, general practitioner and consultant staff, available either in the home or in hospital, has been made possible and is in fact being actively developed. The results of its operation will be watched with interest, because they will in a measure provide the answer to the question as to whether these are without doubt the lines upon which medical services, designed not only to afford treatment and relief, but also to prevent the incidence of disease, should be organised.

The County Council's scheme under section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, has received the approval of the Ministry of Health. Mainly, it provides for a system of Joint Hospital Boards and, although the duty of ensuring that hospital accommodation for infectious disease is adequate in all County districts rests upon the County Council, the economical and efficient working of the scheme depends upon close co-operation between the actual hospital authorities. Reciprocal arrangements for accommodation during epidemic periods, grouping of hospitals for laboratory facilities and the services of specialist staff, are the lines upon which co-operation can be of particular benefit.

In the Parliamentary Bill promoted by the County Council, which has now received the Royal Assent, a clause extending section 307 of the Public Health Act of 1936 was included which enables the County Council to assist County districts who have established services for the prevention of disease.

Section 307 enables a County Council to assist County districts in water, sewerage and hospital facilities, and the new power may be used to assist County districts in dealing with diseases for which measures of control are available.

In the administration of the hospital and other medical services of the County Council, difficulty is being experienced in obtaining nurses of the required standard. Of the several factors which account for this shortage, the law of supply and demand is one of some importance. The increased demand is due in part to an extension of medical activities requiring nursing services, and in part to a reduction in the hours of duty.

The shortage in supply is not only due to competition with other professional and industrial undertakings, but is affected by a considerable fall in the female population. Population figures for the geographical County of Lancaster may be used to illustrate this fall in potential supply. In 1911 the number of females under the age of 20 years was 956,650. By 1931, these figures were reduced to 810,779. For the next 18 to 20 years a rise in the birth-rate cannot affect this position, as the vast majority of females who will enter the nursing profession during this period are already born, and the figures show that compared with the number available twenty years ago there is an actual reduction of 145,871, slightly more than 15 per cent. These are crude figures and if those classes only are considered from which in the past the supply of nurses has been mainly recruited, the fall in supply must be very great indeed.

On pages 113 to 117 there are set out the provisions with regard to Rural Housing and photographs are included to illustrate methods which are available under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act for dealing with an immediate problem on utilitarian lines.

As in previous years there has again been close co-operation between the County and district health authorities and officials in the administration of the health services. Full particulars of the School Medical Service, including the co-ordination of that service with the other health services, are contained in the report of the School Medical Officer already issued.

I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the friendly and valuable co-operation of district Medical Officers of Health and other local officials, in the development of the public health services in the Administrative County.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. HALL,

County Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
County Offices, Preston,
September, 1938.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY.

Area of Administrative County.—The area of the Administrative County as constituted on the 31st December, 1937 was 1,038,130 statute acres.

On the 1st April, 1937, two minor alterations of boundaries took place, viz., (a) 720 sq. yards were transferred from Denton Urban District to Stockport County Borough, and 1,420 sq. yards from Stockport to Denton; and (b) 1·003 acres were transferred from Whitefield Urban District to Bury County Borough in exchange for a similar acreage.

The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as a Municipal Borough on the 9th November, 1937, and re-named "Crosby Municipal Borough."

The acreage of each County district, compiled in accordance with the Registrar-General's Census of England and Wales, 1931—County of Lancaster (Part II), incorporating alterations of boundary effected by the first general review of districts under section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1929, and subsequent alterations, is given in Table 1, pages 18 to 25.

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

Population.—Census, 1931, and Estimated, 1937.—The population of the Administrative County as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year 1937 was 1,859,200—an increase of 16,300 over the estimate of 1,842,900 for the previous year. The aggregate population of urban districts in 1937 was estimated at 1,616,700 and that of the rural districts at 242,500.

The natural increase in the population of the Administrative County was 964, as compared with 1,449 in 1936—a decrease of 485.

According to the adjusted Census, 1931, the population of the County in terms of constitution at the 31st December, 1937, was 1,779,839 (urban districts 1,564,210, rural districts 215,629). It will thus be seen that notwithstanding a net loss to the County of 15,234 of population under the first review of County districts, the 1937 estimate shows an increase of 73,061—equal to 4·1 per cent.—over the Census figure. The 1937 estimates for the urban and rural districts show percentage increases of 3·3 and 12·4 respectively.

The tabular statement given below shows the trend of the population in the County and in the urban and rural districts during the last five years :—

Year.	Administrative County.		Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.	
	Population.	Annual increase or decrease.	Population.	Annual increase or decrease.	Population.	Annual increase or decrease.
1933	1,802,730	—	1,570,232	—	232,498	—
1934	1,807,090	+ 4,360	1,580,659	+ 10,427	226,431	— 6,067
1935	1,821,100	+ 14,010	1,591,510	+ 10,851	229,590	+ 3,159
1936	1,842,900	+ 21,800	1,606,500	+ 14,990	236,400	+ 6,810
1937	1,859,200	+ 16,300	1,616,700	+ 10,200	242,500	+ 6,100

The method adopted by the Registrar-General in arriving at these estimates is that which has been used with apparent success in past periods and consists of taking the 1931 Census as a starting point, adding the births and immigrants and deducting deaths and emigrants between the date of the Census and the middle of the year for which the estimate is required. Whilst the records of births and deaths are believed to be accurate, information with regard to migration is incomplete and allowance for such is a matter of judgment based upon past experience qualified as may seem to be required by current conditions. The Registrar-General therefore points out that the error to which the population estimates are subject is one which may be expected to grow in degree as the preceding census becomes more remote.

Table 1, pages 18 to 25, shows the estimated population of each County district at the middle of 1937, together with the Census 1931 enumeration, adjusted in accordance with the alteration of districts since that date.

The following table gives the area, population, persons per acre, and acres per person of the Administrative County as constituted on the 31st December, 1937, distributed between the non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts :—

	Area in acres. 31/12/1937.	Population.		Persons per acre.	Acres per person.
		Census, 1931.	Estimate of population, 1937.		
		Calculated on estimated population.			
Municipal Boroughs (24)	119,759	788,078	788,380	6.58	0.15
Urban Districts (70)	252,920	776,132	828,320	3.27	0.30
Rural Districts (15)	665,451	215,629	242,500	0.36	2.74
Administrative County (109)	1,038,130	1,779,839	1,859,200	1.79	0.55

Number of dwellings (1931), and number of families or separate occupiers (1931).—The number of private families and dwellings in the Administrative County at the Census 1931 in terms of constitution as at 31st December, 1937, is given in the table below :—

	Population.				Private Families and Dwellings.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons per acre.	Private families.	Population in private families.	Structurally separate dwellings.		Rooms occupied.	Person per room.
							Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.		
Urban Districts	1564210	741619	822591	4.2	407879	1503862	393042	7792	1816847	0.83
Rural Districts	215629	104161	111468	0.3	52423	198507	51429	1555	254631	0.78
Administrative County	1779839	845780	934059	1.7	460302	1702369	444471	9347	2071478	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, etc.	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, etc.	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, etc.)	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.—Whilst it is not easy to form a very accurate conception of social conditions of a County of the description of Lancashire, with its very varied industrial and rural areas, it would nevertheless, appear from the local health reports that the general improvement in such conditions is being maintained. No doubt improved sanitation, abolition of slum areas, re-housing, and the greater use of the health services now available, have materially assisted in maintaining the present standard of health.

On the whole, the unemployment problem seems to have been somewhat ameliorated during 1937, and in comparatively few district reports are any references made to extensive unemployment.

Influence of occupations on health.—Generally speaking, conditions of occupation do not appear to have had any serious prejudicial effect on health. References are, however, made in the local reports to respiratory affections and rheumatic, dyspeptic, and catarrhal ailments amongst mill workers; rheumatism, nystagmus, and chest complaints amongst miners; silicosis in quarry workers; asbestosis in asbestos workers and transient conjunctivitis amongst employees in artificial silk works.

Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate (local purposes).—The rateable value of the Administrative County area in 1937, according to the figures given in the summary forms supplied by the local medical officers of health, was £10,683,125, and a penny rate would produce £40,930.

VITAL STATISTICS.*

Summary of County Statistics, 1889-1937.—The following tabular statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1937 with the previous year, and with the forty-eight years (1889-1936) 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—							
1889-1896 (8 years)	— 30.14	18.59	(a) 1.33	—	—	—	157
1897-1901	— 27.30	17.02	1.09	—	—	—	167
1902-1906	— 25.84	14.99	0.88	0.64	—	—	141
1907-1911	— 23.55	14.11	0.87	0.75	—	—	126
1912-1916	— 20.90	14.27	0.90	0.94	5.06	—	111
1917-1921	— 18.53	14.06	0.87	1.09	5.10	—	93
1922-1926	— 16.68	12.54	0.69	1.22	5.23	—	81
1927-1931	— 14.21	12.67	0.58	1.40	5.38	—	72
1932-1936	— 13.32	12.58	0.49	1.52	5.13	4.87	63
Year—							
1936	— 13.63	12.85	0.46	1.60	5.17	4.90	58
1937	— 13.81	†13.29	0.46	1.59	5.25	5.00	62
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
Mean of 5 years 1932-1936	+0.49	+0.71	—0.03	+0.07	+0.12	+0.13	—1
Previous year	+0.18	+0.44	nil	—0.01	+0.08	+0.10	+4

(a) Seven years.

* The death-rates given in this Report, 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 (except where otherwise stated), "unweighted" or "crude" rates, that is, they are neither "standardized" nor "corrected."

† As in 1934, 1935 and 1936 the Registrar-General has supplied "comparability factors" for the year 1937 to be used in calculating County and District death-rates to make them comparable with each other and with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole. See page 32.

Live Births and Birth-rates.—The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1937, numbered 25,689—an increase of 556 as compared with those registered during the previous year. In 1935 the live births numbered 24,243, or 1,446 less than in the year under report.

The sex of the children born alive during 1937 is shown below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts	11,397	10,883	22,280
Rural Districts	1,760	1,649	3,409
Administrative County	13,157	12,532	25,689

The 25,689 live births credited to the Administrative County are equivalent to a birth-rate of 13·81 per 1,000 of the estimated population—an increase of 0·18 per 1,000 over the rate for 1936. Compared with the average rate for the five years 1932-1936, the 1937 rate shows an increase of 0·49. It is the highest live birth-rate recorded since the year 1931 when the rate was 13·85.

The rate for the total urban districts in 1937 was 13·78 per 1,000 of the population and that for the rural districts, 14·05. These rates represent increases of 0·16 and 0·34 respectively over the previous year.

A perusal of the table on page 17 shows that from 1891, when a figure of 31·93 was recorded, the County live birth-rate fell steadily until 1914. A new low record was established at 16·08 in 1918 and then with the cessation of hostilities and the return of the forces to this country, the rate rose sharply to 22·97 in 1920. From that year, however, it fell with varying degrees of rapidity until in 1933 the rate was 12·89—the lowest ever recorded. Since then, the rate has shown a definite upward trend, and the present portents indicate that the long continued decline has now been arrested. It is, of course, impossible as yet to say whether this change will be maintained or whether it is merely of a temporary nature.

The live birth-rate for the Administrative County is invariably below the rate for the whole of England and Wales, and the 1937 figure, although considerably higher than that recorded in each of the previous five years, is no exception, being 1·1 per 1,000 less than that of the country as a whole.

The following table shows the County, urban and rural live birth-rates for the year 1937, and 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.										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Urban Districts	14·59	14·64	14·08	14·07	13·90	13·50	12·92	13·38	13·30	13·62	13·78
Rural Districts	14·48	14·08	14·20	13·66	13·51	13·12	12·70	13·07	13·34	13·71	14·05
Administrative County	14·57	14·56	14·09	14·01	13·85	13·44	12·89	13·34	13·31	13·63	13·81
England and Wales	16·7	16·7	16·3	16·3	15·8	15·3	14·4	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9

The table on page 17 shows the County and the urban and rural district live birth-rates since 1889 (the first year County statistics were available), and the five year averages.

The decline in the excess of births over deaths in the Administrative County since 1921 is shown in the following statement :—

Excess of births over deaths					
Year 1921	—	14,976	Year 1930	—	3,893
" 1922	—	8,632	" 1931	—	1,802
" 1923	—	8,853	" 1932	—	2,072
" 1924	—	7,166	" 1933	—	(Deaths exceeded births by 367)
" 1925	—	5,781	" 1934	—	2,281
" 1926	—	6,491	" 1935	—	1,249
" 1927	—	3,347	" 1936	—	1,449
" 1928	—	4,803	" 1937	—	964
" 1929	—	186			

The number of births in each municipal borough, urban and rural district, together with the corresponding birth-rates, are given in Table 1, pages 18 to 25.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.—The births of illegitimate children registered in 1937 numbered 812, an increase of 17 over the previous year. The percentage to total live births was 3·16, the same as in 1935 and 1936. The average for the five years 1932-1936 was 3·29 per cent.

STILLBIRTHS.—There were 1,272 stillbirths registered in the Administrative County during 1937, equivalent to 47 per 1,000 total births. The figures for 1936 were 1,347 and 50 respectively. Based on the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General, the stillbirth rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1937 was 39 per 1,000 total births. The local variation in the stillbirth rates in the Administrative County is shown in Table 1, pages 18 to 25.

COUNTY BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR YEARS 1889-1937.

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	29.3	29.7	28.1	18.5	18.9	16.6	152	158	126
1891	31.93	32.45	29.48	21.09	21.70	18.19	157	160	139
1892	30.70	31.11	28.01	19.00	19.34	17.31	150	155	124
1893	30.95	31.35	28.94	19.97	20.37	17.94	177	183	145
1894	29.19	29.49	27.70	16.16	16.42	14.87	134	138	109
Average 6 years, 1889-1894	30.42	30.98	28.63	18.70	19.18	16.91	155	159	128
1895	29.82	30.23	27.57	19.16	19.63	16.57	171	178	127
1896	28.73	29.11	26.62	17.38	17.76	15.25	155	161	121
1897	28.45	28.65	27.29	17.48	17.82	15.55	169	174	138
1898	27.62	27.89	25.80	16.58	16.80	15.09	168	173	130
1899	27.09	27.31	25.53	17.60	17.88	15.65	175	181	134
Average 5 years, 1895-1899	28.34	28.63	26.56	17.64	17.97	15.62	167	173	130
1900	26.80	26.96	25.72	17.19	17.46	15.26	162	167	123
1901	26.57	26.78	25.13	16.28	16.58	14.21	161	167	118
1902	26.85	26.95	26.14	15.26	15.43	14.08	139	143	116
1903	26.77	27.04	24.96	15.22	15.44	13.69	140	143	114
1904	25.56	25.66	24.90	15.54	15.78	13.81	157	162	124
Average 5 years, 1900-1904	26.51	26.67	25.37	15.89	16.13	14.21	151	156	119
1905	25.06	25.22	23.99	14.32	14.52	12.99	132	137	101
1906	24.99	25.11	24.22	14.62	14.81	13.33	139	143	109
1907	24.23	24.47	22.60	14.40	14.59	13.11	125	129	96
1908	24.86	25.05	23.60	14.45	14.61	13.31	131	136	97
1909	23.57	23.67	22.91	13.96	14.08	13.11	115	119	87
Average 5 years, 1905-1909	24.54	24.70	23.46	14.35	14.52	13.17	128	132	98
1910	22.48	22.47	22.52	12.73	12.83	12.09	117	121	93
1911	22.64	22.88	21.15	15.05	15.33	13.25	144	148	111
1912	22.00	22.09	21.42	13.61	13.76	12.60	104	106	89
1913	22.20	22.41	20.86	14.20	14.39	13.00	124	128	100
1914	22.02	22.19	20.95	13.95	14.17	12.53	112	115	96
Average 5 years, 1910-1914	22.26	22.40	21.38	13.90	14.09	12.69	120	123	97
1915	19.78	19.91	18.95	15.32	15.60	13.57	119	123	94
1916	18.54	18.54	18.59	14.31	14.47	13.32	99	101	82
1917	16.25	16.27	16.08	13.98	14.05	13.56	96	96	94
1918	16.08	16.09	16.06	17.26	17.40	16.41	100	101	90
1919	16.62	16.58	16.88	14.06	14.01	14.40	93	94	88
Average 5 years, 1915-1919	17.45	17.47	17.31	14.98	15.10	14.25	101	103	89
1920	22.97	22.30	22.98	12.74	12.83	12.19	91	95	67
1921	20.76	21.06	18.94	12.27	12.31	11.97	88	90	76
1922	18.11	18.28	17.04	13.23	13.43	11.99	85	87	75
1923	17.29	17.42	16.48	12.30	12.44	11.45	80	82	67
1924	16.54	16.62	16.05	12.53	12.66	11.77	81	84	68
Average 5 years, 1920-1924	19.13	19.13	18.29	12.61	12.73	11.87	85	87	70
1925	15.89	15.99	15.23	12.66	12.79	11.86	82	83	71
1926	15.61	15.66	15.29	11.99	12.21	10.69	80	82	71
1927	14.57	14.59	14.48	12.72	12.86	11.94	73	74	68
1928	14.56	14.64	14.08	11.91	12.08	10.95	69	71	57
1929	14.09	14.08	14.20	14.00	14.32	12.12	84	87	64
Average 5 years, 1925-1929	14.94	14.99	14.65	12.65	12.85	11.51	77	79	66
1930	14.01	14.07	13.66	11.87	12.10	10.56	64	64	58
1931	13.85	13.90	13.51	12.86	13.05	11.73	70	72	63
1932	13.44	13.50	13.12	12.29	12.50	11.09	67	68	65
1933	12.89	12.92	12.70	13.09	13.26	12.09	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
1935	13.31	13.30	13.34	12.62	12.78	11.54	62	62	57
1936	13.63	13.62	13.71	12.85	13.09	11.21	58	59	47
1937	13.81	13.78	14.05	13.29	13.47	12.14	62	64	51

TABLE I—AREA, POPULATION, etc., IN EACH DISTRICT, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1937.

(For Causes of Death, see Table 2, p. 26).

Note.—The Census 1931 enumeration of population has been adjusted in accordance with the alterations of boundary under the Review of County Districts.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31 Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		L.—Legitimate.			I.—Illegitimate.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.			MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of respira- tory system. Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
		Census, 1931.	Estimate 1937.	LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year.			Per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 total births.	
				M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of births.	Live births per 1,000 popu- lation.		M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 total births.	
Abram	—	1,984	6,660	45	50	95	98	15.5	2	4	6	6	2	4	4	4	—	0.31
Accrington (B)	—	4,418	42,991	202	186	388	402	10.0	1	9	21	22	1	22	23	56	9.65	0.82
Adlington	—	1,062	4,180	28	21	49	51	12.6	1	3	3	4	1	1	1	20	19.60	0.24
Ashton-in-Makerfield	—	6,297	20,546	156	136	292	301	15.3	10	7	17	17	1	19	21	65	6.64	0.35
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	—	2,081	52,175	296	290	586	620	12.7	16	11	27	28	1	37	39	63	6.45	0.04
Aspull	—	1,906	7,193	52	56	108	110	16.5	2	6	8	8	1	9	9	83	—	0.15
Atterton	—	2,264	19,980	150	139	289	290	14.0	4	6	10	11	1	15	15	51	—	0.29
Audenshaw	—	1,241	8,461	72	83	155	158	13.7	4	2	6	6	—	2	2	12	—	0.43
Bacup (B)	—	6,121	20,590	118	121	239	247	12.5	4	3	7	7	—	14	15	58	4.04	0.80
Barrowford	—	1,387	5,299	22	17	39	39	7.8	1	2	3	4	—	1	1	25	—	—
Billinge and Whinstanley	—	4,596	5,111	33	40	73	75	13.3	5	2	7	7	—	5	5	68	—	0.71
Blackrod	—	2,392	3,599	24	17	41	42	12.7	2	1	3	3	—	3	3	73	23.80	0.30
Brierfield	—	807	7,696	47	33	80	84	11.5	3	5	8	8	—	4	5	50	—	0.55
Carnforth	—	1,504	3,192	17	13	30	30	9.6	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	66	—	0.96
Chadderton	—	3,013	27,514	201	226	427	440	14.9	15	9	24	25	—	26	30	60	2.27	0.33
Chorley (B)	—	4,283	29,851	204	191	395	410	13.7	19	13	32	33	—	24	25	60	2.43	0.30

* The adjusted death-rates are based on "comparability factors" supplied by the Registrar-General. For explanation, see page 22, and for the district "factors," see pages 223 to 256.

TABLE 1—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuberculous of respiratory system. Death-rate per 1,000 population.				
				L.—Legitimate.			L.—Illegitimate.			Number registered.			Deaths of infants under one year. L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.			Per 1,000 live births.		Per 1,000 (live and still) births.			
				LIVE BIRTHS.			STILLBIRTHS.			Total No. of deaths.			Rate per 1,000 live births.			Total illeg.			Log. Illeg.	Total.	
				Number registered.			Number registered.			Total No. of deaths.			Rate per 1,000 live births.								
				M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 popul'n	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of stillbirths.	Stillbirth-rate per 1,000 total births.	M.	F.						Both sexes.	Total illeg.	Log. Illeg.	Total.
Church	—	—	528	28	25	53	56	10.0	1	3	4	4	66	35	32	67	12.0	13.0	17.85	16.66	0.35
Clayton-le-Moors	—	—	1,060	51	36	87	90	12.5	1	5	6	6	62	58	49	107	14.9	16.3	—	—	0.27
Clitheroe (B)	—	—	2,386	55	55	110	113	10.0	3	4	7	7	58	60	89	140	13.1	13.1	26.54	25.00	0.08
Colne (B)	—	—	5,939	121	112	233	244	11.0	4	4	8	9	35	170	156	326	14.7	15.5	8.19	7.90	0.58
Crompton	—	—	2,865	84	80	164	168	12.5	1	5	6	7	40	123	86	209	15.5	17.8	—	—	0.59
Crosby (B)	—	—	4,772	427	389	816	839	15.0	23	13	36	41	46	359	322	711	12.7	13.0	4.76	4.54	0.65
Dalton-in-Furness	—	—	8,022	71	70	141	148	14.2	1	2	3	3	19	103	84	187	18.0	17.1	13.51	13.24	0.09
Darwen (B)	—	—	5,959	152	197	349	365	11.3	7	5	12	12	31	261	279	540	16.7	17.0	8.21	7.95	0.46
Denton	—	—	2,593	174	168	342	351	10.6	10	7	17	18	48	137	127	264	12.5	12.8	—	—	0.42
Droylades	—	—	1,010	206	199	405	414	19.2	11	7	18	19	43	129	119	248	11.5	12.9	12.07	11.54	0.60
Eccles (B)	—	—	3,417	296	315	611	626	14.7	13	5	18	20	30	300	273	573	13.4	14.4	4.79	4.64	0.54
Falshaworth	—	—	1,073	136	126	262	272	15.6	7	5	12	12	42	105	117	222	12.7	15.3	3.67	3.52	0.57
Farnworth	—	—	1,504	178	166	344	352	12.6	14	7	21	21	56	186	181	367	13.1	14.1	—	—	0.46
Fleetwood (B)	—	—	2,565	203	214	417	435	17.8	11	7	18	19	41	138	115	253	10.3	12.4	2.29	2.20	0.36
Fornby	—	—	5,613	57	46	103	107	12.5	3	1	4	4	36	55	48	103	12.0	11.2	9.34	9.00	0.46
Fulwood	—	—	3,273	64	67	131	138	12.9	3	3	6	7	48	71	69	140	13.0	11.3	—	—	0.18

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas. * See note on page 18.

TABLE 1—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.										DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.					MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of respi- ratory system. Death- rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	
				L.—Legitimate.				I.—Illegitimate.						Number registered.		Deaths of infants under one year. L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.		Rate per 1,000 live births. Leg. Illeg. Total.								
				LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.																		
				Number registered.				Number registered.																		
				M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still- births.	M.							F.	Both sexes.	Crude rate.				*Ad- justed rate.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.
Golborne	7,563	13,760	14,000	L. 115 3	90 4	214 7	221	15.7	L. 8	2	10	10	43	180	12.8	14.5	L. 15 1	8	23	23	107	—	104	4.52	4.32	0.35
Grange	1,883	2,648	2,365	L. 10	6	16	16	6.7	L. 3	—	3	3	157	44	18.6	12.6	L. 1	—	1	1	62	—	62	—	—	0.84
Great Harwood	2,868	12,789	11,150	L. 67 2	59 2	126 4	130	11.6	L. 2	5	7	7	51	162	14.5	15.5	L. 5 1	4	9	9	71	—	69	—	—	0.44
Haslingden (B)	8,293	16,639	15,400	L. 84 3	76 1	160 4	164	10.6	L. 4 2	11 2	13	13	73	238	15.4	15.4	L. 5 1	5	10	10	62	—	69	—	—	0.12
Haydock	2,395	10,350	10,750	L. 104 2	73 1	177 3	180	16.7	L. 3 5	8	8	8	42	120	11.1	13.7	L. 9 1	2	11	12	62	333	66	11.11	10.63	0.55
Heywood (B)	8,508	26,727	25,400	L. 164 11	143 9	307 20	327	12.8	L. 7 2	7 2	14 2	16	46	395	15.5	16.7	L. 29 1	10 1	39 2	32	97	100	97	3.05	2.91	0.35
Hindley	2,612	21,692	20,440	L. 133 5	139 2	272 7	279	13.6	L. 8 5	13	13	13	44	291	14.2	16.6	L. 11 1	12	23	23	84	—	82	—	—	0.39
Horwich	3,257	15,680	14,940	L. 85 3	86 2	171 5	176	11.7	L. 11 2	5	16	16	83	195	13.0	14.0	L. 9 2	10	19 2	21	111	400	119	5.68	5.20	0.40
Huyton-with-Roby	3,053	5,199	22,420	L. 278 12	235 7	513 19	532	23.7	L. 8 1	7 1	15 1	15	27	238	10.6	11.3	L. 26 1	22	48	48	93	—	90	1.87	1.82	0.57
Ince-in-Makerfield	2,320	21,761	20,960	L. 294 3	168 7	372 10	382	18.2	L. 9 1	8 1	17 1	18	45	300	14.3	17.8	L. 23 1	8	31	31	83	—	81	2.61	2.50	0.66
Irlam	4,717	12,901	14,360	L. 138 1	108 1	246 1	248	17.2	L. 4 6	10	10	10	38	132	9.1	12.0	L. 10 1	4	14	14	56	—	56	8.06	7.75	0.48
Kearsley	1,728	11,212	10,750	L. 64 1	71	135 1	136	12.6	L. 3 1	5	8	9	62	138	12.8	14.0	L. 1 1	3	4	4	29	—	29	7.35	6.80	0.37
Kirkham	939	4,120	4,173	L. 26	29 1	55 1	56	13.4	L. 1	—	1	1	17	76	18.2	18.7	L. 3 1	2	5	6	90	1000	107	—	—	0.23
Lancaster (B)	4,873	43,649	47,220	L. 308 16	319 16	627 32	659	13.9	L. 13 1	15 1	28 1	29	42	591	12.5	12.3	L. 29 3	21	41 3	44	65	93	66	6.06	5.81	0.46
Lees	288	4,738	4,273	L. 30	29 1	50 1	51	11.9	L. —	2	2	2	37	70	16.3	17.4	L. —	4	4	4	80	—	78	19.60	18.86	0.46
Leigh (B)	6,359	45,317	46,100	L. 327 7	280 12	607 19	626	13.5	L. 17 1	9 1	26 2	28	42	668	14.4	17.1	L. 25 1	17 1	42 2	44	69	105	70	4.79	4.58	0.52

* See note on page 18.

TABLE I—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuberculous deaths of respiratory system, death-rate per 1,000 population.										
	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	Census, 1931.	L.—Legitimate.		L.—Illegitimate.		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.											
			LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Total No. of deaths.		Rate per 1,000 live births.		L.—Legitimate.		Total.														
			M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	Live birth-rate per 1,000 population.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Leg. Illeg.															
Leyland —	3,804	10,573	11,860	96	81	177	180	15.1	3	5	8	42	74	71	145	12.2	13.7	1	2	3	3	16	—	16	10.66	15.95	0.25
Litherland —	857	15,959	18,860	195	184	379	390	20.6	5	7	12	29	104	106	210	11.1	13.7	13	7	20	21	52	90	53	2.56	2.48	0.95
Littleborough —	7,855	12,028	11,230	79	63	133	141	12.5	4	5	9	72	82	91	173	15.4	16.3	5	4	9	11	67	250	78	—	—	0.44
Little Lever —	808	4,944	4,814	32	34	66	67	13.9	3	1	4	56	30	44	74	15.3	17.4	—	3	—	3	45	—	44	—	—	0.62
Longridge —	3,285	4,158	3,901	30	29	59	63	15.7	2	—	2	30	22	37	59	14.7	15.2	3	2	5	5	84	—	79	15.87	15.38	0.25
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	5,802	25,764	25,280	96	106	202	212	8.3	2	2	4	27	183	225	418	16.5	13.2	6	5	11	12	54	100	56	2.35	2.29	0.27
Middleton (B) —	5,172	29,183	29,040	170	204	374	386	13.2	5	11	16	44	198	177	375	12.9	13.8	10	9	19	20	50	83	51	2.59	2.47	0.27
Milnrow —	5,194	8,023	8,058	48	45	93	96	11.9	4	1	5	49	57	60	117	14.5	14.6	2	2	4	4	43	—	41	—	—	0.62
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	3,794	24,542	29,840	142	145	287	302	10.1	9	5	14	56	239	278	517	17.3	12.9	12	8	20	20	69	—	66	9.93	9.37	0.40
Mossley (B) —	3,624	12,042	11,030	79	86	165	172	15.5	3	2	5	28	77	101	178	16.1	17.3	7	1	8	8	48	—	46	5.81	5.64	0.63
Nelson (B) —	3,445	38,277	35,670	144	166	310	326	9.1	8	8	16	49	249	242	491	13.7	14.6	6	3	9	10	29	62	30	—	—	0.39
Newton-in-Makerfield —	3,105	29,152	20,520	166	167	333	342	16.6	4	2	6	17	138	106	244	11.8	13.2	17	14	31	31	93	—	90	2.92	2.87	0.48
Ormskirk —	15,608	17,118	18,300	118	105	223	232	12.6	3	6	9	41	125	93	218	11.9	11.5	5	7	12	16	53	444	68	4.31	4.13	0.32
Orrell —	1,017	6,949	8,349	71	63	134	138	16.5	5	6	11	73	60	55	115	13.7	15.7	3	4	7	9	52	500	65	—	—	0.11
Oswaldtwistle —	4,885	14,218	12,720	70	49	119	124	9.7	5	4	9	67	95	89	184	14.4	15.2	2	3	5	5	42	—	40	—	—	0.78
Padham —	975	11,636	10,610	46	69	115	122	11.4	4	1	5	39	80	88	168	15.8	16.1	4	1	5	5	43	—	40	—	—	1.03

* See note on page 18.

TABLE 1—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			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* See note on page 12.

TABLE 1—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of respira- tory system. Death- rate per 1,000 popu- lation.			
				L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.		Number registered.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.		Deaths of infants under one year. L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.		Rate per 1,000 live births.					Per 1,000 total births.		
				LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Total registered.		*Ad- justed rate.		L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.		Per 1,000 live births.					Per 1,000 total births.		
				Number registered.		Number registered.		Total No. of still- births.		Crude rate.		M. F. Both sexes.		Total leg. and illeg.					Leg. Illeg. Total.		
				M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of births.	Live birth- rate per 1,000 popul'n	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still- births.	SAB- birth rate per 1,000 total births.	M.	F.				Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Leg. Illeg. Total.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
Trarthen	—	6,815	2,549	10 1	7 1	17 2	19	8.1	1 —	1 —	17 18	35	15.0	16.5	1 —	—	—	—	—	0.43	
Turton	—	17,334	11,847	57 1	61 1	118 2	120	10.6	7 —	2 —	73 81	154	13.6	13.4	3 1	4 —	33 —	—	—	0.17	
Tyldesley	—	5,175	19,439	131 4	118 3	249 7	256	13.6	6 —	10 —	123 139	253	13.5	16.2	10 7	17 —	68 —	66 7.81	7.35	0.53	
Ulverston	—	3,196	9,234	45 2	65 3	110 3	115	12.3	4 —	6 1	84 70	154	16.5	14.6	4 —	5 —	9 —	—	—	0.43	
Upholland	—	4,686	5,695	50 3	59 —	109 3	112	18.5	3 —	6 —	43 35	78	12.9	15.7	3 3	6 —	6 55	—	—	0.66	
Urmston	—	4,799	21,875	282 7	237 3	519 10	529	17.3	14 —	11 —	154 154	304	9.9	10.7	16 —	15 —	31 59	58 11.34	10.83	0.49	
Walton-le-Dale	—	4,723	12,733	105 2	85 3	190 5	195	14.5	6 —	4 —	80 106	186	13.0	14.7	3 —	6 1	9 47	51 200	4.87	0.37	
Wardle	—	3,192	4,793	13 1	16 3	29 4	33	7.6	1 —	1 —	46 32	78	18.1	13.7	2 —	3 —	3 103	90 30.30	28.57	0.46	
Westthoroughton	—	5,560	16,018	110 4	99 2	209 6	215	14.2	8 —	6 —	84 164	164	10.8	12.4	9 4	13 —	13 62	60 9.30	8.69	0.26	
Whitefield	—	3,388	9,496	98 1	93 2	191 3	194	16.1	3 —	3 —	72 66	138	11.4	12.5	2 —	3 5	5 26	—	—	0.58	
Whitworth	—	4,483	8,360	56 2	47 2	103 4	107	14.0	3 —	1 —	59 59	109	14.2	15.0	2 1	3 2	7 48	65 500	—	0.13	
Widnes (B)	—	5,760	40,619	420 12	419 15	839 27	866	29.0	27 1	18 —	231 515	515	11.9	14.2	42 2	35 1	80 91	111 92	3.28	0.69	
Withnell	—	4,386	3,151	21 —	14 —	35 —	35	12.5	— —	1 —	17 37	37	13.3	14.8	1 —	1 2	2 57	—	—	—	
Worsley	—	7,242	22,121	182 5	138 4	320 9	329	13.4	12 1	10 —	163 342	342	13.9	15.9	12 1	7 1	21 59	9.11	8.52	0.48	
Total Urban Districts	—	372,679	1,564,210	11,928 1,369	10,527 356	21,555 725	22,280	13.78	459 27	469 23	11,037 21,780	21,780	13.47	14.41	561 45	1,302 75	1,437 63	103 64	5.25	5.00	0.48

* See note on page 18.

TABLE 1—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culous of respira- tory system. Death-rate per 1,000 population.								
				L.—Legitimate.		I.—Illegitimate.		Number registered.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.		Deaths of infants under one year.														
				LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Total No. of deaths.		* Ad- justed rate.		L.—Legitimate. I.—Illegitimate.														
				Number registered.		Live birth-rate per 1,000 popu-lation.		Number registered.		Total No. of still- births.		M.		F.					Total.							
		M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of live births.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total No. of still- births.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Total leg. and illeg.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 live births.	Per 1,000 live births.									
Blackburn	—	11,186	12,690	67	61	128	132	10.4	9	2	11	76	60	70	130	10.3	10.5	1	—	4	31	—	30	6.99	0.55	
Barnley	—	17,418	17,720	96	81	177	189	10.1	5	7	12	62	126	115	241	13.6	14.2	5	3	8	45	—	44	5.55	0.56	
Chorley	—	23,709	24,130	189	168	357	354	14.6	12	13	25	65	138	177	315	13.0	13.7	6	2	8	22	166	25	5.61	5.27	0.08
Clltheroe	—	8,644	8,994	36	23	59	59	6.5	1	3	4	63	39	34	73	8.1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33
Fylde	—	9,217	9,460	81	88	169	175	18.4	3	3	6	33	85	68	153	16.1	15.9	4	5	9	53	333	62	5.71	5.52	0.52
Garstang	—	11,562	11,750	66	74	140	143	12.1	3	4	7	59	77	73	150	12.7	12.1	2	2	4	28	—	27	—	—	0.25
Lancaster	—	9,437	9,842	65	70	135	142	14.4	2	3	5	34	76	71	147	14.9	12.8	5	2	7	51	—	49	14.08	13.60	0.71
Lincolnhurst	—	8,156	8,006	37	56	93	93	11.6	3	2	5	51	53	49	102	12.7	13.8	2	4	6	64	—	64	10.75	10.20	0.24
Llunedale	—	6,575	6,329	47	41	88	90	14.2	1	2	3	42	47	39	86	13.5	12.0	3	1	4	45	—	44	—	—	—
Preston	—	27,626	33,360	249	260	509	517	15.4	11	9	20	37	192	174	366	10.9	10.4	21	12	33	84	—	83	7.73	7.44	0.32
Ulverston	—	16,569	15,990	107	88	195	212	13.2	4	4	8	26	123	131	254	15.8	13.1	5	6	11	56	58	56	—	—	0.43
Warrington	—	14,909	19,500	136	142	278	285	14.6	12	7	19	62	107	83	190	9.7	9.8	7	7	14	50	—	49	7.01	6.57	0.46
West Lancashire	—	24,683	32,350	255	227	482	494	15.2	12	8	20	38	193	196	380	12.0	12.2	13	13	26	53	250	58	4.04	3.89	0.40
Whiston	—	19,812	25,320	227	184	411	419	16.5	12	7	19	43	142	110	252	9.0	9.5	12	9	22	53	250	57	2.58	2.28	0.03

* See note on page 18.

TABLE 1—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Area in statute acres at 31st Dec. 1937.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANT MORTALITY.				MATERNAL MORTALITY.		Tuber- culosis of respira- tory system. Deaths per 1,000 popu- lation.							
				L.—Legitimate.		L.—Illegitimate.		Number registered.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.		Deaths of infants under one year.				Per 1,000 live births.									
				LIVE BIRTHS.		STILLBIRTHS.		Total No. of deaths.		•Ad- justed rate.		Rate per 1,000 live births.				Per 1,000 live and illegil births.									
				Number registered.		Number registered.		Total No. of deaths.		Crude rate.		Total leg. and illeg.				Total.									
				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.	Both sexes.	Total	Leg.		Illeg.	Total.					
Wigan	—	11,696	6,126	7,149	L. 62 I. 1	48 3	110 4	114	15.9	L. 2 I. 1	4 —	6 1	7	57	14.3	L. 5 I. —	5 1	10 1	11	90	250	96	8.77	8.26	0.41
Total Rural Districts	—	665,451	215,629	242,500	L. 1,711 I. 49	1,611 38	3,322 87	3,409	14.05	L. 92 I. 4	78 —	170 4	174	48	12.14	L. 92 I. 6	74 4	166 10	176	49	114	51	5.28	5.02	0.34
Total Urban Districts	—	372,679	1,564,210	1,616,700	L. 11,028 I. 369	10,527 356	21,555 725	22,280	13.78	L. 579 I. 27	469 23	1,048 50	1,098	46	13.47	L. 801 I. 45	561 30	1,362 75	1,437	63	103	64	5.25	5.00	0.48
Total Administrative County	—	(a)	(b)	(a)	L. 12,739 I. 418	12,138 394	24,877 812	25,689	13.81	L. 671 I. 31	547 23	1,218 54	1,272	47	13.29	L. 803 I. 51	635 34	1,528 85	1,613	61	104	62	5.25	5.00	0.46

(a) Area and estimated population of Administrative County as constituted at 31st December, 1937. (b) Census 1931 enumeration of population, adjusted in accordance with the Review of Districts. * See note on page 18.

TABLE 2—CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1937.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Abram	73	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	4	14	—	—	4	3	6	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, malign- ant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Denton	264	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	9	—	1	1	48	7	13	58	—	—	21	13	18	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	4	5	—	—	7	9	3	9	20	—	
Droyliden	248	—	—	2	5	10	2	—	13	3	1	2	30	2	17	48	—	—	13	10	16	3	1	2	4	—	—	—	3	5	2	3	15	8	1	7	20	—	
Eccles (B)	573	1	—	—	3	15	2	2	23	5	1	4	70	11	33	157	1	17	17	16	41	8	4	5	—	2	2	2	5	20	2	1	22	36	3	17	45	1	
Fallsworth	222	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	10	2	—	—	30	1	6	62	2	12	12	11	12	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6	9	1	7	6	3	7	17	1		
Farnworth	397	—	—	2	—	9	2	—	13	5	2	1	41	2	24	84	—	15	22	23	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	5	12	—	—	15	27	5	12	32	2	
Fleetwood (B)	253	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	9	1	—	1	31	1	20	74	3	7	11	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	10	1	—	20	12	1	7	15	—	
Formby	103	—	—	2	2	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	15	1	6	21	—	6	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	7	4	2	3	7	1	
Fulwood	140	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	2	—	—	1	13	2	11	40	—	7	3	4	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	13	—	—	4	3	1	2	17	—	
Golborne	180	—	—	2	1	11	1	—	5	1	—	—	18	2	7	43	—	10	5	15	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	5	6	—	1	15	8	2	7	11	1	
Grange	44	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	1	9	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	
Great Harwood	162	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	5	—	1	—	15	2	8	49	—	12	3	4	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	9	15	2	3	14	—	
Haslingden (B)	238	1	—	1	1	14	1	—	2	—	—	1	20	—	15	77	—	19	9	15	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	15	—	—	7	11	—	7	11	—	
Haydock	120	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	15	1	6	24	—	6	9	5	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	5	2	2	7	10	2	
Heywood (B)	395	1	—	—	2	22	—	1	9	3	1	5	49	4	23	103	—	33	26	20	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	—	5	12	—	—	1	17	11	2	13	20	—
Hindley	291	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	8	—	1	—	34	4	24	69	—	19	12	23	3	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	11	—	—	14	12	3	16	17	1	
Horwich	195	—	—	1	—	8	1	1	6	—	—	—	20	3	12	52	1	9	3	14	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	12	16	1	8	11	7
Hayton-with-Roby	238	4	—	1	8	7	—	1	13	6	1	—	18	1	6	47	—	5	9	20	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	7	3	—	—	1	30	6	4	7	23	2	
Ince-in-Makerfield	300	—	—	—	11	10	1	2	14	4	—	—	29	3	16	53	—	10	22	32	6	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	8	—	—	1	19	15	2	12	16	5
Irlan	132	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	7	1	—	—	14	4	4	30	—	4	3	10	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	8	1	2	8	13	—
Kearsley	138	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	16	3	5	31	—	10	8	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	12	3	3	16	2	
Kirkham	76	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	10	1	2	19	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	5	7	2	2	3	—	—	
Lancaster (B)	591	1	1	8	3	23	5	1	22	5	—	1	71	7	48	129	—	41	19	25	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	10	24	3	1	22	15	8	22	44	2	
Lees	70	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	12	1	7	19	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	4	—	1	3	4	—
Leigh (B)	668	2	1	1	10	39	—	1	24	2	—	1	78	5	46	104	1	42	44	37	8	3	3	3	4	4	4	—	10	25	—	3	28	52	10	22	46	12	

TABLE 2—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of deaths from all causes.	Mortality from Subjoined Causes.																							Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Euccephalitis 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, etc.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Leyland	145	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	11	29	—	—	6	9	9	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Total No. of deaths from all causes.	MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.																																						
		Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Rheumatism.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	Other tuberculous diseases.	Syphilis.	General paralysis of the insane; tabes dorsalis.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Diabetes.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Rishton	84	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	2	9	25	—	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	7	1
Royton	244	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	12	2	1	—	22	6	20	72	—	—	8	12	9	3	1	—	1	—	—	6	6	—	2	9	11	1	6	22	—	—	
Shelmersdale	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	8	1	5	19	—	—	2	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	6	—	—
Standish-with-Langtree	82	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	1	3	19	—	—	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	7	1	3	6	—	—	
Stretford (B)	729	—	—	1	3	5	28	4	2	40	5	1	4	107	9	42	169	1	30	18	44	10	10	6	6	1	3	15	16	1	2	30	35	6	21	52	2	—		
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	488	—	—	1	—	3	9	1	3	14	6	1	—	67	9	32	123	1	14	24	30	6	1	4	5	3	—	14	21	2	6	18	18	8	15	29	—	—		
Thornton Cleveleys	175	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	—	3	3	—	1	28	5	5	53	—	—	5	7	13	2	2	—	1	—	1	6	6	—	—	6	1	3	3	12	—	—	
Tottington	105	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	12	3	7	32	—	—	7	4	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	4	1	1	1	7	2	—	
Trawden	35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	13	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—
Turton	154	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	2	2	—	24	1	10	49	—	—	7	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	4	9	2	3	8	—	—	
Tydesley	253	—	—	—	1	3	11	2	4	10	2	—	1	26	2	26	42	—	15	14	19	—	3	3	3	1	3	4	10	—	2	9	6	3	11	14	3	—	—	
Ulverston	154	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	4	—	—	1	14	4	14	50	—	2	2	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	5	3	—	6	11	1	—	
Upholland	78	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	4	—	—	6	2	8	14	—	—	4	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	5	—	3	6	1	—	
Urmston	304	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	15	5	—	1	42	3	14	76	—	15	3	26	4	2	—	3	4	2	6	7	—	6	21	13	3	6	18	1	—	—	
Walton-le-Dale	186	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	5	1	—	1	22	5	11	49	—	8	6	14	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	10	7	1	—	8	5	—	4	10	—	—	
Wardle	78	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	9	1	5	14	—	—	9	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	2	4	3	1	5	1	—	
Westthoughton	164	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	4	2	—	18	4	15	36	—	—	7	8	7	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	8	15	3	2	12	—	—	
Whitefield	138	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	7	1	—	22	2	9	31	—	—	9	5	9	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	4	3	4	2	8	—	—		
Whitworth	109	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	11	1	4	34	—	—	17	1	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	3	4	3	—	8	—	—		
Widnes (B)	515	—	1	—	1	2	18	—	1	30	7	1	—	51	3	25	128	—	16	18	35	10	4	8	—	1	2	11	2	1	2	57	21	—	22	28	9	—		
Withnell	37	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	9	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	
Worsley	342	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	6	12	2	1	2	36	6	25	86	—	9	17	18	3	2	1	4	1	2	6	13	—	3	12	24	6	11	24	1	—	—	
Total Urban Districts	21750	5	23	14	63	139	875	64	42	782	168	35	60	2603	312	1344	5471	31	1169	885	1184	205	176	94	111	52	117	424	738	31	86	886	941	228	721	1584	117	—	—	

*Includes 1 death from poliomyelitis.

TABLE 2—continued.

RURAL DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.																																							
		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 hemorrhage, etc.	Heart disease.	Aneurysm.	Other circulatory diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other respiratory diseases.	Peptic ulcer.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	Other digestive diseases.	Acute and chronic nephritis.	Puerperal sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other violence.	Other defined diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.			
Blackburn	—	130	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	7	3	1	17	1	10	34	—	—	7	5	5	5	1	1	1	—	21	—	—	—	21	5	1	—	3	21	4	10	—		
Burnley	—	241	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	10	4	—	28	5	11	66	3	3	17	10	10	3	5	5	1	—	21	—	—	4	2	2	1	6	3	3	9	21	—		
Chorley	—	315	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	2	4	—	41	6	19	103	22	—	26	9	12	1	1	22	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	6	10	—	2	6	3	4	7	19	21
Clitheroe	—	73	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	11	3	3	18	—	—	6	3	4	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	7	—		
Fylde	—	153	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	5	3	—	20	1	4	38	—	—	13	4	7	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	4	13	11	—		
Garsang	—	150	—	—	—	3	10	—	1	3	1	1	17	5	15	42	—	—	11	3	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	2	3	—	5	11	—	
Lancaster	—	147	—	—	—	1	2	9	—	7	—	—	14	1	11	35	—	—	9	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	4	11	6	16	—		
Lincolns	—	102	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	2	—	20	3	5	24	—	—	5	2	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	8	6	—	
Lunedale	—	86	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	9	1	8	23	—	—	3	3	6	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	7	—	3	8	1		
Preston	—	366	1	—	1	—	2	15	1	1	11	5	35	9	27	77	—	—	25	8	23	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	8	11	1	3	24	8	2	15	35	—	
Ulverston	—	254	1	—	1	—	—	18	—	—	7	1	32	9	21	81	—	—	10	6	9	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	—	8	4	—	7	18	1	
Warrington	—	190	—	1	1	—	2	7	1	9	1	1	21	3	8	35	—	—	18	5	18	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	7	6	1	15	15	1	
West Lancashire	—	389	—	—	—	1	1	19	2	13	1	1	44	6	20	102	2	2	10	10	18	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	8	15	1	1	19	20	4	22	33	7	
Whiston	—	252	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	1	3	—	3	41	5	15	52	—	—	6	4	17	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	8	—	1	13	13	3	14	27	1	
Wigan	—	97	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	1	—	7	—	4	16	—	—	4	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	8	13	1	9	8	—	
Total Rural Districts	—	2945	2	2	3	7	14	143	7	3	83	30	4	7	357	58	181	746	7	170	77	150	26	28	11	19	2	28	47	81	4	14	111	101	26	138	245	13	—		
Total Urban Districts	—	21780	5	23	14	63	139	875	64	42	782	168	35	60	2903	312	1344	5471	31	1169	885	1184	205	176	94	111	52	117	424	738	31	86	886	941	228	721	1584	117	—		
Administrative County	—	24725	7	25	17	70	153	1018	71	45	865	198	39	67	2960	370	1525	6217	38	1339	962	1334	231	204	105	130	54	145	471	819	35	100	997	1042	254	859	1829	130	—		

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Col.	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	Sex.	TOTAL DEATHS.	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-						
ALL CAUSES	—	—	—	—	24725	M. F.	11037 10743	846 591	124 88	131 129	193 155	313 305	416 422	623 599	1184 1004	2248 1846	2978 2839	1981 2765	1514 1431	98 78	12 14	21 14	26 17	43 45	62 55	84 70	159 129	265 215	392 378	332 416					
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	7	M. F.	4 1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Measles	2	25	M. F.	18 5	4 3	8 1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Scarlet fever	3	17	M. F.	9 5	—	2	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Whooping cough	4	70	M. F.	35 28	18 15	11 8	5	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Diphtheria	5	153	M. F.	65 74	1	3	17	43	38	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—				
Influenza	6	1018	M. F.	434 441	8 3	5	2	1	7	16	18	37	73	111	95	62	71	72	71	1	—	—	2	3	6	6	5	7	14	19	24				
Encephalitis lethargica	7	71	M. F.	36 28	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	9	9	4	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—				
Cerebro-spinal fever	8	45	M. F.	22 20	5 8	3	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—				
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	865	M. F.	455 327	1	—	1	1	7	65	91	84	108	81	18	5	42	41	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	8	13	7	6	1	—				
Other tuberculous diseases	10	198	M. F.	84 84	2 4	9 6	14	9	15	22	12	7	1	5	3	2	18	12	12	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—				
Syphilis	11	39	M. F.	17 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	7	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	12	67	M. F.	39 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	5	10	4	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cancer, malignant disease	13	2960	M. F.	1251 1352	1	—	1	—	4	14	61	157	390	466	158	160	197	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	23	44	53	25	33	—				
Diabetes	14	370	M. F.	121 191	—	—	—	2	2	6	3	8	10	29	48	19	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	30	40	62	33	—				
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	15	1525	M. F.	618 726	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	11	42	153	258	150	83	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	19	32				
Heart disease	16	6217	M. F.	2661 2810	—	—	1	11	28	33	88	233	613	974	680	365	381	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	10	12	19	73	131	199	161				
Aneurysm	17	38	M. F.	25 6	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	9	3	9	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—				
Other circulatory diseases	18	1339	M. F.	692 567	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	7	27	117	251	204	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Bronchitis	19	962	M. F.	433 452	27 29	5 1	2	5	2	5	18	43	83	128	115	36	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	12	25	24	—				
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	1334	M. F.	727 457	153 65	38 32	28	16	23	34	72	114	132	74	43	91	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	5	12	15				
Other respiratory diseases	21	231	M. F.	126 79	1	2	3	5	4	10	5	25	27	26	20	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	3	—				
Peptic ulcer	22	204	M. F.	136 40	—	—	—	—	6	10	14	39	35	25	7	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Diarrhoea, etc.	23	174	M. F.	88 69	56 24	7 7	3	2	1	6	3	4	3	4	5	3	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Appendicitis	24	130	M. F.	56 55	—	—	5	7	8	6	5	5	10	5	10	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cirrhosis of liver	25	54	M. F.	34 18	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	6	13	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other diseases of liver, etc.	26	145	M. F.	31 86	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	5	7	19	32	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other digestive diseases	27	402	M. F.	188 173	15 15	5	5	7	11	6	5	25	27	35	33	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Acute and chronic nephritis	28	819	M. F.	368 370	—	—	—	3	11	20	37	44	84	133	36	46	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Puerperal sepsis	29	35	F.	31	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other puerperal causes	30	100	F.	86	—	—	—	—	—	10	53	23	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	31	997	M. F.	491 395	480 383	7 6	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Senility	32	1042	M. F.	377 564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Suicide	33	254	M. F.	152 76	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	20	28	54	29	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other violence	34	859	M. F.	450 271	10 9	8	22	30	71	63	40	55	57	58	36	93	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
*Other defined diseases	35	1829	M. F.	811 773	64 37	*12 12	10 23	32 25	37 33	48 46	49 67	116	152	198	118	132	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Causes ill-defined, or unknown	36	130	M. F.	73 44	1 —	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	24	26	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

* Includes 1 death from poliomyelitis.

†Deaths and Death-rates.—The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during the calendar year 1937, after correction for inward and outward transfers, was 24,725, compared with 23,684 in the year 1936—an increase of 1,041.

The sex distribution of the persons dying in 1937 is shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Urban Districts	11,037	10,743	21,780
Rural Districts	1,514	1,431	2,945
Administrative County	12,551	12,174	24,725

The following table gives the deaths in age periods in 1937, compared with each of the previous five years :—

Year	Deaths in age periods											Total
	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
1932	1,641	352	374	494	789	923	1,299	2,303	3,979	5,536	4,477	22,167
1933	1,607	329	368	553	824	1,028	1,410	2,587	4,162	5,870	4,944	23,682
1934	1,473	253	350	554	668	981	1,222	2,188	4,037	5,701	4,439	21,866
1935	1,506	213	303	496	688	988	1,300	2,273	4,247	6,025	4,955	22,994
1936	1,468	248	288	484	643	931	1,250	2,347	4,386	6,227	5,412	23,684
1937	1,613	238	295	391	706	955	1,376	2,476	4,574	6,587	5,514	24,725

The rise in fatalities, particularly in the older age groups, will be noted.

Table 3, here inserted, is a classified statement of the causes of death in 1937, distributed in age groups and distinguishing the sexes, for the aggregates of the urban and rural districts.

‡COUNTY DEATH-RATES.—The 24,725 deaths assigned to the Administrative County during 1937, correspond to a crude death-rate of 13.29 per 1,000 of the estimated population—13.47 in the urban districts, and 12.14 in the rural districts.

The rate of 13.29 for the County is the highest since 1929 when a figure of 14.00 was recorded. As regards the urban districts, the figure of 13.47 is also the highest since 1929 but it is 18 years since the rate for the rural districts was so great.

The table below shows the crude death-rates of the County from 1927 to 1937, together with those for the urban and rural areas, and also gives the rates for England and Wales :—

	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Urban Districts	12.86	12.08	14.32	12.10	13.05	12.50	13.26	12.21	12.78	13.09	13.47
Rural Districts	11.94	10.95	12.12	10.56	11.73	11.09	12.09	11.15	11.54	11.21	12.14
Administrative County	12.72	11.91	14.00	11.87	12.86	12.29	13.09	12.08	12.62	12.85	13.29
England & Wales	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4

It will be noted from the above table that, until 1936, the County, urban and rural death-rates have each shown annually an alternate rise and fall since 1927. Whilst this continued in 1936 and 1937 in so far as the rural districts were concerned, the rates for the Administrative County and for the urban districts showed substantial increases, the figure for the County in 1937 being 0.44 greater than in 1936, and that for the urban districts 0.38. The increase in 1937 in the rural districts was 0.93. Compared with the average rate for the five years 1932-1936, the County rate shows a rise of 0.71.

In making comparisons of death-rates over a number of 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 proportion of elderly persons in the population. The Registrar-General, referring to the country as a whole, reports that persons over 70 years of age numbered 297 per 10,000 total population in 1911, 344 in 1921 and 426 in 1931 and were estimated as forming 467 per 10,000 in 1935.

The increase in the death-rate in 1937 can be mainly attributed to a recrudescence of influenza and to the continued rise in the number of deaths certified as due to heart disease and conditions of old age; further reference to these increases is made on pages 33 to 37.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1937 per 1,000 of population was 12·4 or 0·8 below the crude rate for the Administrative County. Compared with the adjusted rate for the County, viz., 14·0 (to which reference is made below), the crude rate for England and Wales is 1·6 below the County figure.

A study of the table on page 17 will show the trend of the annual death-rates together with the quinquennial averages since the year 1889 for the County and aggregated urban and rural districts.

"Adjusted" death-rates.—Reference to the use of comparability factors supplied by the Registrar-General, and to the resulting adjusted death-rates, was made in the County Health Reports for 1934 and 1935. The effect of the use of the comparability factor, or as it is now styled, the areal comparability factor, is that when multiplied by the crude death-rate of an area, it produces an adjusted death-rate, which may be regarded as comparable from a mortality point of view with the corresponding adjusted death-rate for any other area, or with the crude death-rate for England and Wales as a whole. The factor applies only to the crude rate of deaths from "all causes" and not to individual cause rates.

The Registrar-General has again supplied comparability factors in respect of the year 1937 and these are shown, as regards each County district, on pages 235 to 256.

The factor for the Administrative County is 1·06, for the aggregate of urban districts 1·07, and for the rural districts 0·99.

The effect of the use of these factors on the 1937 death-rates is shown below :—

	Administrative County	Urban districts	Rural districts
Per 1,000 of estimated population.			
Crude rates	13·29	13·47	12·14
Adjusted rates	14·08	14·41	12·01

Details of the deaths in the various sanitary areas, classified under certain headings, are given in Tables 1 and 2, pages 18 to 30, and the mortality rates in 1937 for each district are compared on pages 235 to 256 with the year 1936, and with the averages of the preceding five years.

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

	No. of deaths in 1937.	Percentage to total deaths in 1937.	Percentage to total deaths in 1936.
Heart disease	6,217	25·1	25·3
Cancer, malignant disease	2,960	11·9	12·4
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	1,525	6·1	6·4
Other circulatory diseases	1,339	5·4	5·3
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,334	5·3	5·5
Violence (including suicide)	1,113	4·5	4·4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1,063	4·2	4·4
Senility	1,042	4·2	4·8
Influenza	1,018	4·1	1·3
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	997	4·0	3·7
Bronchitis	962	3·8	3·7
Acute and chronic nephritis	819	3·3	3·3
*Certain infectious diseases	377	1·5	1·9

* 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 percentages of deaths from the various diseases to the total deaths registered, as set out in the above tabular statement, compare favourably with those of the previous year, except in the case of influenza which shows an increased percentage of 2·8.

The table below compares the mortality rates of the seven principal causes of death during 1937 with the preceding five years :—

	Death-rates per 1,000 of population.					
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Heart disease	2.67	2.89	2.79	2.98	3.26	3.34
Cancer, malignant disease	1.49	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.60	1.59
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.82
Other circulatory diseases	0.60	0.68	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.72
Pneumonia (all forms)	0.72	0.75	0.67	0.75	0.71	0.71
Violence (including suicide)	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.59
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.67	0.68	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.57
All causes	12.29	13.09	12.08	12.62	12.85	13.29

An examination of the age groups of the principal causes of death reveals that of the 6,217 deaths ascribed to heart disease, 5,312 or 85.4 per cent. occurred amongst persons over 55 years of age ; of the 2,960 cancer deaths, 2,267 or 76.5 per cent. ; cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., of 1,525 deaths, 1,360 or 89.1 per cent. ; whilst of the 1,339 deaths due to other circulatory diseases, there were 1,264 or 94.3 per cent. Of the 865 fatalities ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis, 702 or 81.1 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 15, the death-rates, unless otherwise stated, are " crude " rates, and in considering the statistics the ageing of the population must be borne in mind. The " crude " death-rates of diseases mainly affecting elderly people, such as heart disease, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., overstate the real mortality average.

HEART DISEASE.—The deaths classified under the term " heart disease " during 1937 numbered 6,217, representing an increase of 205 over the previous year. As usual, the mortality from this disease was greater than for any other item in the list of causes of death, and represented 25.1 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population at 3.34 was 0.08 higher than in 1936.

The statement below shows the apparent upward trend of fatalities from heart disease both as regards the number of such fatalities and their relationship to total deaths from all causes :—

Year.	No. of deaths.	Crude death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Percentage to total deaths from all causes.
1927	3,441	1.91	15.0
1928	3,506	1.93	16.2
1929	4,523	2.49	17.8
1930	4,230	2.34	19.7
1931	4,824	2.67	20.7
1932	4,823	2.67	21.7
1933	5,232	2.89	22.0
1934	5,052	2.79	23.1
1935	5,444	2.98	23.6
1936	6,012	3.26	25.3
1937	6,217	3.34	25.1

The Registrar-General points out in his Statistical Review for 1935 that the recent increase of crude mortality from heart disease is due, among other causes, to the increasing age of the population and to more frequent record of myocardial degeneration in certification of the deaths of old people. The introduction of the new form of death certificate, he states, has led to more frequent statement of this or other forms of heart disease as a subsidiary cause, and by the operation of the rules of selection of joint causes this often results in the death being transferred to the heart group as a consequence. He publishes a table to show how the rates for 1935 have been affected by increasing certification of myocarditis or myocardial or cardio-vascular degeneration as a cause of death of persons over 65, 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 99 per cent., but the standardized rate has increased by 62 per cent. for males and 44 per cent. for females. When further allowance is made for the disturbing influences mentioned above, the increase is seen to have been only 5 per cent. for males and there has been a decrease of 10 per cent. for females."

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths in the County area during the ten years 1928-1937 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.									
	All ages.	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
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			
1935	5,444	2	36	55	98 | 191		451 | 1,090		1,924	1,597
					289		1,541			
1936	6,012	3	28	64	103 | 211		482 | 1,181		2,061	1,879
					314		1,663			
1937	6,217	3	22	63	96 | 213		508 | 1,215		2,158	1,939
					309		1,723			

CANCER.—During 1937 there were 2,960 deaths in the Administrative County attributed to cancer—6 more than in 1936—equivalent to a death-rate of 1.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rates for the urban and rural districts were 1.61 and 1.47 per 1,000 respectively. In the previous year the rates were : Administrative County, 1.60 ; urban districts, 1.64 ; rural districts, 1.31. The 2,960 deaths from cancer represented 11.9 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes.

The cancer death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1937 at 1.63 was 0.04 higher than the County rate.

The increase during recent years in the number of deaths registered as due to cancer is not in itself definite evidence of an increase in the fatality of the disease. The increase, in general, is affected by two main considerations, (a) the increasing longevity of the population—cancer being chiefly a disease of later periods of life—and (b) greater accuracy in the diagnosis of the disease, and these factors must be borne in mind. It is obvious, therefore, that to attach too much importance to the crude mortality figures, without taking into consideration the factors mentioned, would be fallacious. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the number of persons requiring treatment continues to become steadily larger.

The table below gives the number of deaths assigned to cancer together with the County death-rates since 1900, the first year for which cancer records for the Administrative County are available. For comparative purposes, the rates for England and Wales are also given :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.		Year.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	
		Administrative County.	England and Wales.			Administrative County.	England and Wales.
1900	1072	0.54	0.90	1919	1793	1.07	1.18
1901	1149	0.62		1920	1880	1.08	1.16
1902	1113	0.60		1921	1981	1.12	1.21
1903	1223	0.65		1922	2063	1.16	1.22
1904	1229	0.65		1923	2076	1.17	1.26
1905	1164	0.65		1924	2182	1.22	1.29
1906	1214	0.69		1925	2273	1.27	1.33
1907	1254	0.70		1926	2312	1.29	1.36
1908	1283	0.71		1927	2411	1.33	1.37
1909	1374	0.75		1928	2514	1.38	1.42
1910	1333	0.74	0.99	1929	2560	1.41	1.43
1911	1493	0.86		1930	2564	1.41	1.45
1912	1466	0.83		1931	2705	1.49	1.48
1913	1618	0.93		1932	2688	1.49	1.51
1914	1668	0.95		1933	2689	1.48	1.52
1915	1577	0.94		1934	2746	1.51	1.56
1916	1728	1.06		1935	2835	1.55	1.58
1917	1713	1.09		1936	2954	1.60	1.62
1918	1727	1.12		1937	2960	1.59	1.63

The steady rise in the number of fatalities from the disease will be noted and it will be observed that the number of deaths registered during 1937 is considerably more than double that for 1900. It should be remembered, however, in considering the rates, that they are crude rates calculated per 1,000 of the estimated population and are not standardized or corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population of the County. With regard to this point, the Registrar-General in his Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1935, states that the crude death-rate at all ages for males in 1935 was 104 per cent. and the female rate 55 per cent. higher than the respective rates in 1901-10, but, he points out, if standardized rates are compared these excesses are reduced to 35 and 2 per cent. respectively. In this connection, he says, "these great differences in the rate of increase as shown by comparing crude and standardized rates again emphasise the desirability of restricting comparison to rates corrected for the changing age of the population. The standardized figures take into account the rapidly increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population and attempt to correct, though imperfectly owing to the wide divergence of the age constitution of the present population from that of the 1901 standard, the exaggerated impression conveyed when crude rates are compared."

The incidence of cancer in the County during 1937 and the preceding six years amongst males and females, based on a sex distribution of population proportionate to that of the Census, 1931, is shown below :—

Year.	Uncorrected rates per 1,000 of the population.		
	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
1935	1.55	1.51	1.59
1936	1.60	1.55	1.64
1937	1.59	1.59	1.58

The following table shows the number of cancer deaths in the County in certain age periods, for males and females for the years 1925-1937 :—

Year.	Total cancer deaths.	Sex.	Age periods—Years.						
			0—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
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
1935	2,835	M.	13	13	49	136	426	495	175
		F.	9	18	100	258	468	458	217
1936	2,954	M.	13	19	50	144	444	495	195
		F.	13	20	104	285	428	458	286
1937	2,960	M.	7	18	70	180	434	519	183
		F.	11	30	109	268	439	484	208

Of the 2,960 deaths during 1937, 1,549 or 52.3 per cent. were of females.

The following table sets out, in specified age groups, the aggregate number of cancer deaths in the Administrative County, together with those of the urban and rural districts, during the years 1934-1937 :—

Age Periods.	Aggregate of urban districts.				Aggregate of rural districts.				Administrative County.			
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937	1934	1935	1936	1937
All ages.	2,430	2,511	2,643	2,603	316	324	311	357	2,746	2,835	2,954	2,960
0—	9	10	10	3	1	1	—	—	10	11	10	3
15—	4	10	13	9	—	1	3	6	4	11	16	15
25—	41	25	32	40	4	6	7	8	45	31	39	48
35—	148	132	142	155	19	17	12	24	167	149	154	179
45—	377	354	391	395	43	40	38	53	420	394	429	448
55—	737	798	790	780	92	96	82	93	829	894	872	873
65—	775	857	851	888	105	96	102	115	880	953	953	1003
75—	339	325	414	333	52	67	67	58	391	392	481	391

The steady and continuous rise in the cancer death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during the last 67 years is shown 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
1921-1930	1.33
1931	1.48
1932	1.51
1933	1.52
1934	1.56
1935	1.58
1936	1.62
1937	1.63

Statistics showing the anatomical distribution of the County cancer deaths are not available, but the table below, which has been prepared from 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, 1928-1937.

Site affected.		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Buccal cavity and pharynx	M.	3109	2928	2913	2951	3040	2812	3000	2972	2847	2784
	F.	508	529	519	514	536	537	542	537	637	580
Digestive organs and peritoneum	M.	15887	16396	16710	17043	17703	17704	18002	18641	19099	19233
	F.	14743	14955	15230	15368	15493	15958	16356	16370	16794	16993
Respiratory organs	M.	1984	1991	2258	2532	2688	2971	3252	3491	3745	4169
	F.	708	760	864	908	920	953	1057	1107	1231	1185
Uterus	F.	4525	4455	4354	4341	4342	4313	4451	4470	4348	4462
Other female genital organs	F.	1483	1567	1645	1667	1735	1868	1936	1983	2153	2121
Breast	M.	51	46	60	61	49	55	53	77	79	60
	F.	5878	5944	6052	6381	6386	6551	6687	6768	7079	6922
Male genito-urinary organs	M.	2822	2885	2947	3187	3259	3277	3431	3573	3678	3857
Skin	M.	652	664	627	683	630	618	627	606	661	657
	F.	502	494	447	480	527	500	460	484	497	510
Other or unspecified organs	M.	1508	1374	1401	1320	1460	1400	1412	1420	1481	1429
	F.	1893	1908	1856	1910	1948	2055	1997	2009	2025	2029
Total Cancer deaths	M.	26013	26284	26916	27777	28829	28837	29777	30780	31590	32189
	F.	30240	30612	30967	31569	31887	32735	33486	33728	34764	34802

Extracted from the Registrar-General's Statistical Review.

Very little action appears to have been taken by local authorities during 1937 in connection with the dissemination to the public of information regarding cancer and the facilities available for its diagnosis and treatment. In Morecambe and Heysham (B) however, special propaganda, chiefly by means of talks and the distribution of leaflets, etc., was undertaken. At Thornton Cleveleys, occasional public lectures were given by the local Medical Officer of Health, and at Radcliffe (B) information regarding cancer was included in the Health Week talks. At Lancaster (B) and Ashton-under-Lyne (B), it is reported, information was imparted at the Welfare Centres, etc., but the Medical Officer of Health of the latter district refers to the fact that although written information was supplied to women at the Welfare Centres, it was not popular and was consequently withdrawn. The Medical Officer of Health at Widnes (B) mentions that the majority of the inhabitants are members of a contributory hospital scheme and seek earlier treatment than hitherto.

In the majority of districts, the present facilities for treatment, etc., are reported to be adequate but the Medical Officer of Health of Morecambe and Heysham (B), states that the facilities are capable of extension and considers that the setting up of confidential conferences between the general medical practitioners and the Medical Officer of Health would be beneficial. At Stretford (B) the Medical Officer of Health, whilst satisfied that the present facilities are adequate, refers to the fact that daily treatment as out-patients is exhausting to the patients and in-patient treatment would be preferable.

It is reported that in some 60 districts use is made of the facilities provided by voluntary hospitals, the National Radium Treatment Centres, and particularly the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester.

CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE, ETC.—Deaths during 1937 from cerebral hæmorrhage and its allied conditions numbered 1,525—an increase of four over the previous year. This cause still remains the third chief cause of death, the 1,525 fatalities representing 6.16 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. Expressed in terms of 1,000 of population, the mortality rate was 0.82.

With the increasingly large proportion of elderly persons in the population, it is perhaps only natural that the mortality from this cause should be consistently high, for an examination of Table 3, inserted at page 31, reveals that the deaths were mainly confined to persons of 55 years and over.

OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASES.—The remarks with regard to the fatalities from cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., apply with equal force to deaths from other circulatory diseases, being found mainly in the older age groups. In 1937, the deaths classified under this latter heading numbered 1,339, representing 5.4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).—An increase is recorded in 1937 in the number of deaths registered as due to all forms of pneumonia, viz., 1,334 as compared with 1,312 in the year 1936. The disease was responsible for 5.39 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and the mortality was equivalent to a rate of 0.71 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The mortality rates in the urban and rural districts were 0.73 and 0.61 per 1,000 respectively.

VIOLENCE (INCLUDING SUICIDE).—This cause accounted for 1,113 deaths during 1937 as against 1,059 in the year 1936 and 1,013 in 1935. The 1,113 deaths in 1937 were equivalent to 4.5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes or 0.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—The deaths from all forms of tuberculous infections in 1937 numbered 1,063 as against 1,048 in 1936. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 865 deaths, an increase of 9 over the previous year, and other forms of tuberculosis contributed 198 deaths as compared with 192 in 1936.

The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis at 0.46 per 1,000 of the estimated population was the same as in the previous three years. The mortality rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.10, the same as in 1935 and 1936.

Of the total deaths from all causes, tuberculous infections were responsible for 4.2 per cent. The deaths and also the cases notified are fully analysed on pages 149 to 153.

SENILITY.—Although this heading in 1937 was lower in the list of causes of death than in the previous year, it nevertheless accounted for 1,042 fatalities or 4.2 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. As in the case of cerebral hæmorrhage and other circulatory diseases, the number of elderly persons in the population is reflected in the mortality from this condition.

INFLUENZA.—The statistics covering a period of years in connection with this disease show considerable fluctuations in the number of deaths registered. In 1931 there were 922 deaths, 515 in 1932, 1,227 in 1933, 269 in 1934, 553 in 1935, 322 in 1936, whilst in 1937 the figure was 1,018—an increase of 696 over the previous year. This high figure is, of course, attributable to the considerable epidemic of influenza which swept through the County during the early months of the year.

The County death-rate from the disease in 1937 was 0.54 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.17 in 1936. Of the total deaths from all causes, influenza was responsible for 4.1 per cent.

CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS, ETC.—Deaths assigned to this group in 1937 numbered 997, or 99 more than in 1936. The deaths recorded were equivalent to 4.0 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and gave a mortality rate of 0.53 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

BRONCHITIS.—There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths registered as due to bronchitis, viz., 962 as compared with 887 in 1936. The deaths from this disease represented 3.8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and a mortality rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of the estimated population—0.54 in the urban districts and 0.31 in the rural districts.

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.—During the year under report the following "transfers" were made :—6,889 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; 6,464 deaths occurring in County districts of persons not belonging thereto were transferred to the areas to which they belonged.

Puerperal Mortality.—The deaths in the Administrative County in 1937 assigned to puerperal sepsis numbered 35, and 100 to other puerperal causes, a total of 135, equivalent to a mortality rate of 5.25 per 1,000 live births, or 5.00 per 1,000 total births. These rates represent increases over the previous year of 0.08 and 0.10 respectively.

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 following table gives particulars of the mortality of women in or associated with childbirth per thousand children born alive, and per thousand total births (live and stillborn) during 1937 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
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
1935....	24,243	45	76	121	1.86	3.13	4.99	1.76	2.98	4.74	1.68	2.42	4.10	1.61	2.32	3.93
1936....	25,133	40	90	130	1.59	3.58	5.17	1.51	3.39	4.90	1.39	2.41	3.80	1.34	2.31	3.65
1937....	25,689	35	100	135	1.36	3.89	5.25	1.29	3.71	5.00	0.98	2.28	3.26	0.94	2.19	3.13

*Rates extracted from the Statistical Reviews of the Registrar-General.

The maternal mortality rate for each County district for the year 1937 is given in Table 1, pages 18 to 25 and the average mortality rate for each district covering a period of 5 years, 1932-1936, is shown on pages 235 to 256.

The combined rate for all the County urban districts in 1937 was 5.00 per 1,000 total births and for the combined rural districts 5.02; over a period of five years, 1932-1936, the average rates were :—urban districts 4.91; rural districts 4.65.

While the rise in the maternal mortality rate is fractional, it is disappointing to find that there is as yet no indication of any tendency to decline. It must be remembered, however, that the beneficial results of the services of consultant obstetricians within the County, both for antenatal cases and as part of emergency units, have not yet been felt. When the complete scheme, comprising salaried midwives, antenatal and obstetric consultants and emergency units, is operative throughout the County, there is every reason to hope for an improvement in this rate.

Of 90 of the maternal deaths investigated during the year, 12 were re-classified as not being directly due to childbirth. An analysis of the causes of the remainder gives the following results :—

Puerperal sepsis	13	or	16.6 per cent.
Hæmorrhage (ante-partum and post-partum)	16	„	20.5 „
Toxæmia	17	„	21.8 „
Obstetric shock	2	„	2.6 „
Embolism	10	„	12.8 „
Ectopic gestation	1	„	1.3 „
Puerperal mania	1	„	1.3 „
Cardiac failure	4	„	5.1 „
Abortions	6	„	7.7 „
Associated conditions	8	„	10.3 „

Compared with the analysis of 1,945 cases, reported to the Minister of Health, for England and Wales for 1936, this result shows a smaller percentage of sepsis and a higher percentage for hæmorrhage and toxæmia.

Fifty of the maternal deaths were considered to have been unavoidable. In 28 instances it was possible that death might have been prevented by one or more of the following means :—

Better antenatal supervision	7
Better obstetric facilities at delivery	4
Specialist treatment in hospital	2
Co-operation of the patient	17

INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.—The Minister of Health considers that it is still necessary to investigate each maternal death as a matter of routine. In the County area every maternal death is investigated by an experienced medical officer. In 80 County districts these investigations are undertaken by the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and in the remaining 29 districts the investigations are carried out by the local Medical Officers of Health who are whole-time officials. A confidential report prepared on the facts and circumstances of each fatality is forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Detailed investigations into 94 maternal deaths were carried out during the year by the Assistant County Medical Officers.

Infant Mortality.—Of the 24,725 deaths assigned to the Administrative County during the year, 1,613 or 145 more than 1936, were of infants under one year of age. These yield an infant mortality rate of 62 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 58 per 1,000, which was the lowest ever recorded. In the urban districts the infant deaths in 1937 numbered 1,437, equal to a rate of 64 per 1,000 live births, and in the rural districts 176, giving a rate of 51.

An analysis of the causes of infant mortality during 1937 and the preceding five years is given in the following table :—

Causes of infant deaths.	No. of deaths of infants under 1 year.					
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total—All Causes	1,641	1,607	1,473	1,506	1,468	1,613
Measles	27	12	24	15	19	8
Scarlet fever	—	1	1	1	1	—
Whooping cough	50	44	22	26	33	35
Diphtheria	1	—	3	4	4	1
Influenza	14	23	3	12	6	12
Encephalitis lethargica	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	6	6	6	3	3	13
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	—	2	—	1	1
Other tuberculous diseases	18	12	18	9	15	7
Bronchitis	91	94	44	67	48	55
Pneumonia (all forms)	227	231	169	215	187	235
Other respiratory diseases	12	8	2	9	6	3
Diarrhoea, etc.	84	93	102	84	80	89
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	917	889	905	859	878	972
Other causes	191	194	172	201	187	182

The considerable increases during 1937 in the deaths from pneumonia and congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc., will be observed from the preceding table, and these have no doubt largely contributed towards the rise in the infant mortality rate.

Although the 1937 rate represents a check in the downward trend of infant mortality, nothing is more remarkable than the decrease which has been experienced during the past 44 years. In 1893, as the table on page 17 shows, the infant mortality rate was 177 per 1,000 births. The significance of such a rate will perhaps be best appreciated when it is pointed out that if the 1893 rate had obtained in 1937, the infant deaths would have been 4,546 instead of the actual figure of 1,613.

The marked reduction in infant mortality during the period mentioned above is doubtless due to the better maternal and nursing care of the new-born child coupled with the general improvement in environmental and sanitary conditions. The extension of antenatal and other maternity services and the more intelligent interest taken in the care and management of young children, fostered by instruction given at child welfare centres and by home visits of health officials, have also contributed in large measure towards the saving of child life.

As pointed out by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for 1936, the lower the infant mortality rate becomes the nearer is the irreducible minimum approached, and consequently no spectacular improvement can now be anticipated.

In speaking of the difficulty which must confront continuous reduction in the infant mortality rate, the Chief Medical Officer refers to the view that, under modern conditions, some weakly children survive the first year who, a generation ago, would have perished soon after birth. He says "that such cases happen and that, in the aggregate, their absolute number may be large, is a proposition which one would have supposed to be indisputable. Nevertheless, some readers have seen in this statement support of the obsolete theory that national vigour is impaired by saving the lives of the 'unfit'—i.e., of those who perished under a particular environment. According to the adherents of this doctrine, environmental measures calculated to save the lives of the 'unfit' would have the result of decreasing the *average* stamina of survivors and so lowering the resistance of the population at later ages." He goes on to show how the rates of mortality in early childhood and adolescence have enormously improved and says "that improvement of the environmental conditions of infancy has been at the expense of later ages, is a proposition unsupported by any evidence."

One outstanding feature of present day infant mortality is that the proportion of deaths due to congenital debility, premature birth and malformations does not show the desired response to preventive measures. Of the 1,613 infant deaths in 1937, no less than 972 or 60.2 per cent. were due to these causes.

A certain number of these deaths are undoubtedly due to maternal ill-health during pregnancy and one of the commonest causes of such maternal ill-health is toxæmia of pregnancy. The increase in the use being made of antenatal clinics will result in the discovery of such conditions at an earlier date in pregnancy. This, together with a greater allocation of hospital beds for antenatal purposes, should in the future bring about a reduction in this figure.

The following table gives the County, urban and rural infant death-rates for 1937 and the preceding ten years, together with the rates for England and Wales :—

	Rate of deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 live births.										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Urban districts	74	71	87	64	72	68	70	61	62	59	64
Rural districts	68	57	64	58	63	65	61	59	57	47	51
Administrative County	73	69	84	64	70	67	68	61	62	58	62
England and Wales	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59	57	59	58

The infant mortality rate for the year 1936 was, for the first time since 1894, below that for the whole of England and Wales, but it will be noted from the above table that in 1937 the position was reversed.

The tabular statement below shows, in quinquennial periods, 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.	
1897-1901	167	4.56	26.83
1902-1906	141	3.66	24.46
1907-1911	126	2.98	21.16
1912-1916	111	2.40	16.86
1917-1921	93	1.82	13.19
1922-1926	81	1.37	10.94
1927-1931	72	1.02	8.11
1932-1936	63	0.84	6.72
1937	62	0.86	6.52

Mortality of illegitimate infants.—The following statement shows the differential incidence of mortality in 1937 amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants under the age of one year :—

	Mortality per 1,000 live births.		
	Legitimate infants.	Illegitimate infants.	Total.
Administrative County	61	104	62
Urban districts	63	103	64
Rural districts	49	114	51

The table on page 17 gives the infant mortality rate for the County and for the urban and rural districts since the year 1889, and on pages 235 to 256, each district rate for 1937 is shown contrasted with the previous year's rate and with the average of the preceding five years.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY.

Hospital Accommodation.—SMALLPOX.—OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Table 8, pages 154 to 167, 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 1937, and the number of deaths in hospital.

Summarised, the position of the Administrative County 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	9	13
No. of districts who are constituent members of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees	35	42
No. of districts using hospitals within the Administrative County belonging to Councils of County districts	7	8
No. of districts using hospitals of Joint Hospital Boards or Committees	21	7
No. of districts using hospitals belonging to Lancashire County Boroughs	26	27
No. of districts using hospitals outside the Geographical County	7	4
No. of districts using more than one type of hospital	—	7
No. of districts without hospital accommodation	4	1

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

For smallpox :

Ashton-in-Makerfield
Blackrod
Haydock
Lunesdale (R)

For other infectious diseases :

Clitheroe (R)

REMOVAL OF CASES.—The following table gives the number and percentage of removals to hospital in 1937 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.	Per- centage of removals	Deaths in hospital.	Cases treated at home.	Deaths at home.	In hospital.	At home.
Smallpox	2	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	4,198	2,816	67.0	8	1,382	9	0.28	0.65
Diphtheria	2,855	2,343	82.0	106	512	47	4.52	9.17
Enteric fever	85	63	74.1	2	22	5	3.17	22.72

In 1936 the percentages of removals to hospital were—scarlet fever 64.0, diphtheria 80.0, and enteric fever 54.7.

A number of 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.

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 thirteen 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.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929, SECTION 63.—In November, 1933, a preliminary report on the survey of the hospital accommodation for infectious diseases throughout the County was prepared and a copy forwarded to each local authority in the Administrative County for their observations.

The final report, incorporating the observations of local authorities, was issued in December, 1935. A scheme for the division of the Administrative County into hospital districts for (a) infectious diseases other than smallpox, and (b) smallpox, was submitted to and approved by the County Council in May, 1937. The scheme was subsequently forwarded to the Minister of Health for approval and copies were sent to every local authority in the geographical County and to hospital authorities in order that they might be given an opportunity of making representations thereon to the Minister. Finally on the 28th February, 1938, the scheme was approved by the Minister, with certain modifications. A copy thereof is set out below :—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.—SECTION 63.

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Infectious Disease other than Smallpox.

(1) With a view to the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease other than smallpox in the Administrative County of Lancaster the County shall be divided into areas consisting of the County district or County districts specified in the second column of the subjoined table, and there shall be provided for each such area not less accommodation than that specified in the third column and placed opposite to the number and description of the area.

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
I. —	Dalton-in-Furness Urban District — — — Ulverston Urban District Ulverston Rural District	24
II. —	Grange Urban District — — —	2
III. —	City of Lancaster — — — Morecambe and Heysham Borough Carnforth Urban District Lancaster Rural District Lunesdale Rural District	58
IV. —	Fleetwood Borough — — — Lytham St. Anne's Borough Kirkham Urban District Poulton-le-Fylde Urban District Thornton Cleveleys Urban District Fylde Rural District Preesall Urban District Garstang Rural District	61
V. —	Fulwood Urban District — — — Longridge Urban District Preston Rural District Walton-le-Dale Urban District	36
VI. —	Brierfield Urban District — — — Padiham Urban District Burnley Rural District Colne Borough Nelson Borough Barrowford Urban District Trawden Urban District	71
VII. —	Accrington Borough — — — Clitheroe Borough Haslingden Borough Rawtenstall Borough Church Urban District Clayton-le-Moors Urban District Great Harwood Urban District Oswaldtwistle Urban District Rishton Urban District Blackburn Rural District Clitheroe Rural District	112

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
VIII. —	Darwen Borough — — — — — Turton Urban District	32
IX. —	Chorley Borough — — — — — Adlington Urban District Leyland Urban District Withnell Urban District Chorley Rural District	48
X. —	Radcliffe Borough — — — — — Prestwich Urban District Ramsbottom Urban District Tottington Urban District Whitefield Urban District Little Lever Urban District Bacup Borough	73
XI. —	Chadderton Urban District — — — — — Crompton Urban District Royton Urban District Middleton Borough Failsworth Urban District	69
XII. —	Heywood Borough — — — — — Whitworth Urban District	24
XIII. —	Littleborough Urban District — — — — — Milnrow Urban District Wardle Urban District	17
XIV. —	Ashton-under-Lyne Borough — — — — — Mossley Borough Audenshaw Urban District Denton Urban District Droylsden Urban District Lees Urban District Limehurst Rural District	88
XV. —	Blackrod Urban District — — — — — Horwich Urban District Westhoughton Urban District Aspull Urban District	28
XVI. —	Ormskirk Urban District — — — — — Orrell Urban District Rainford Urban District Standish-with-Langtree Urban District Upholland Urban District Wigan Rural District	31
XVII. —	Ashton-in-Makerfield Urban District — — — — — Billinge and Winstanley Urban District Hindley Urban District Ince-in-Makerfield Urban District	46
XVIII. —	Skelmersdale Urban District — — — — — West Lancashire Rural District	21
XIX. —	Formby Urban District — — — — — Litherland Urban District	16
XX. —	Crosby Borough — — — — —	34
XXI. —	Huyton-with-Roby Urban District — — — — — Prescot Urban District Whiston Rural District	60
XXII. —	Widnes Borough — — — — —	27
XXIII. —	Haydock Urban District — — — — — Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Warrington Rural District	30

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
XXIV.	Leigh Borough Swinton and Pendlebury Borough Abram Urban District Atherton Urban District Golborne Urban District Kearsley Urban District Tyldesley Urban District Worsley Urban District	116
XXV.	Eccles Borough Stretford Borough Farnworth Urban District Irlam Urban District Urmston Urban District	110

(2) The accommodation specified for Area I. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Ulverston Joint Hospital Board.

(3) The accommodation specified for Areas II., XI., XII., XIX., XX., XXII. and XXV. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the respective areas in such manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(4) The accommodation specified for Area III. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board, who, together with the Lunesdale Rural District Council, shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Hospital District to include the Lunesdale Rural District.

Alternatively, the Lunesdale Rural District Council shall enter into an agreement with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from the Rural District by the Board.

(5) The accommodation specified for Area IV. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the area either by arrangement with the Fylde Joint Hospital Committee or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(6) The accommodation specified for Area V. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the area either by arrangement with the Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital Committee or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(7) The accommodation specified for Area VI. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, who shall provide sufficient accommodation for the said area and the County Borough of Burnley to permit not less than 71 beds to be allocated to patients from the area. The Joint Hospital Board, together with the Borough Councils of Colne and Nelson and the Urban District Councils of Barrowford and Trawden shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Hospital District to include the Municipal Boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the Urban District Councils of Barrowford and Trawden.

Alternatively the said Borough Councils and Urban District Councils shall enter into agreements with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from their districts by the Board.

(8) The Councils of County Districts comprised in Areas VII., XIV., XVI., XVII. and XXI. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall for the purpose of providing the required accommodation initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part for forming united districts pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or may provide the accommodation in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(9) The accommodation specified for Area VIII. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Darwen Borough Council, with whom the Turton Urban District Council shall enter into an agreement under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from the Urban District by the Borough Council and providing for the use at all times of not less than eight beds, or failing such agreement by the Darwen Borough Council and the Turton Urban District Council in such manner as shall be approved by the County Council.

(10) The accommodation specified for Area IX. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Chorley Joint Hospital Board, who, together with the Withnell Urban District Council, shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Hospital District to include the Withnell Urban District.

Alternatively, the Withnell Urban District Council shall enter into an agreement with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception by the Board of patients from the Urban District.

(11) The accommodation specified for Area X. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, who shall provide sufficient accommodation for the said area and the County Borough of Bury to permit not less than 73 beds to be allocated to patients from the area.

For this purpose :—

(a) The Joint Hospital Board, together with the Little Lever Urban District Council, shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings which may be necessary on their part pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Hospital District to include the Little Lever Urban District :

Alternatively the Little Lever Urban District Council shall enter into an agreement with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception by the Board of patients from the Urban District.

(b) The Bacup Borough Council shall enter into an agreement with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception by the Board of patients from the Borough, in default of which agreement the accommodation specified for Area X. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Bury and District Joint Board and the Bacup Borough Council in such manner as shall be approved by the County Council.

(12) The accommodation specified for Area XIII. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the Area either by arrangement with the Littleborough, Milnrow and Wardle Joint Hospital Committee or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(13) The accommodation specified for Area XV. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the Area either by arrangement with the Horwich, Westhoughton and Blackrod Joint Hospital Committee or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(14) The accommodation specified for Area XVIII. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the West Lancashire Rural District Council with whom the Skelmersdale Urban District Council shall enter into an agreement under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from the Urban District by the Rural District Council and providing for the use at all times of not less than four beds, or failing such agreement by the West Lancashire Rural District Council and the Skelmersdale Urban District Council in such manner as shall be approved by the County Council.

(15) The accommodation specified for Area XXIII. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the Area either by arrangement with the Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Council or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(16) The accommodation specified for Area XXIV. in paragraph (1) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

Smallpox.

(17) For the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of smallpox in the County, the County shall be divided into areas consisting of the County District or the County Districts specified in the second column of the subjoined table, and there shall be provided for each such Area not less accommodation than that specified in the third column and placed opposite to the number and description of the area :—

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
I.	Dalton-in-Furness Urban District Ulverston Urban District Ulverston Rural District	4
II.	Grange Urban District	1
III.	City of Lancaster Morecambe and Heysham Borough Carnforth Urban District Lancaster Rural District Lunesdale Rural District	11

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
IV. —	Fleetwood Borough — — — — — Lytham St. Anne's Borough — — — — — Fulwood Urban District — — — — — Kirkham Urban District — — — — — Longridge Urban District — — — — — Poulton-le-Fylde Urban District — — — — — Preesall Urban District — — — — — Thornton Cleveleys Urban District — — — — — Walton-le-Dale Urban District — — — — — Fylde Rural District — — — — — Garstang Rural District — — — — — Preston Rural District — — — — —	14
V. —	Chorley Borough — — — — — Adlington Urban District — — — — — Leyland Urban District — — — — — Withnell Urban District — — — — — Chorley Rural District — — — — —	10
VI. —	Darwen Borough — — — — —	4
VII. —	Accrington Borough — — — — — Clitheroe Borough — — — — — Haslingden Borough — — — — — Rawtenstall Borough — — — — — Church Urban District — — — — — Clayton-le-Moors Urban District — — — — — Great Harwood Urban District — — — — — Oswaldtwistle Urban District — — — — — Rishton Urban District — — — — — Blackburn Rural District — — — — — Clitheroe Rural District — — — — —	20
VIII. —	Brierfield Urban District — — — — — Padiham Urban District — — — — — Burnley Rural District — — — — — Colne Borough — — — — — Nelson Borough — — — — — Barrowford Urban District — — — — — Trawden Urban District — — — — —	16
IX. —	Bacup Borough — — — — —	2
X. —	Heywood Borough — — — — — Radclyffe Borough — — — — — Stretford Borough — — — — — Aspull Urban District — — — — — Blackrod Urban District — — — — — Farnworth Urban District — — — — — Horwich Urban District — — — — — Littleborough Urban District — — — — — Little Lever Urban District — — — — — Milnrow Urban District — — — — — Prestwich Urban District — — — — — Ramsbottom Urban District — — — — — Tottington Urban District — — — — — Turton Urban District — — — — — Urmston Urban District — — — — — Wardle Urban District — — — — — Westhoughton Urban District — — — — — Whitefield Urban District — — — — — Whitworth Urban District — — — — —	34
XI. —	Leigh Borough — — — — — Swinton and Pendlebury Borough — — — — — Abram Urban District — — — — — Atherton Urban District — — — — — Golborne Urban District — — — — — Kearsley Urban District — — — — — Tyldesley Urban District — — — — — Worsley Urban District — — — — —	32

No. of Area. Col. 1.	County Districts comprised in the Area. Col. 2.	Minimum Number of beds for Patients. Col. 3.
XII.	Middleton Borough Chadderton Urban District Crompton Urban District Failsworth Urban District Royton Urban District	18
XIII.	Ashton-under-Lyne Borough Mossley Borough Audenshaw Urban District Denton Urban District Droylsden Urban District Lees Urban District Limehurst Rural District	12
XIV.	Eccles Borough Irlam Urban District	6
XV.	Haydock Urban District Newton-in-Makerfield Urban District Warrington Rural District	6
XVI.	Ormskirk Urban District Orrell Urban District Rainford Urban District Standish-with-Langtree Urban District Upholland Urban District Wigan Rural District	6
XVII.	Ashton-in-Makerfield Urban District Billinge and Winstanley Urban District Hindley Urban District Ince-in-Makerfield Urban District	8
XVIII.	Widnes Borough Crosby Borough Skelmersdale Urban District West Lancashire Rural District	16
XIX.	Huyton-with-Roby Urban District Prescot Urban District Whiston Rural District	12
XX.	Formby Urban District Litherland Urban District	4

(18) The accommodation specified for Area I. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Ulverston Joint Hospital Board.

(19) The accommodation specified for Areas II., VI., IX., XIV., XV., XVIII. and XX. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the respective Areas in such manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(20) The accommodation specified for Area III. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board, and for this purpose the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Scheme shall *mutatis mutandis* apply accordingly.

(21) The accommodation specified for Area IV. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Fylde, Preston and Garstang Joint Hospital Board, who shall provide sufficient accommodation for the said area and the County Boroughs of Blackpool and Preston to permit not less than 14 beds to be allocated to patients from the area.

(22) The accommodation specified for Area V. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Chorley and District Joint Hospital Board, and for this purpose the provisions of paragraph (10) of this Scheme shall *mutatis mutandis* apply accordingly.

(23) The Councils of County Districts comprised in Areas VII., XVI., XVII. and XIX. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall for the purpose of providing the required accommodation initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part for forming united districts pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or may provide the accommodation in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(24) The accommodation specified for Area VIII. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, and for this purpose the provisions of paragraph (7) of this Scheme shall *mutatis mutandis* apply accordingly.

(25) The accommodation specified for Area X. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, who shall provide sufficient accommodation for the said area and the County Borough of Bury to permit not less than 34 beds to be allocated to patients from the area.

For this purpose :—

(a) The Joint Hospital Board together with the Little Lever Urban District Council shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Hospital District to include the Little Lever Urban District ;

Alternatively the Little Lever Urban District Council shall enter into an agreement with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception by the Board of patients from the Urban District.

(b) The Borough Councils of Heywood and Stretford and the Urban District Councils of Aspull, Blackrod, Farnworth, Horwich, Littleborough, Milnrow, Turton, Urmston, Wardle, Westhoughton and Whitworth, shall enter into agreements with the Joint Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from their districts by the Board and in default of agreement between the Joint Hospital Board and any such Council the accommodation specified for Area X., in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board and such Council in such manner as shall be approved by the County Council.

(26) The accommodation specified for Area XI. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Leigh Joint Hospital Board.

(27) The accommodation specified for Area XII. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts comprised in the Area either by arrangement with the Chadderton, Crompton and Royton Joint Hospital Committee or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the County Council.

(28) The accommodation specified for Area XIII. in paragraph (17) of this Scheme shall be provided by the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, who shall provide sufficient accommodation for the said area and the Borough of Stalybridge to permit not less than 12 beds to be allocated to patients from the area. The Joint Hospital Board together with the Borough Council of Mossley and the Urban District Councils of Denton, Droylsden and Lees shall initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 279 and 297 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for extending the Joint Smallpox Hospital District to include the Borough of Mossley and the Urban Districts of Denton, Droylsden and Lees.

Alternatively the said Councils shall enter into agreements with the Joint Smallpox Hospital Board under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the reception of patients from their districts by the Board, or combine under the said section in providing a common hospital.

General.

(29) Where in pursuance of this Scheme Authorities enter into agreements under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, any such agreement may provide for the payment of a capital sum to the Council maintaining the hospital by the Council from whose district patients are to be received into the hospital and shall provide for the payment of such other sums by way of annual retaining fees and weekly payments for maintenance and treatment of patients in the hospitals as may be agreed between the parties thereto or in default of agreement as may be determined by a single arbitrator in accordance with and subject to the provision of the Arbitration Acts, 1889 to 1934, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

(30) In addition to the foregoing requirements every Authority providing hospital accommodation in accordance with this Scheme shall make reciprocal or other arrangements satisfactory to the County Council with one or more other authorities (whether authorities providing hospitals under this Scheme or otherwise) whereby they may secure further accommodation at the hospitals of such authorities during severe epidemics.

GRANTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES TOWARDS COST OF TREATMENT OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN HOSPITAL.—In the preliminary survey report on hospital accommodation it was shown that County districts had not exercised their powers to provide and maintain hospitals for infectious diseases either fully or in a uniform manner.

The survey scheme provides for a more uniform manner of making provision for cases of infectious disease, and will in the future equalise to some extent the cost of such provision to all local authorities.

It was therefore decided that a grant from County funds in respect of all cases of infectious disease in the Administrative County treated in hospitals, given on an approved basis, would further the main objects of the scheme and tend to equalise the burden upon the local rates. A further consideration was that the more populous districts, generally, suffer more from the incidence of infectious disease, and that owing to the greatly increased mobility of the population, the proper isolation and treatment of such cases was a matter of general public health which concerned the County as a whole.

The basis upon which financial assistance might be granted by the County Council was very carefully considered and it was decided that grants be paid according to the number of cases treated in hospital rather than for specific developments in any particular area. Grants on this basis would help authorities who at present have established and maintain hospitals, some of which need extending, and would equally assist those authorities who are required under the scheme to make adequate provision for cases of infectious disease.

The County Council therefore decided that grants to local authorities in the Administrative County towards the cost of hospital treatment of infectious diseases should be paid, subject in each case to compliance with any conditions laid down by the Public Health and Housing Committee, on the basis of £3 per case removed to hospital in or from the several County districts.

Accordingly, grants amounting to £17,277 were made to local authorities on the above basis for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1937.

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 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 (Closed as a Public Assistance Institution, 31/3/37.)	
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	
		Vested in the County Council. Receives Preston County Borough cases under "user" agreement.
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.
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.

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

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, 1937 :—

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 10 yrs.).										10.				
													(a) Average.	(b) Highest.	(c) Lowest.		
Ulverston	44	123	6	165	6	6	—	1	2	—	51	115	83	101	74	—	—
Lancaster	48	57	12	334	8	7	1	—	—	—	63	280	93	107	79	—	—
Fylde	68	72	3	564	8	8	—	1	3	—	198	352	132	146	120	—	—
Garstang	14	10	1 cot.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	15	12	—	—
Chorley	86	93	13	536	120	115	5	3	3	—	93	427	84	96	66	—	—
Clitheroe	64	17	3	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	44	60	71	53	—	—
Moorlands, Rawtenstall	161	207	32	1,298	309	298	11	6	15	2	200	1,090	324	347	304	20	—
Ormskirk	155	156	20	1,251	202	195	13	8	21	1	260	992	224	266	202	—	—
Jericho, Bury	143	240	39	2,065	353	342	11	13	26	3	402	1,670	379	417	356	145	28
Whiston	337	263	100	3,725	265	258	13	12	40	3	399	3,276	318	357	271	574	235
Leigh	90	99	7 cots.	569	13	11	2	—	8	—	176	400	94	110	84	—	—
Park Hospital, Davyhulme	190	270	40	7,196	819	774	60	35	80	11	575	6,591	409	466	331	2,350	469
Green Lane, Patricroft	154	233	16	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	351	344	357	325	—	—
Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne	167	235	28	3,261	606	592	23	20	33	5	519	2,640	385	417	347	137	44
Total	1,721	2,075	320	21,615	2,709	2,606	139	99	231	25	3,187	18,234	2,942	3,273	2,624	3,226	776

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

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee authorised the following structural alterations and additions at the various Public Assistance Institutions under their control :—

Area No. 2.—Lancaster.

- (a) Provision of an electric lift.
- (b) Provision of Terrazzo dadoes and new flooring in the lavatories and bathrooms.

Area No. 5.—Clitheroe.

Provision and laying of composition flooring on the flagged floor of the Nurses' dining room.

Area No. 7.—Haslingden.

Erection of lean-to buildings on both sides of the mental units to provide additional lavatory accommodation for the patients.

Area No. 7.—Greenfield Massage Centre.

Extensions and alterations.

Area No. 11.—Jericho.

- (a) Installation of new electric cables.
- (b) Conversion of the old Committee room and two dormitories into Nurses' bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Area No. 12.—Whiston.

- (a) Extensions to the Nurses' home.
- (b) Enclosing with wooden framing and casement windows of the covered ways leading from the hospital kitchen to the infirmary wards.

Area No. 13.—Leigh.

- (a) Modernising of sanitary annexes.
- (b) Provision of central heating in the female staff quarters.

Area No. 14.—Park Hospital.

- (a) The conversion of part of one of the hospital annexes for the reception of maternity cases, including the construction of a labour theatre and the provision of a covered way.
- (b) Alterations to hot water service equipment.
- (c) Remodelling and extension of the electrical and engineering equipment in the Nurses' home extensions (including electric lift) and in the new dispensary, kitchen, administration block, and electro-medical department extensions.
- (d) Erection of a fire escape at the southerly end of the Nurses' home.

Area No. 14.—Green Lane.

The relaying with composition blocks of the floors of the male hospital wards and day room.

Area No. 16.—Ashton-under-Lyne.

Improvements and extensions to the heating, hot water, and steam services.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.—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 association for aiding boys and girls in service, or
- (c) any society for the prevention of cruelty to children, or
- (d) 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 the 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 being paid by the County Council to voluntary organisations during the financial year 1938-39 :—

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Hospital or Infirmary.	Subscription.		
	£	s.	d.
Accrington Victoria Hospital	38	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	97	11	0
Barrow-in-Furness, North Lonsdale Hospital	9	13	0
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	152	4	0
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	15	12	0
Bolton Infirmary	75	5	0
Bootle General Hospital	19	0	0
Burnley Victoria Hospital	28	12	0
Bury Infirmary	83	7	0
Chorley Hospital	72	1	0
Colne, Hartley Hospital	34	6	0
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	47	8	0
Fleetwood Hospital	28	8	0
Lancaster Royal Infirmary	133	3	0
Leigh Infirmary	76	1	0
Liverpool Hospitals	210	12	0
Lytham Hospital	23	14	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	126	10	0
" St. Mary's Hospitals	96	6	0
" Royal Children's Hospital	46	1	0
" Ancoats Hospital	32	15	0
" Hospital for Consumption	8	3	0
" Royal Eye Hospital	48	3	0
" Hospital for Incurables	1	4	0
" Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital	11	12	0
" Hospital for Skin Diseases	8	7	0
" Northern Hospital	18	11	0
" Ear Hospital	6	13	0
" Babies' Hospital	3	0	0
" Bethesda Home	1	5	0
" The Holt Radium Institute	29	5	0
" St. John's Ear Hospital	1	16	0
Morecambe, Queen Victoria Hospital	41	7	0
Nelson, Reedyford Hospital	38	9	0
Oldham Royal Infirmary	41	6	0
Ormskirk General Hospital	29	7	0
Preston Royal Infirmary	168	14	0
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital	3	2	0
Rochdale Infirmary	24	16	0
St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, War Memorial Hospital	21	12	0
Salford Royal Hospital	42	19	0
Southport Infirmary	8	4	0
Stretford Memorial Hospital	48	10	0
Ulverston and District Cottage Hospital	33	13	0
Warrington Infirmary and Dispensary	23	12	0
Waterloo and District General Hospital	35	16	0
Wigan Infirmary	96	15	0
Other Hospitals	104	0	0
	£2,346 10 0		

OTHER VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Name of Organisation.	Subscription.
	£ s. d.
Accrington and District Convalescent Home, Chaigley	6 0 0
Blackburn Orphanage	6 10 0
Blackburn and District Moral Welfare Shelter	5 0 0
Boys and Girls Refuges and Homes, Strangeways	2 10 0
Bury St. Mary's Home	3 5 0
Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare	13 0 0
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	3 12 0
Eccles Civic Guild of Help	10 10 0
Ellesmere Samaritan Guild	2 2 0
Farnworth and Kearsley and Little Hulton Guild of Help	7 10 0
Furness Association for Preventive and Rescue Work	10 0 0
Fylde House of Help	5 0 0
Lancaster Royal Albert Institution	7 0 0
Lancaster and District Moral Welfare Committee	5 0 0
Manchester and Salford Hundred Prisoners' Aid Society	15 0 0
National Children's Home and Orphanage	1 10 0
N.S.P.C.C.	113 0 0
Preston Association for Preventive and Rescue Work	5 0 0
Preston Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	3 2 0
Rochdale Crippled Children's Union	3 3 0
Rochdale Children's Moorland Home	1 10 0
Simpson Hill Maternity Home	3 5 0
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Morecambe	1 1 0
St. Mary's Shelter, Waterloo	5 0 0
St. Margaret's Home, Wigan	5 0 0
The Lancaster League of Help	10 10 0
Warrington and District Preventive and Rescue Association or the	
Liverpool Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work	7 10 0
Warrington and District Council of Social Service	9 0 0
West Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare	7 2 0
	<hr/> £277 12 0 <hr/>

	Summary of Grants.	£ s. d.
To Voluntary Hospitals		2,346 10 0
„ Other Associations		277 12 0
		<hr/> £2,624 2 0 <hr/>

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Lancashire Public Assistance Committee decided, as from the 1st April, 1937, to continue to pay to Deaf and Dumb Societies a grant on the basis of 10s. per annum per deaf and dumb person resident in the Administrative County area supervised by the Societies, but this grant may be amended in future years.

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, 1938 :—

Name of Voluntary Association for the Deaf and Dumb.	No. of deaf and dumb persons in respect of whom grant is payable.	Grant for 1938-1939 at 10/- per annum per case.
		£ s. d.
Blackpool and Fylde Adult Deaf and Dumb Society	36	18 0 0
Bolton, Leigh and District Deaf and Dumb Society	104	52 0 0
Burnley and District Deaf Society	31	15 10 0
Bury and District Deaf and Dumb Society	9	4 10 0
Carlisle Diocesan Church Mission to the Deaf and Dumb	15	7 10 0
East Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society	64	32 0 0
Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society	35	17 10 0
Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute	111	55 10 0
Preston and North Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society	66	33 0 0
Oldham Deaf and Dumb Society	47	23 10 0
Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society	47	23 10 0
Southport and District Deaf and Dumb Institute	11	5 10 0
St. Helens and District Deaf and Dumb Society	15	7 10 0
Warrington and District Deaf and Dumb Society	25	12 10 0
Wigan and District Deaf and Dumb Society	57	28 10 0
	<hr/> 673 <hr/>	<hr/> £336 10 0 <hr/>

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, 1933, to the 31st December, 1937, the number of applications received for the payment of midwifery fees was 1,269. 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 midwives. Of the 1,269 applications received, the Guardians' Committees have agreed to pay midwives' fees in 1,109 cases, or approximately 87 per cent.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, the County Council has provided a salaried midwifery service which is adequate for all the domiciliary midwifery in the County area and this service is available for all women irrespective of their economic status. In future, therefore, it will be no longer necessary to pay the fees of independent midwives for attendance at the confinements of necessitous patients, as the patients may obtain all the attention they require from the County Council midwives. The Lancashire Public Assistance Committee appreciate, however, that a confinement being an intimate affair, it will happen in some instances that a necessitous woman will prefer to employ an independent midwife who has previously attended her, and, provided the patient is unable to pay the midwife, the Committee are prepared to pay midwives' fees in cases where the midwife has attended the necessitous woman at a previous confinement. In future, these special circumstances will be regarded as the only justification for the payment of an independent midwife's fee by the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee.

The following table shows the number of applications referred to Guardians' Committees during each of the five years, 1933-1937:—

Guardians' Area.	Total No. of applications referred to Guardians' Committees.						Number of cases in which midwifery fees were paid.						Number of cases in which payment was refused.					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Tot.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Tot.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Tot.
Ulverston	—	2	10	12	2	26	—	1	9	9	2	21	—	1	1	3	—	5
Lancaster	—	1	1	—	4	6	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fylde and Garstang	3	3	9	8	12	35	—	1	9	8	13	29	3	2	—	—	1	6
Preston and Chorley	2	5	14	21	7	49	1	5	11	16	6	39	1	—	3	5	1	10
Blackburn	2	28	19	22	16	87	2	27	15	22	16	82	—	1	4	—	5	5
Burnley	2	6	5	3	3	19	2	4	4	2	3	15	—	2	1	1	—	4
Haslingden	4	9	8	15	15	51	3	7	6	14	12	42	1	2	2	1	3	9
Ormskirk	7	30	44	34	32	147	3	10	38	31	30	112	4	20	6	3	2	35
Wigan	33	72	112	64	46	327	30	67	111	61	43	312	3	5	1	3	3	15
Bolton	1	6	21	13	14	55	1	5	20	10	9	45	—	1	1	3	5	10
Rochdale and Bury	7	8	18	27	17	77	6	7	18	21	16	68	1	1	—	6	1	9
Prescot	3	5	20	30	43	101	2	4	15	23	40	84	1	1	5	7	3	17
Leigh	5	18	17	24	17	81	5	16	16	18	15	70	—	2	1	6	2	11
Warrington	6	14	16	17	15	68	6	13	16	17	14	66	—	1	—	—	1	2
Barton-upon-Irwell	2	7	14	8	14	45	2	7	14	7	10	40	—	—	—	1	4	5
Oldham	—	15	22	16	13	66	—	13	20	15	10	58	—	2	2	1	3	8
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	5	3	9	11	29	—	2	1	8	10	21	1	3	2	1	1	8
Total	78	234	353	323	281	1269	63	190	324	282	250	1109	15	44	29	41	31	160

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

(a) *Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester.*

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 31st March, 1938, a total of 52 cases were referred as being suitable for treatment at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute. During the same period 205 attendances for re-examination have been made by cases treated under the County scheme. Of the total 52 cases referred for treatment, 39 were actually treated at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute. Of the remaining 13 cases, 6 were found on examination to be too far advanced or unsuitable for treatment and 7 cases refused to avail themselves of treatment.

In addition to the 39 cases treated during the year 1937-38, four cases were treated who had also received treatment during previous years. The total number of cases who received treatment under the County scheme during 1937-38 was, therefore, 43.

(b) *Liverpool Radium Institute and Hospital for Cancer.*

In March, 1938, the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee authorised the County Medical Officer to make arrangements for the treatment of cases of cancer at the Liverpool Radium Institute and Hospital for Cancer.

The scheme has been instituted only as an alternative to the existing arrangement with the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, and is intended primarily for the convenience of patients who are resident in the County districts and County Institutions adjacent to Liverpool. In addition, the arrangement will cover those isolated cases, if any, who are resident in other parts of the Administrative County, and where for special reasons it is desirable that they

should receive treatment at Liverpool rather than at Manchester (e.g., the patient may have previously been examined or received treatment at the Liverpool Radium Institute).

The regulations in connection with the administration of the scheme are similar to those in operation with regard to the scheme with the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester.

DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

In June, 1934, the Lancashire Public Assistance Committee adopted a scheme whereby District Medical Officers were to receive a salary on the basis of ten shillings per person granted medical relief on the order of a Relieving Officer, the amount to be based on the number of cases receiving medical relief during the previous year. In addition, the scheme provided that medicines, etc., be supplied by the "Script" method, the cost to be borne by the County Council and not to be included in the salaries of the District Medical Officers.

The "Script" method requires chemists to provide medicine, etc., to Public Assistance patients who present a Lancashire Public Assistance Committee's "script" issued by a District Medical Officer. In those rural areas where the services of a chemist are not available the District Medical Officer supplies the necessary medicines, etc., and issues a "script" on himself. The "scripts" are forwarded to the Central Office at the end of each month, and are priced by the Lancashire Insurance Committee according to the National Health Drug Tariff.

During the year ended 31st December, 1937, 103,082 "scripts" have been issued at a total cost of £4,541 16s. 4d. which gives an average cost per "script" of 10.57d. The number of District Medical Officers issuing "scripts" is 130 and during 1937, 21,922 cases received medical relief.

SUPPLY OF DRUGS, DRESSINGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

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

PRELIMINARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE TRAINING OF NURSES AT THE PARK HOSPITAL, DAVYHULME.

Details relating to the Preliminary Training School at the Park Hospital, Davyhulme, were given on page 69 of the Annual Report for 1935.

AFFILIATION OF THE JERICHO HOSPITAL, BURY, AND THE MOORLANDS INFIRMARY, RAWTENSTALL, WITH THE PARK HOSPITAL, DAVYHULME, FOR THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

Under this scheme of affiliation the probationer nurses accepted for training at either the Jericho Hospital, Bury, or the Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, are required as a condition of appointment, to attend the Preliminary Training School at the Park Hospital for a period of six weeks, at the end of which time they are required to pass a written examination.

If successful at this examination the probationer nurses are sent to either Jericho Hospital, Bury, or the Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, for two years' training, and later transferred to the Park Hospital, Davyhulme, for a further two years' training.

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, 1938 :—

	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Institutions for pulmonary tuberculosis	641	23	1	6	671
Training colonies	7	—	4	—	11
Institutions with accommodation for combined tuberculosis (i.e., pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	14	1	—	—	15
Beds occupied by observation cases	9	13	8	7	37
Institutions for non-pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	107	135	242
	671	37	120	148	976
	708		268		

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.—Twenty-five 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.

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), Crosby (B) (Nazareth House and St. Mary's Home), Eccles (B) (Ennismore House), Heywood (B) (Simpson Hill), Kirkham (Cottage Homes), Lancaster (B) (Nazareth House), Stretford (B) (Galloway Homes), Tottington (Holly Mount), and Blackburn (R) (Wilpshire). Accommodation for these classes of cases is available at all Public Assistance Institutions.

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

(A). **COUNTY SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.**—School clinics have now been established by the County Council in 52 districts. Particulars regarding these clinics—the days and times of opening, nature of work undertaken, attendances, etc.—are given in detail in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1937.

(B). **LOCAL SCHOOL CLINICS, ETC.**—Outside the area of the Administrative County for Elementary Education, i.e., the County School Medical area, there are 23 non-County Boroughs, and the following four Urban Districts: Chadderton, Farnworth, Hindley, and Ince-in-Makerfield. In each of these areas a school clinic has been established.

Artificial Light Clinics.—The local reports of Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Bacup (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Crosby (B), Denton, Haslingden (B), Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Middleton (B), Rawtenstall (B), Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), 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.

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 below.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.—There are 146 District Nursing Associations in the Administrative County in addition to seven situated in County Boroughs which also undertake nursing in the Administrative County area.

The total number of nurses employed by all such Associations working in the County area is 254.

One hundred and forty-one of these Associations, employing 239 nurses are affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association, leaving 12 Associations, employing 15 nurses, not so affiliated.

The following statement gives particulars of the financial assistance granted to District Nursing Associations by local authorities:—

District.	Details of financial assistance.
Abram	£30 per annum.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	2/6 per visit.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	£50 per annum.
Aspull	£25 per annum.
Atherton	£50 per annum.
Audenshaw	£52 per annum.
Barrowford	£25 per annum and 1/- per visit.
Chadderton	10/6 per case.
Chorley (B)	£30 per annum.
Church	£5 per annum.
Colne (B)	£400 per annum to the Hartley Hospital.
Crosby (B)	£100 per annum.
Darwen (B)	£10 10/- per annum.
Denton	£10 per annum.
Droylsden	£10 per annum.
Farnworth	£21 per annum.
Formby	£5 5/- per annum.
Golborne	£40 per annum.
Horwich	£10 10/- per annum.
Huyton-with-Roby	£135 per annum.
Kearsley	£20 per annum.

District.	Details of financial assistance.
Lancaster (B)	£135 per annum.
Little Lever	£54 3/- per annum.
Middleton (B)	£20 per annum.
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	£25 per annum.
Nelson (B)	£10 per annum retaining fee ; £18 per annum contribution and 1/- per visit.
Newton-in-Makerfield	£20 per annum.
Oswaldtwistle	£5 per annum.
Padiham	£50 per annum.
Prescot	£25 per annum.
Radcliffe (B)	£12 12/- per annum.
Rainford	£10 per annum.
Rawtenstall (B)	4d. per visit to children under five years of age.
Standish-with-Langtree	£10 per annum.
Stretford (B)	£600 per annum to the War Memorial Hospital.
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	£50 per annum.
Wardle	£10 per annum.
Whitworth	£5 per annum.
Widnes (B)	£100 per annum.
Worsley	£15 15/- per annum.
Limehurst (R)	1/- or 1/6 per visit.
Warrington (R)	£5 per annum.
Whiston (R)	£8 8/- per annum.

Consequent upon the operation of section 178 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which, in so far as providing for annual subscriptions to Nursing Associations, repealed section 67 (c) of the Poor Law Act, 1930, the grants to District Nursing Associations formerly made by the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council were as from the 1st April, 1938, merged with those of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

The following statement sets out the grants made to District Nursing Associations by the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council under section 178 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of the financial year 1938-39 :—

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Nursing Association.	Grant.	Nursing Association.	Grant.
	£		£
Abram	12	Caton, Halton, Quernmore and Aughton	12
Accrington	48	Chadderton	24
Adlington and District	12	Chorley	36
Ainsworth and Harwood	12	Church	12
Ashton Linen and Woollen Stock Charity	12	Clitheroe	36
Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, Park- bridge and District	72	Cliviger and Worsthorne-with- Hurstwood	12
Astley	12	Colne, Hartley Hospital and Dis- trict	24
Bacup	24	Colton, Rusland and Satter- thwaite	12
Bamber Bridge and Lostock Hall	12	Coniston and Torver	12
Barrowford and Blacko	24	Coppull	12
Belmont	12	County Nursing Association	400
Billinge and Winstanley	12	Crake Valley	12
Bilsborough and District	12	Crawshawbooth	12
Blackburn and District	12	Croston and Ulmes Walton	12
Blackrod	12	Culcheth and District	12
Bolton-le-Sands, Slyne-with-Hest, Nether and Over Kellet with Capernwray	12	Dalton-in-Furness	12
Brindle, Clayton-le-Woods, Hoghton and Whittle-le-Woods	12	Darwen	144
Broughton (Preston)	12	Denton	12
Broughton-in-Furness	12	Droylsden	24
Burnley	12	Earlestown and Wargrave	12
Burtonwood, Collins Green and District	12	Eccles and Patricroft	12
Bury	12	Ecclestone and District	24
Carnforth	12	Egerton, Eagley, Dunscar and District	12
Cartmel, Holker, Cark, Flook- burgh and Ravenstown	12	Ellel and District	24
		Failsworth, New Moston and Woodhouses	24

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION (*continued*).

Nursing Association.	Grant.	Nursing Association.	Grant.
	£		£
Farnworth	24	Pendlebury and Clifton	24
Fleetwood	24	Pendle Forest	12
Formby	24	Penketh, Sankey, Cuerdley and Bold	12
Freckleton, Warton, Wrea Green and District	12	Penwortham and Howick	12
Garstang and District	24	Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Woolston and Rixton-with-Glazebrook	12
Golborne and Lowton	24	Prescot	12
Grange and Allithwaite	12	Preston	12
Great Crosby and District	24	Prestwich	48
Great Harwood District Nurses' Institute	12	Radcliffe	24
Haigh and Aspull	12	Rainford Area	24
Hawkshead and District	12	Rainhill and Whiston	12
Haydock	12	Rawtenstall	24
Heywood	24	Ribblesdale	36
Horwich	12	Royton	24
Huyton-with-Roby	24	Sabden, Read, Simonstone and Northtown	12
Ince-in-Makerfield	24	St. Anne's-on-Sea	24
Irlam and Cadishead	12	Sefton and District	12
Kearsley	12	Silverdale, Warton and Yealand	24
Kirkby Ireleth	12	Skelmersdale, Lady Lathom Memorial	24
Kirkby, Lydiate and Melling	12	Standish	12
Kirkham and Wesham	12	Stoneclough and District	12
Lancaster	96	Stretford Public Nursing Service	36
Lea and District	12	Summerseat and Brooksbottoms	12
Lees	12	Swinton and Moorside	24
Leigh	36	Tarleton and District	24
Leven Valley	12	Thornton Cleveleys	24
Leyland	24	Turton, Edgworth and District	12
Littleborough	24	Tyldesley	12
Little Hulton	12	Ulverston	12
Little Lever	12	Upholland	12
Liverpool Queen Victoria	12	Urmston, Flixton and Davyhulme	24
Longridge and District	24	Walkden	12
Longton and District	12	Warrington	12
Low Furness	12	Waterfoot and District	12
Lumb Valley and Newchurch	12	Waterloo and Seaforth	24
Lunesdale	72	Westhoughton Cottage Hospital and Sick Nursing Association	12
Lytham	24	Whalley	12
Mellor, Balderstone and Samlesbury	12	Whitworth	12
Middleton	24	Widnes Queen's Nurses' Association	168
Milnrow	12	Wilpshire	12
Morecambe and Heysham	36	Withnell	12
Mossley and District	12	Woolton (Liverpool)	12
Nelson	36	Worsley and District	12
Newton-le-Willows and District	12		
Ormskirk	12		
Orrell	12		
Oswaldtwistle	24		
Over Wyre	12		
Padiham	24		
Parbold and Appley Bridge	12		
		Total	£3,268

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Nursing Association.	Grant.	Nursing Association.	Grant.
	£		£
Atherton	12	Ramsbottom, Aitken Memorial Cottage Hospital	12
Audenshaw	12	Rishton	12
Bradshaw and District	12	Scarisbrick	12
Burton and Holme	12	Mellor Sick Nursing Fund (Whitefield)	12
Crompton	24		
Haslingden	36	Total	£180
Hindley	12		
Poulton-le-Fylde	12		

Summary of Grants.

	£	s.	d.
To District Nursing Associations affiliated to the Lancashire County Nursing Association	3,268	0	0
To District Nursing Associations not so affiliated	180	0	0
Total	£3,448	0	0

LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION.—The following tabular statement supplied by the Superintendent of the Lancashire County Nursing Association shows the number of visits, etc., paid by Queen's Nurses of the Association to "public health" cases in the Administrative County during the year 1937 :—

Disease.	Total number of cases nursed.	Number 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)	1,212	20,815	826	76	252	17	41
Tuberculosis (all cases)	192	7,649	54	33	74	2	29
Complications of pregnancy	136	1,967	101	23	2	4	6
Abortions	146	1,544	129	14	—	2	1
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia	19	447	13	4	1	1	—
Other complications after child-birth	148	2,946	136	2	3	4	3
Influenza (uncomplicated)	960	9,270	919	12	21	1	7
Measles	81	272	76	1	—	4	—
Measles with pneumonia	12	187	10	—	2	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	29	764	24	2	—	1	2
Chicken-pox	19	99	15	—	—	4	—
Whooping cough	31	544	25	—	1	5	—
Infantile diarrhoea	20	135	18	2	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum	6	64	6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	23	311	20	2	1	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	12	405	2	1	6	—	3
Any other diseases in children under five years of age not mentioned above	2,163	20,739	2,030	50	24	13	46
Total	5,209	68,158	4,404	222	387	58	138

Midwifery Cases.

Number of midwifery case attended (no doctor engaged for confinement) —	1,988
(including 545 primiparae).	
Number of deaths of mothers from all causes, whether taking place at home or elsewhere (no doctor engaged for confinement)	6
Number of cases of miscarriage (under 28 weeks)	11
Number of deaths from miscarriage	—

Number of times medical aid sent for :—

(a) for mother during pregnancy	131
(b) for mother during labour	533
(c) for mother during puerperium	106
(d) for infant	194
	964
Number of forceps cases	102
Number of stillbirths	54
Number of deaths of infants under a month old	54

Maternity Cases.

Number of maternity cases attended (doctor engaged, midwife acting as maternity nurse)	1,031
Number of cases of miscarriage	108
Number of deaths of mothers (maternity cases)	6

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, 1938) there are 135 Public Vaccinators and 47 Vaccination Officers functioning in the County area. The names of these officers and their respective areas follow on pages 65 to 70. 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, 1936, and another Return, Form M379a, as to the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year ended 30th September, 1937.

The tables M379 and M379a are given on pages 63 and 64. From the former table, relating to the year 1936, it will be noted that of the 24,187 births included in the Return, the number which at the time the Return was made, had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 6,984 (being 28·8 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died un-vaccinated was 1,013 (or 4·1 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining children 47 (or 0·1 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 272 (or 1·1 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate; and 14,196 (or 58·6 per cent.) in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection were received; leaving 1,675 (or 6·9 per cent.) as "removed," "not traced," or otherwise not accounted for. If from the births included in the Return the deaths that took place before vaccination be first deducted, it appears that, of the surviving 23,174 children, there were registered at the time of the Return, 30·1 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·2 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had smallpox; 1·1 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement and 61·2 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination had been obtained, leaving 7·2 per cent. as at the time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

The tables following show the position in regard to vaccination in the Administrative County and in the various divisions. The percentage of successful vaccinations in the County area has again declined, and in the latest year for which vaccination statistics are available, the percentage was 30·1 against 30·7 in 1935. In 1929 the percentage was 38·0. The percentage of statutory declarations in 1936 showed a slight increase, being 61·2 as against 61·1 in the previous year.

There is a very wide variation in the percentage of vaccinations in the County divisions; for example, in the Prescot area the percentage of successful vaccinations to total births in the year 1936 was 58·5, in the Ulverston area 57·8, in the Ormskirk area 57·0, whilst in the Burnley area the percentage was only 9·8 and 9·9 in the Haslingden area.

RETURN respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1936, inclusive.

	Gaurdians' Committees Areas.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1936.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1938, in Cols. I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.					No. of Births which on 31st Jan., 1938 remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :				Number of these Births remaining 31st Jan., 1938 neither entered in the "Vacc. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book."	No. of Certs. of successful Primary Vacc. of Children received under 14 during 1937.	(See Footnote) †	No. of Statutory Declarations of Objections recd. by V.O. during 1937.
			Col. I. Successfully Vacc.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations.	(See footnote) †	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to V.O.'s of which have been applied.	Removal to places unknown and Causes not found.				
				Ineligible of Vacc.	Had Small-pox.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13
1	Ulverston	462	257	1	—	164	1	18	6	6	7	3	258	7	153
2	Lancaster	1,280	629	5	—	522	—	45	11	19	20	29	615	37	499
3	Fylde and Garstang	1,200	232	3	—	761	—	50	12	36	40	66	218	34	732
4	Preston and Chorley	1,952	542	10	—	1,035	—	110	51	32	82	90	485	18	1,043
5	Blackburn and Clitheroe	1,063	331	1	—	648	2	47	9	4	10	13	339	21	664
6	Burnley	1,105	105	1	—	940	—	40	1	4	14	—	159	16	910
7	Haslingden	1,237	118	1	—	1,022	1	52	4	16	15	9	125	20	851
8	Ormskirk	1,575	863	4	—	487	2	63	7	20	95	36	1,280	408	532
9	Wigan	1,663	343	5	—	1,101	—	51	21	39	35	68	359	29	1,098
10	Bolton	1,834	396	—	—	1,216	—	95	10	72	29	16	466	17	1,289
11	Rochdale and Bury	2,048	334	2	—	1,385	—	76	8	50	72	121	510	155	1,404
12	Prescot	1,651	913	6	—	571	1	91	15	15	16	24	1,148	202	661
13	Leigh	1,876	446	5	—	1,287	1	77	12	14	15	20	492	106	1,371
14	Barton-upon-Irwell	2,887	1,173	—	—	1,309	—	108	76	25	103	93	1,262	100	1,332
15	Oldham	909	151	—	—	661	—	34	20	7	36	—	305	71	636
16	Ashton-under-Lyne	1,445	151	3	—	1,087	—	56	9	40	10	89	187	46	1,228
Administrative County Totals		24,187	6,984	47	—	14,196	8	1,013	272	399	599	677	8,208	1,287	14,403

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

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

* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of children under 14 actually received during year including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given includes the Certificates of successful primary vaccinations of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other districts. ‡Number of Certificates for 1936 sent to other Vaccination Officers is given in Col. 12a.

VACCINATION.—Year ended 30th September, 1937.

Ministry of Health Form M.379a.

RETURN showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Public Assistance Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1937 :—

Guardians' Committees Areas.	Number of successful Primary Vaccination 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.	
1. Ulverston	202	28	230	13
2. Lancaster	475	15	490	4
3. Fylde and Garstang	156	18	174	43
4. Preston and Chorley	382	3	385	10
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	229	15	244	4
6. Burnley	82	31	113	7
7. Haslingden	97	13	110	9
8. Ormskirk	934	25	959	32
9. Wigan	313	28	341	7
10. Bolton	245	11	256	6
11. Rochdale and Bury	338	17	355	28
12. Prescott	994	25	1019	6
13. Leigh	426	25	451	5
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	724	43	767	25
15. Oldham	225	32	257	24
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	137	32	169	4
Administrative County Totals	5,959	361	6,320	227

Total live births "registered" in Administrative County—

Year ended 31st December, 1936	25,133
Year ended 31st December, 1937	25,689

Reference to Table M.379 will show the number of successful vaccinations, number of certificates of exemption, etc., in the year 1936, in the various areas of the Administrative County. 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 the years 1932-1935 are also given :—

Areas.	Percentage of successful vaccinations.					Percentage of statutory declarations.				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1. Ulverston	66.0	63.8	61.7	59.8	57.8	29.1	34.8	34.3	34.0	36.9
2. Lancaster	61.4	56.1	55.2	51.6	50.9	33.8	36.5	38.6	41.7	42.2
3. Fylde and Garstang	21.5	21.2	23.6	20.1	20.1	49.8	58.3	62.5	60.5	66.1
4. Preston and Chorley	36.3	38.2	34.3	31.9	29.4	52.1	53.3	55.6	55.6	56.1
5. Blackburn and Clitheroe	32.0	31.0	30.6	28.3	32.5	66.1	66.0	65.9	68.4	63.7
6. Burnley	13.3	13.5	12.3	12.3	9.8	85.9	85.0	86.0	86.0	88.2
7. Haslingden	13.0	12.7	10.2	10.0	9.9	85.3	85.9	87.2	87.5	86.2
8. Ormskirk	64.0	62.0	62.3	59.6	57.0	27.9	30.2	27.5	28.8	32.2
9. Wigan	26.0	27.1	23.6	24.3	21.2	68.1	66.2	70.0	65.7	68.3
10. Bolton	29.8	24.5	25.8	24.2	22.7	64.8	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.9
11. Rochdale and Bury	16.7	18.3	16.5	16.0	16.9	73.5	74.0	73.9	73.5	70.2
12. Prescott	59.2	54.5	60.2	59.1	58.5	34.4	40.4	36.6	38.5	36.6
13. Leigh	26.0	25.4	23.0	22.4	24.7	71.6	72.5	74.9	74.9	71.5
14. Barton-upon-Irwell	43.1	42.3	40.5	44.3	42.2	47.6	49.5	49.5	43.7	47.1
15. Oldham	19.9	17.2	16.0	17.7	17.2	77.3	78.9	79.1	75.0	75.5
16. Ashton-under-Lyne	14.6	12.5	11.8	10.4	10.8	79.0	80.3	82.6	80.6	78.2
Administrative County	32.8	31.7	31.1	30.7	30.1	60.0	61.9	62.4	61.1	61.2

PUBLIC VACCINATORS AND VACCINATION OFFICERS.

NOTE.—By the Review of County Districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, alterations were 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.

August, 1938.

ULVERSTON. AREA No. 1.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
W. G. Southern —	Broughton West, Angerton, Dunnerdale with Seathwaite, Kirkby Ireleth.	J. E. Hellen —	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 Subberthwaite, Haverthwaite (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.
J. B. Reid —	Ashton-w-Stodday (old area), Cockerham, Ellet, Over Wyresdale, Scotforth, Thurnham.		
P. Anyos —	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-w-Hest (old area), Dudley (part of Warton), Borwick, Halton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet.		
B. J. Acheson —	Caton, Cloughton, Gressingham, Hornby, Melling, Roeburndale, Tatham, Wennington, Wray, Cantsfield, Arkholme, Quernmore, Lunesdale Institution.	W. Danson —	Lunesdale B.
R. G. Mathews —	Barrow-with-Burrow, Ireby, Leck, Tunstall, Whittington.		

FYLDE AND GARSTANG. AREA No. 3.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
J. W. McConville — —	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.
A. R. Murray — —	Poulton, Singleton, Elswick, Hardhorn-w-Newton, Little Eccleston-w-Larbreck.		
R. A. D. Wylie — —	Thornton Cleveleys.		
W. Haddow — —	Medlar-w-Wesham, Freckleton (old area), Kirkham, Newton-w-Clifton, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles, Ribby-w-Wrea (old area), Plumpton, Weeton-w-Freese, 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-Freese, 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, Cloughton, Forton including areas formerly known as Cleveleys and Holleth, Garstang, Nateby, Nether Wyresdale, Winmarleigh, Garstang Institution.	W. H. Barton — —	Garstang R., Preesall.
A. Gibb — —	Bilshorow, 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.		
J. G. Lord — —	Dutton (old area), Ribchester (old area), Dilworth, Alston, Hothersall, Grimsargh including area formerly known as Elston, Haighton, 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., Leyland, Withnell, Adlington.
C. M. Willmott — —	Leyland (old area), Cuerden, Euxton.		

PRESTON AND CHORLEY. AREA No. 4.—*continued.*

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
H. Milligan — —	Clayton-le-Woods, Brindle, Heapey, Whittle-le-Woods.		
E. M. Byres — —	Hoghton, Wheelton, Withnell.		
W. Taylor — —	Croston, Bretherton, Eccles- ton, Heskin, Mawdesley, Ulmes Walton.		
W. C. Rigby — —	Rivington, Adlington, Ander- ton, Anglezarke, Heath Charnock (old area).		
W. Warburton — —	Chorley Institution.		
J. Laurie — — —	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, Oswald- twistle, Rishton.
J. B. Leigh — —	Livesey, Pleasington.		
W. A. Smith — —	Darwen B., Tockholes, Eccles- hill, Yate and Pickup Bank.		
P. H. Stewart — —	Church and Oswaldtwistle.		
J. P. Davidson — —	Clayton-le-Moors.		
J. Ferguson — —	Rishton.		
J. K. Cumming — —	Great Harwood.		
H. B. Lawrie — —	Billington, Dinckley, Sales- bury, Wilpshire, Little Mit- ton including area formerly known as Henthorn and Coldcoats, Pendleton, Whalley, Wiswell.	J. Peters — —	Little Mitton including area formerly known as Hen- thorn and Coldcoats, Pendle- ton, Whalley, Wiswell, Chatburn, Clitheroe B., Downham, Mearley, Twiston, Worston.
J. Macdonald — —	Chatburn, Clitheroe B., Down- ham, Mearley, Twiston, Worston.		
W. Kelly — — —	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley, Chipping, Bowland-w-Lea- gram, Thornley-w-Wheat- ley.	Mrs. A. Rawcliffe — —	Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley, Chipping, Bowland-w-Lea- gram, Thornley-w-Wheatley.
J. S. Cooper — —	Clitheroe Institution.		

BURNLEY. AREA No. 6.

A. M. Donaldson — —	Briercliffe, Cliviger, Wors- thorne-w-Hurstwood.	J. Clegg — — —	Burnley R., Barrowford, Brier- field, Colne B., Nelson B., Padiham, Trawden.
J. Haworth — —	Duncockshaw, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill.		
R. Jackson — —	Barley-with-Wheatley Booth, Barrowford, Blacko, Brier- field, Goldshaw Booth, Higham-with-West Close Booth, Nelson B., Old Laund Booth, Roughlee Booth, 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. No. 1.	J. H. Berry — —	Bacup B.
E. W. Falconer — —	Bacup B. No. 2.		
H. G. Braham — —	Rawtenstall B. No. 1.	F. J. Hobson — —	Rawtenstall B.
M. Murchison — —	Rawtenstall B. No. 2.		
W. M. Watson — —	Haslingden B., Moorlands Institution.	Miss B. L. Hargreaves	Haslingden B.

ORMSKIRK. AREA No. 8.

W. P. O'Regan — —	Aughton, Bickerstaffe, Halsall, Ormskirk (old area), Ormskirk (part)—Burscough (part), Lathom (part), Skelmersdale.	N. Bottomley — —	Bickerstaffe, Bispham, Ormskirk (part)—Burscough and Lathom, Scarisbrick, Simonswood, Skelmersdale, Aughton (part).
C. V. H. Nesbitt — —	Downholland, Lydiate, Maghull, Melling, Simonswood.	N. C. Lyon — —	Altcar, Aughton (part), Downholland, Halsall, Formby, Lydiate, Maghull, 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.	H. D. Plevin — —	Seaforth, Waterloo, Great Crosby, Ince Blundell, Thornton, Sefton including Lunt, Litherland, Ford, Nether-ton, Aintree.
J. F. Webb — —	Great Crosby (old area), Great Crosby (part)—Little Crosby, Waterloo, Ince Blundell, Lunt portion of Sefton, Thornton.		
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 — —	Aspull, Haigh.
M. J. Duffy — —	Hindley (except Platt Bridge).	C. D. T. Mortimer — —	Abram, Ince - in - Makerfield, Hindley.
A. R. Erskine — —	Abram, Platt Bridge.		
J. J. Swanevelde — —	Ince-in-Makerfield.		
G. A. Fulton — —	Ashton-in-Makerfield.	E. H. Boggis — —	Ashton-in-Makerfield.
J. T. Shirilaw — —	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.
J. Cumming — —	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).		
W. E. Johnston — —	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.
J. F. O'Brien — —	Whitworth.		
J. B. Scarr — —	Milnrow.	P. Fairbank — —	Milnrow.
H. N. Crossley — —	Birch Hill Institution, Wardle 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.	H. L. Tomlinson — —	Heywood B.
W. L. Young — —	Heywood B.		

PRESCOT. AREA No. 12.

H. B. Bates — —	Eccleston (part).	Miss C. G. Fogg — —	Eccleston, Huyton-with-Roby, Knowsley, Prescott, Rainhill, Tarbock, Whiston.
J. S. Fox — —	Windle.		
G. E. Green — —	Eccleston (part), Hayton-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).		
A. G. C. Elliott — —	Hale, Halewood (part).		
O. L. Prosser — —	Rainford, Kirkby.	F. Winstanley — —	Rainford, Kirkby, Windle.
G. G. W. Hay — —	Whiston Institution.		

LEIGH. AREA No. 13.

Public Vaccinator.	District.	Vaccination Officer.	District.
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.
C. C. Kennedy — — —	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 — — —	
B. Coffey — — —	Haydock.		Newton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Burtonwood, Winwick (part) formerly known as Winwick-w-Hulme.
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).		
O. Pitt — — —	Swinton, area formerly known as Clifton.		
W. J. Cowan — — —	Worsley (old area).		
W. N. Chisholm — — —	Green Lane Institution.		
J. Whitehead — — —	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. E. R. Keyms — — —	Droylsden, Little Moss, Woodhouses, Audenshaw.	G. A. Massey — — —	Audenshaw, Droylsden, Bardsley, Little Moss, Waterloo and Woodhouses, Denton.
J. S. MacGill — — —	Denton.		
B. Bowman — — —	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (old area) (part), Bardsley, Hurst, and Waterloo.	W. J. Mellor — — —	
C. H. Spencer — — —	Ashton-under-Lyne B. (part).		Ashton-under-Lyne B. (old area).
T. D. Hunter — — —	Alt and Lees.		
L. White — — —	Area formerly known as Hartshead, Mossley B.	O. T. Ormrod — — —	
W. E. C. Thomas — — —	Darnton House (Institution), Lake Hospital.		

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	104	108	86
Horse	2	—	—
Nil	3	1	23

Legislation in Force.—The majority of district health reports contain lists of special local Acts or Orders, and of the bye-laws in force in the respective districts relating to public health.

Amongst the Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent during 1937, the chief one in so far as concerned the public health was the Agriculture Act, 1937. The provisions of this Act are dealt with on page 119.

Other Acts which became operative during 1937 were the Housing Act, 1936, the Midwives Act, 1936 and the Public Health Act, 1936.

Reference is made to the Housing and Midwives Acts on pages 107 and 182.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.—This Act came into force on the 1st October, 1937, and is in the main a consolidation Act.

The following are the principal Acts which are wholly or partly embodied :—

1. Public Health Acts, 1875, 1896, 1904, 1925.
 - “ “ Act (Amendment) Acts, 1890, 1907.
 - “ “ (Water) Act, 1878.
 - “ “ (Fruit Pickers' Lodgings) Act, 1882.
 - “ “ (Ships, etc.) Act, 1885.
 - “ “ (Ports) Act, 1896.
 - “ “ (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913.
 - “ “ (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921.
 - “ “ (Officers) Act, 1921.
 - “ “ (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.
2. Epidemic and other Diseases Prevention Act, 1883.
 - Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.
 - “ “ Prevention Act, 1890.
 - “ “ Notification Extension Act, 1899.
 - Isolation Hospitals Acts, 1893, 1901.
 - Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
3. Notification of Births Act, 1907.
 - “ “ “ Extension Act, 1915.
 - Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.
4. Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846, 1847, 1878, 1882, 1899.
 - Canal Boats Acts, 1877, 1884.
 - Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.
 - Local Government Act, 1929.

The Act is in twelve parts. The subjects are as follow :—

- | | | |
|------|-------|--|
| Part | I. | Local Administration. |
| “ | II. | Sanitation, buildings, scavenging, filthy or verminous premises or articles and verminous persons, public sanitary conveniences. |
| “ | III. | Nuisances and Offensive Trades. |
| “ | IV. | Water Supplies. |
| “ | V. | Infectious Diseases. |
| “ | VI. | Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc. |
| “ | VII. | Maternity and Child Welfare. |
| “ | VIII. | Baths and Washhouses. |
| “ | IX. | Common Lodging-Houses. |
| “ | X. | Canal Boats. |
| “ | XI. | Miscellaneous. |
| “ | XII. | General. |

The principal alterations and modifications may be classified under the headings :—

- (a) Sections conferring new powers and duties on Sanitary Authorities.
- (b) Sections conferring new powers and duties on County Councils.
- (c) Sections conferring powers and duties on the County Council in the Local Government Act, 1929, now re-enacted in the Public Health Act, 1936.
- (d) Principal sections extended or amended.
- (e) Principal sections previously adoptive.

Sections conferring new powers and duties on Sanitary Authorities.

Sanitation and Buildings.

Section 17.—This section provides that any sewer or sewage works not completed before 1st October, 1937, will only become vested in the local authority upon a declaration by them. Thus sewers are put upon a similar footing to highways and must be adopted by the local authority before they vest in them. An owner may apply to a local authority for them to make a declaration and may appeal if aggrieved, either by the proposal of the local authority to make a declaration or by their failure to make a declaration.

Sections 18 and 19.—Following on the foregoing section the local authority may agree to adopt a sewer or sewage works at some future date if constructed in accordance with their requirements and they may vary the construction of the sewer or sewage works if any variation should be considered necessary.

Section 20.—Sewers and sewage works vested in the local authority before the commencement of the Act remain so vested. In addition the following shall vest in the local authority :—

- (i) all combined drains constructed before 1st October, 1937.
- (ii) sewers and sewage works constructed or acquired by the local authority.
- (iii) sewers in private streets (except those vesting in the County Council by virtue of section 29, Local Government Act, 1929).
- (iv) all sewers and sewage works with respect to which a declaration has been made under section 17.

As a result of the transference of highways to the control of the County Council (section 29, Local Government Act, 1929) provision has had to be made whereby the County Council may enter into an agreement with the local authority whereby they may use the drain or sewer vested in the County Council for the conveyance of surface water from their streets and premises; conversely, the local authority may agree that the County Council may use their sewer for the conveyance of surface water from roads under the control of the County Council (section 21).

As a result of the changes outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, the law regarding maintenance of sewers had to be revised. Section 24 is intended in the words of the Consolidation Committee "to cover sewers the responsibility for the maintenance of which has remained with the owners by virtue either of a local act or an agreement with the local authority and also sewers at which section 19 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 was aimed." Section 19, Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, provided that where two or more houses belonging to different owners were connected with a public sewer by a single private drain, section 41 of the Act of 1875 should apply so as to enable the local authority to recover their expenses in suitable proportion from the owners concerned. Section 24 therefore, gives the local authority power to repair, renew or improve certain lengths of sewer and to recover their expenses. The lengths of sewer specified are (a) those which have remained under the control of an owner by virtue either of a local act or of an agreement and (b) sewers belonging to the local authority but not constructed by them and lying in the gardens or yards of premises served by them or in passages or private roadways affording access to the premises.

Section 38 provides that if the local authority are of the opinion that two or more buildings will be better served by a combined drain they may require this work to be done by the owners or they may themselves execute the work on behalf of the owners.

Closets shall be kept efficient and in good condition and be properly protected against frost (section 51).

Section 53 deals with temporary structures. Under the old law "temporary buildings" were not required to comply with the bye-laws and the expression "temporary building" was used to cover a wide variety of structures. The new law gives the local authority power either (a) to reject plans or (b) to regulate the erection of any building which it is proposed to construct of materials which are liable to rapid deterioration or are otherwise unsuitable for use in the construction of permanent buildings. The local authority may specify the materials concerned in their bye-laws.

Section 55 provides that there must be means of access to premises for scavenging purposes and that such means of access must be maintained.

Provisions for ensuring safety in buildings used by large numbers of people are found in sections 59 and 60. Section 59 is based on section 36, Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1896, but is so extended as to be almost new. These sections provide means for regulating entrances, exits, passages, gangways and means of escape in case of fire.

Sections 61-71 deal with bye-laws. Several sections are entirely new; others are so extended or amended as to be new for all practical purposes. Briefly, the law is now as follows. The local authority has power to make bye-laws regulating buildings, works and fittings, testing, inspecting and the like. Certain bye-laws may be applied to existing buildings. Bye-laws shall have a life of ten years only, unless the Minister extends the period. The Minister may make bye-laws if the local authority default and may revoke unreasonable bye-laws. The local authority, may with the consent of the Minister, relax the requirements of a bye-law. They are required, if they reject plans, to show cause as to why they have rejected them. They may require an owner to pull down or alter any building erected without plans having been deposited or after the rejection of plans, if the building does not conform with legal requirements. If the local authority have either passed the plans or have failed to give notice of rejection, the court may order the local authority to pay compensation to the owner.

The local authority may, on request, remove any refuse or cleanse any earth closet, etc., and may charge the owner or occupier (section 74). They may specify the dustbins to be used or they may supply them and make a yearly charge (section 75).

Water Supplies.

Section 113 gives the local authority power to supply water to premises outside their own district.

Section 121 enables the owner, occupier or local authority to break open streets for the purpose of laying, inspecting, repairing or renewing any communication pipe.

Section 127 gives the local authority power to charge by meter for certain premises and for certain purposes.

Section 132 empowers the local authority to make bye-laws, which shall have a life of ten years, for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Section 203, sub-section 4, provides that the Medical Officer of Health shall send duplicates of any notices of births received by him to the County Medical Officer of Health unless the District Council is both the Maternity and Child Welfare authority and the local authority under the Midwives Acts, 1902-1926.

Baths and Washhouses.

Section 225 enables the local authority to grant the use of baths for swimming contests and similar meetings by school clubs, etc.

Section 233 gives the local authority power to make bye-laws for the regulation of baths not under their control but which are open to the public and for which a charge for admission is made.

Miscellaneous.

Section 260 extends to all local authorities the power previously held only by parish councils to deal with any pond, ditch, etc., containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth, or stagnant water or matter likely to be prejudicial to health.

Section 269 gives the local authority control over movable dwellings and camping sites.

Sections conferring new powers and duties on County Councils.

Administration.

Section 6 (2) proviso.—If a joint board is formed by union of districts, the County Council may contribute, and if so, may be represented on the board.

Section 8.—County Councils and County Borough Councils may combine with each other, under an order of the Minister, for the purpose of carrying out various duties more efficiently. In such cases a joint board shall be constituted.

Sanitation and Buildings.

A County Council and local authority may agree that the local authority may use any sewer vested in the County Council for the conveyance of surface water from premises or streets or that the County Council may use any sewer vested in the local authority for the conveyance of surface water from their roadways (section 21).

A County Council may cleanse verminous persons and their clothing (section 85).

Nursing Associations.

A County Council may contribute to Nursing Associations without the consent of the Minister (section 178).

Hospitals.

A County Council who provide a hospital may provide houses for officers employed by them at the hospital (section 183). They may provide and maintain laboratories (section 196) and may provide ambulances (section 197).

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Section 218.—The welfare authority, where a child is removed to a place of safety under this part of the Act, may defray the expenses of his maintenance therein.

General.

Any power of a council under this Act to provide buildings includes power to equip and provides for agreements whereby one council may have the use of the premises and equipment of another council (section 271).

A committee appointed by a County Council may, subject to any directions of the council, appoint any sub-committee they think fit, provided that the majority of the members of such sub-committee are members of the County Council or local authority and may delegate to them any of their functions (section 273).

If the County Council are of the opinion that any district is not carrying out its duties under the Act, they may complain to the Minister who will thereupon hold an inquiry (section 321). Similarly, if complaint is made to the Minister, or if the Minister is of opinion that an investigation should be made as to whether a council, port health authority, or joint board have failed to discharge their functions, he shall hold an inquiry and may transfer any functions to the County Council (section 322).

*Sections conferring powers and duties on the County Council in the Local Government Act, 1929
now re-enacted in the Public Health Act, 1936.*

Section 180.—The Minister may make regulations regarding the qualifications of Medical Officers and Health Visitors appointed under Tuberculosis or Venereal Diseases schemes (59-1929).

Section 181.—A County Council may provide hospital accommodation for persons in their county who are sick. This includes the provision of clinics, dispensaries and out-patient departments and maternity homes. They may also subscribe to voluntary hospitals (14, 75, 131(3)-1929).

Section 182.—The County Council shall consult with voluntary hospitals regarding accommodation to be provided and the use to which it shall be put (13-1929).

Section 185.—The County Council shall prepare a scheme for the provision of hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease (63-1929).

Section 307.—A County Council may contribute to a county district or joint board with regard to hospital accommodation, sewers or sewage disposal works, or water supply (57(1)-1929).

Section 320.—The Council of a County district may transfer any of its functions to the County Council (57(2)-1929).

Principal Sections extended or amended.

Administration.

Section 6.—The Minister may, by order, constitute a united district for any purpose of the Act. The joint board shall consist of representatives of the local authorities of the constituent districts and if the County Council undertake to contribute towards the expenses of the joint board they may be represented on the board. The number of representatives must not, however, exceed one half the total.

Sanitation and Buildings.

Section 32 provides that a map showing public sewers must be kept in the offices of the local authority and must be available for inspection at all reasonable hours. Previously this was not obligatory; it is now essential, as section 25 provides that no building may be erected, without consent, over any sewer or drain shown on the map and further requires that any plans showing such a condition shall be rejected unless there are special circumstances which will allow of their being passed.

Section 34 clarifies the position regarding the right to drain into public sewers. Foul water and surface water may be drained to the sewer from premises or from a private sewer. If separate sewers for foul water and for surface water are provided, foul water must be drained into the foul water sewer and under no circumstances may it be drained to the surface water sewer. Surface water, however, may, if the local authority give consent, be drained into a foul water sewer even though both foul and surface water sewers are provided. The communication of a drain with a storm water overflow is not allowed. Further, no liquid from a factory, other than domestic sewage, surface or storm water, no liquid from a manufacturing process nor any other liquid or other matter the discharge of which into sewers is prohibited, may be discharged into the sewer.

Drainage of buildings is dealt with in sections 37 and 39, which replace four sections from the Public Health Act, 1875 and two sections from the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. The plans of all buildings must show satisfactory provision for drainage unless the local authority consider that, in any particular case, a drainage system is not necessary. This now applies to rural districts as well as to urban areas. In order to enforce this section the sewer should be within 100 feet of the building, but if the sewer is more than 100 feet away the local authority may still enforce if they undertake to bear the additional expense of construction, maintaining, and repairing the added length of sewer. Existing buildings must have a satisfactory drainage system.

Section 43 based on section 35, Public Health Act, 1875, is almost new law. New buildings must be provided with sufficient and satisfactory closet accommodation and plans shall be rejected if this is not shown. If the closet accommodation in existing buildings is inadequate or defective, the local authority shall require the owner to add to and/or replace as the case may be (section 44).

Nuisances.

Section 107 adds to the six offensive trades listed in the 1875 Act those of blood drier, fat extractor, fat melter, glue maker, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer and size maker. It is contended that fish frying is not now an offensive trade and accordingly this section provides that any order declaring it an offensive trade, shall cease to have effect after September 30th, 1940. The trade will be regulated by bye-laws under section 108.

Water Supplies.

The requirement that every house shall have a satisfactory water supply applies to all local authorities, and is extended to apply to schools (section 111). Section 137 requires that the plans of a building shall be rejected if they do not provide for a satisfactory water supply and section 138 enables the local authority to require that any occupied house shall have a satisfactory water supply.

Infectious Disease.

Section 143.—Rules and regulations made for the prevention of the spread of disease by vessels are now applied to aircraft.

Hospitals.

Expenses of maintenance may be recovered in cases of infectious disease and shall be recovered in other cases. Agreements may be entered into with associations for the payment of the whole or part of the cost of maintenance (section 184).

Prevention and Treatment of Blindness.

Section 176 provides that the County Council or local authority may make arrangements for assisting in the prevention of blindness and for the treatment of persons suffering from disease of or injury to the eyes. The consent of the Minister is no longer required.

Health Propaganda.

A County Council or local authority may arrange for the publication of information, the delivery of lectures, and the display of pictures and cinematograph films (section 179).

Principal Sections previously adoptive.

Sanitation and Buildings.

Section 27 prohibits the discharge into a public sewer of any of the following :—

- (a) any matter likely to injure the sewer, to interfere with the free flow of its contents or to affect prejudicially the treatment and disposal of the sewage.
- (b) any chemical refuse or waste steam or liquid of a temperature higher than 110° F. which alone or in combination with the contents of the sewer might be dangerous, a nuisance or prejudicial to health.
- (c) any petrol or calcium carbide.

Section 36 provides that, where a person gives notice of his intention to make a communication with a sewer, the local authority may themselves do the work and recover the cost (section 38, Public Health Act, 1925).

Section 40.—No pipe conveying water from the roof may be used as a soil pipe or as a ventilating shaft. The soil pipe must be properly ventilated.

Section 41.—Notice of intention to repair, reconstruct, or alter any underground drain is necessary except in case of emergency. This applies to any borough or urban district but can also be applied by order of the Minister to rural districts.

Factories, workshops and workplaces must have sufficient and satisfactory and, where persons of both sexes are employed, separate accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences (section 46).

If a building has sufficient water supply and sewer available the local authority may require that any closet, other than a water closet, shall be replaced by a water closet and the local authority or the owner may do the necessary work. The owner may replace without being required by the local authority to do the work. In any case half the cost is to be borne by the owner and half by the local authority (section 47).

A room which is situated over any closet (not a water closet or earth closet) or over any cesspool, midden or ashpit, shall not be used as a living room, sleeping room or work room (section 49).

The local authority shall reject any plans of buildings proposed to be erected on ground filled up with offensive material unless they are satisfied that the material has either been removed or rendered innocuous (section 54).

Yards and passages must be paved and drained (section 56) and no entrance to any court on which two or more houses front may be closed, narrowed or otherwise altered without the consent of the local authority (section 57).

A local authority may remove trade refuse and may make a charge (section 73). They may cleanse or destroy filthy or verminous articles (section 84) and a County Council or local authority may provide cleansing stations (section 86).

A County Council and a local authority may provide public conveniences and make bye-laws for their regulation. If a local authority propose to provide these on any highway or proposed highway vesting in the County Council, the local authority must obtain the consent of the County Council (section 87). Section 88 gives the local authority control over conveniences in, or accessible from streets, and section 89 gives power to the local authority to require the provision of conveniences at inns, refreshment houses and places of public entertainment.

Infectious Diseases.

No person, knowing that he is suffering from a notifiable disease, may carry on any occupation to the danger of others (section 149). No person may send a child to school who is liable to convey a notifiable disease, when he has received notice from the Medical Officer of Health that the child must not attend school (section 150). The local authority may require the head teacher to furnish a list of scholars (section 151). Restrictions are made regarding sending infected articles to laundries, regarding rags and bones, and library books (sections 152, 154 and 155). The local authority has power to remove the inmates of an infected house to a temporary shelter and to provide the shelter (section 168).

Miscellaneous.

A local authority may require an owner to fill up or pipe any ditch on or abutting on land laid out for building (section 262). The plans for culverting must be approved by the local authority (section 263). They may require the repair and cleansing of any culvert (section 264) and may contribute the whole or part of any expenses incurred in carrying out works under these provisions (section 265).

The Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st July, 1937 amends the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to the discharge of trade effluents into public sewers of local authorities.

This Act empowers the owner of any trade premises to discharge any trade effluent from those premises into the public sewers of the local authority, i.e., into sewers vested in the local authority.

The local authority may, however, make conditions with regard to the sewer into which the effluent shall discharge, the nature, quantity and rate of discharge of the effluent and any other matter with respect to which bye-laws may be made.

Any person aggrieved may appeal to the Minister.

No consent of the local authority is required if the effluent had been discharged into the public sewers within the period of one year ending 3rd March, 1937, provided that the quantity and rate of discharge remain the same.

Bye-laws may be made and, if required by the Minister, shall be made.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE COUNTY.

Water Supply.—The populous portions of the Administrative County are well provided with a constant, plentiful, pure and wholesome water supply. The County rural districts also have satisfactory 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.

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 and later, the Public Health Act, 1936, made provision whereby District Councils can apply to the County Council for financial assistance towards the provision of a supply of water, or the improvement of an existing supply. The applications received by the County Council in 1937 are referred to on page 78.

Regional Committees for South-West Lancashire and North, Central and South-East Lancashire are already in existence.

A report of the General Purposes Committee and Technical Sub-Committee of the North, Central and South-East Lancashire Regional Advisory Water Committee was received during the year. Briefly, the principle underlying these Regional Water Committees is the planning for the future of water supplies on a regional rather than a local basis, the ultimate aim being a series of regional areas covering the industrial and urban areas of the country. A General Purposes Committee was appointed to consider their programme and the means necessary for carrying it out.

Subsequently a Technical Sub-Committee was formed to enquire into the position with regard to the water supplies in the region. Their report, which was adopted at a meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee on the 14th December, 1937, reveals that the supply will be more than ample to cover all demands likely to be made upon it provided all additional authorised works are completed. It was, however, anticipated that certain districts may become short of water and the point was raised as to whether these districts could utilise the resources of the region. With this object in view it was decided to re-appoint the Technical Sub-Committee for the purpose of revising, every five years, the statistics for the area and also to meet the representatives of any authority expressing a desire to discuss the possibilities of a supply being afforded to them from surplus resources of the region.

The following is a brief review of Circular 1684 of the Ministry of Health. The need for unification of control is stressed, though the force of control may vary according to local circumstances. In all undertakings of any magnitude the water supply should be under the control of a Water Engineer. There is every need for constant care and supervision. In cases where no treatment is applied to water, frequent analyses must be made and frequent inspections of the gathering ground or other ground where any possibility of pollution exists. Any discovered means of pollution in such areas must be removed. The frequency of analyses will depend on the chances of such pollution. If it appears impossible to obtain and maintain the water free from the chances of pollution, then means of purification must be instituted.

The method of purification will depend on local conditions but where chemical treatment is decided upon the Minister is of the opinion that this should be as far as possible automatic and that careful records should be kept regarding the treatment. It is of the greatest importance that sampling of the untreated water should continue and every effort made to abolish sources of pollution.

The dangers during any works in connection with water supplies are emphasised, and finally, the Minister stresses the necessity for active, close, and continuous co-operation between water undertakers and local authorities supplied by them. The members and officials of the local authorities who are responsible for this co-operation are the members of the Public Health Committees and the Medical Officers of Health.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Section 57(1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, which empowered the County Council to make contributions to local sanitary authorities towards the expenses incurred in works of sewerage and water supplies, was repealed as from the 1st October, 1937, by the Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 307 of the new Act, which re-enacts and extends the principle of County Council assistance to local authorities in the provision of important and essential public health services, is set out below :—

“ A county council may agree to contribute a sum equal to the whole or any part of any expenses incurred by the council of a county district within the county in connection with hospital accommodation, sewers or sewage disposal works, or a supply of water, if it appears to the county council to be reasonable so to do having regard to the resources of the district and the other circumstances of the case.”

It has long been recognised that the cost of providing adequate sewerage, sewage disposal works and water supplies bears unequally upon different districts, owing to the varying physical features, distribution of population, the rateable resources of the districts and, in the case of water supplies, the distance from gathering grounds. The principle, established by the County Council in the year 1930, of making contributions towards these undertakings has enabled District Councils to proceed with schemes which, without such assistance, would be economically impracticable. Under the powers conferred by the Acts of 1929 and 1936, the County Council have contributed or agreed to make contributions towards the cost of water schemes estimated to involve a capital expenditure of £114,262 and works of sewerage and sewage disposal amounting to approximately £1,400,341.

Particulars of the applications for financial assistance in respect of water supplies, considered by the County Council since the issue of the last report, are given below. Applications relating to sewerage and sewage disposal schemes are given on pages 85 and 86.

Authority.	Nature of application and cost.	Action taken (to August, 1938).
Wigan (R)	Provision of new water mains for the parish of Haigh.—£4,000.	Grant of £116 per annum for the period ending 31st March, 1942, then to be reviewed.
do.	Proposed scheme for improving the water supply to the parish of Shevington.—£3,160.	Grant of £46 per annum for the period ending 31st March, 1942, then to be reviewed.

LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES.—The following tabular statement shows the source of the water supply to each County district and the supplying authority, together with the number of dwelling-houses receiving water direct from the mains, by standpipe, and from other sources. The sources of public supplies shown in the table are in each case upland gathering grounds except where otherwise indicated.

WATER SUPPLY.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	AUTHORITY AND SOURCE FROM WHICH SUPPLY OBTAINED.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.		
		DIRECT FROM MAINS.	BY STAND-PIPE.	FROM WELLS, SPRINGS, STREAMS, ETC.
Abram	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	1,571	—	—
Accrington (B)	Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs; also deep wells at Altham and Rishton).	12,843	—	30
Adlington	Blackrod U.D.C. (Rivington) and Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	1,145	—	1
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Own supply (Leyland Green) and Liverpool Corporation (Rivington).	4,688	4	—
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Waterworks Joint Committee (Swineshaw, Chew and Greenland valleys).	14,500	—	42
Aspull	Bolton Corporation (Belmont), Blackrod U.D.C. (Rivington) and Liverpool Corporation (Rivington).	1,740	—	1
Atherton	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere) and Bolton Corporation (Belmont).	5,750	—	—
Audenshaw	Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Waterworks Joint Committee (Swineshaw, Chew and Greenland valleys).	3,670	—	—
Bacup (B)	Own supply (Cowpe).	6,139	—	690
Barrowford	Nelson Corporation (Ogden and Coldwell).	1,710	—	12
Billinge and Winstanley	Upholland U.D.C. (deep wells at Tontine and Roby Mill) and own supply (disused coal mine and disused quarry).	1,463	—	10
Blackrod	Own supply (Rivington)	918	—	1
Brierfield	Nelson Corporation (Ogden and Coldwell).	2,409	—	20
Carnforth	Carnforth Waterworks Co. Ltd., (Withets), also Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	875	—	18
Chadderton	Oldham Corporation (various upland sources) and Heywood and Middleton Water Board (Ashworth Moor and Naden Valley).	9,356	—	50
Chorley (B)	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	9,050	—	10

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	AUTHORITY AND SOURCE FROM WHICH SUPPLY OBTAINED.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.		
		DIRECT FROM MAINS.	BY STAND-PIPE.	FROM WELLS, SPRINGS, STREAMS, ETC.
Church	Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs and deep wells at Altham and Rishton); also Oswaldtwistle U.D.C. (Jack House and Cobbs reservoirs and Town Bent Pit).	1,761	—	—
Clayton-le-Moors	Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs, and deep wells at Altham and Rishton).	2,229	—	—
Clitheroe (B)	Own supply (Grindleton Fell)	3,540	—	—
Colne (B)	Own supply (Laneshaw and Bents—springs and moorland).	7,794	—	13
Crompton	Oldham Corporation (various upland sources).	4,032	—	113
Crosby (B)	Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy)	15,861	—	—
Dalton-in-Furness	Barrow Corporation (Poaka Beck)	2,929	17	21
Darwen (B)	Own supply (Earnsdale and Sunnyhurst); also Bolton Corporation (Belmont).	10,656	—	50
Denton	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	6,991	6	—
Droylsden	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	6,989	—	1
Eccles (B)	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	4,629	—	—
Failsworth	Oldham Corporation (various upland sources); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	5,304	—	2
Farnworth	Bolton Corporation (Belmont)	8,311	—	—
Fleetwood (B)	Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks).	6,177	—	—
Formby	Southport and District Water Board (five deep wells; reservoirs at Aughton).	2,444	—	19
Fulwood	Own supply (Beacon Fell and Saddle Fell) and Fylde Water Board (Stocks and Grizedale valleys).	3,004	—	—
Golborne	Ince-in-Makerfield U.D.C. (wells in Golborne). Lowton supplied by Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy); Kenyon and Culcheth by Warrington Corporation (deep wells at Winwick).	3,903	2	3
Grange	Own supply (Newton-in-Cartmel)	597	—	—
Great Harwood	Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs; also deep wells at Altham and Rishton).	3,500	—	20
Haslingden (B)	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well); Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs; also deep wells at Altham and Rishton).	4,585	—	575
Haydock	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	2,542	2	2
Heywood (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board (Ashworth Moor and Naden Valley).	8,192	—	—
Hindley	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	5,605	—	—
Horwich	Own supply (Wildersmoor and deep well)	4,562	—	22
Huyton-with-Roby	Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy)	7,309	—	1
Ince-in-Makerfield	Own supply (wells in Golborne) and Liverpool Corporation (Rivington).	5,078	4	—
Irlam	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Warrington Corporation (deep wells at Winwick).	4,005	—	—
Kearsley	Bolton Corporation (Belmont) and Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	3,086	—	8
Kirkham	Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks).	1,192	—	2
Lancaster (B)	Own supply (Wyresdale Fells)	12,400	100	8
Lees	Oldham Corporation (various upland sources).	1,400	—	—

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	AUTHORITY AND SOURCE FROM WHICH SUPPLY OBTAINED.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.		
		DIRECT FROM MAINS.	BY STAND-PIPE.	FROM WELLS, SPRINGS, STREAMS, ETC.
Leigh (B)	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	13,400	—	30
Leyland	Own supply (Clayton-le-Woods); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	3,868	—	26
Litherland	Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy)	5,035	—	—
Littleborough	Rochdale Corporation (Ramsden)	3,400	—	250
Little Lever	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	1,500	—	—
Longridge	Preston Corporation (Langden and Harenden valleys and Longridge Fell).	1,083	—	59
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	Fylde Water Board (Stocks and Grizedale)	7,624	—	—
Middleton (B)	Heywood and Middleton Water Board (Ashworth Moor and Naden Valley)	9,548	—	43
Milnrow	Rochdale Corporation (Blackstone Edge) and Oldham Corporation (various upland sources)	2,514	—	229
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	Lancaster Corporation (Wyresdale Fells)	9,875	—	—
Mossley (B)	Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Waterworks Joint Committee (Swineshaw, Chew, and Greenland valleys).	3,482	—	74
Nelson (B)	Own supply (Ogden and Coldwell)	11,500	—	74
Newton-in-Makerfield	Own supply (five deep wells)	5,463	1	1
Ormskirk	Own supply (deep wells in red sandstone at Greetby Hill).	4,890	82	49
Orrell	Wigan Corporation (reservoir at Bispham)	2,639	—	—
Oswaldtwistle	Own supply (Jack House and Cobbs reservoirs and Town Bent Pit).	3,946	—	150
Padiham	Own supply (Pendle Hill)	4,000	—	—
Poulton-le-Fylde	Fylde Water Board (Stocks and Grizedale)	1,917	—	2
Preesall	Fylde Water Board (Stocks and Grizedale)	627	—	16
Prescot	Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy and Rivington).	3,071	28	3
Prestwich	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well); Heywood and Middleton Water Board (Ashworth Moor and Naden Valley).	9,385	—	12
Radcliffe (B)	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well) and Bolton Corporation (Belmont).	8,638	—	50
Rainford	St. Helens Corporation (deep wells at Eccleston, Knowsley, Mellington and Kirkby).	959	—	8
Ramsbottom	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	4,794	—	551
Rawtenstall (B)	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	7,382	—	1,287
Rishton	Accrington District Gas and Water Board (Dean Clough, Mitchell and Burnley Road reservoirs and deep wells at Altham and Rishton).	1,923	—	—
Royton	Oldham Corporation (various upland sources).	4,700	—	50
Skelmersdale	Southport and District Water Board (five deep wells; reservoirs at Aughton).	1,643	—	1
Standish-with-Langtree	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	2,225	—	1
Stretford (B)	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere and Longdendale).	16,676	—	2
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Bolton Corporation (Belmont).	11,634	—	5
Thornton Cleveleys	Fylde Water Board (Stocks and Grizedale).	4,242	—	6
Tottington	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	1,623	—	167
Trawden	Own supply (springs and boring on Boulsworth Hill).	700	—	12
Turton	Bolton Corporation (Belmont)	3,027	—	200
Tyldesley	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	5,082	—	12

WATER SUPPLY—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	AUTHORITY AND SOURCE FROM WHICH SUPPLY OBTAINED.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES SUPPLIED.		
		DIRECT FROM MAINS.	BY STAND-PIPE.	FROM WELLS, SPRINGS, STREAMS, ETC.
Ulverston	Own supply (Pennington)	2,462	36	9
Upholland	Own supply (deep wells at Tontine and Roby Mill).	1,631	—	33
Urmston	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	10,018	—	—
Walton-le-Dale	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	3,978	—	7
Wardle	Rochdale Corporation (Blackstone Edge)	841	—	40
Westhoughton	Bolton Corporation (Belmont)	4,234	—	4
Whitefield	Irwell Valley Water Board (various upland sources and deep well).	3,900	—	12
Whitworth	Bacup Corporation (Cowpe); Rochdale Corporation (from Bacup).	2,453	—	163
Widnes (B)	Own supply (three deep wells in sandstone).	10,792	—	—
Withnell	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington)	840	6	12
Worsley	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere) and Bolton Corporation (Belmont).	7,596	1	2
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
Blackburn	Blackburn Corporation (Brennand); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Darwen Corporation (Earnsdale and Sunnyhurst).	2,908	—	576
Burnley	Burnley Corporation (Cant Clough and Hurstwood); Nelson Corporation (Coldwell and Ogden); Padiham U.D.C. (Pendle Hill); own supply (Cobear Nook, Thursden, etc.).	4,973	—	1,084
Chorley	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere)	6,035	2	1,091
Clitheroe	Blackburn Corporation (Brennand) and Clitheroe Corporation (Grindleton Fell).	1,524	—	266
Fylde	Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks).	2,538	—	174
Garstang	Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	2,661	25	599
Lancaster	Lancaster Corporation (Wyresdale Fells); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks); Carnforth Waterworks Co. Ltd. (Withets).	2,000	45	900
Limehurst	Ashton-under-Lyne, etc. Waterworks Joint Committee (Swineshaw, Chew and Greenland valleys); Oldham Corporation (various upland sources).	2,448	—	51
Lunesdale	Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere) and own supply (Caton).	1,133	60	550
Preston	Preston Corporation (Langden valley and Longridge); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere); Fylde Water Board (Grizedale and Stocks); Fulwood U.D.C. (Beacon Fell and Saddle Fell).	8,834	—	324
Ulverston	Ulverston U.D.C. (Pennington); Barrow Corporation (Seathwaite); Grange U.D.C. (Newton-in-Cartmel).	4,231	8	565
Warrington	Warrington Corporation (deep wells at Winwick); Liverpool Corporation (Lake Vyrnwy); Manchester Corporation (Thirlmere).	5,149	22	104
West Lancashire	Southport and District Water Board (deep wells); Preston R.D.C.; St. Helens Corporation (deep wells); Ormskirk U.D.C. (deep wells); Liverpool Corporation (Rivington); Wigan R.D.C. (deep wells); Upholland U.D.C. (deep wells).	9,444	7	219
Whiston	Liverpool Corporation (Rivington); St. Helens Corporation (deep wells); Widnes Corporation (deep wells).	6,999	16	75
Wigan	Own supply (deep wells); Standish U.D.C. (Rivington); Blackrod U.D.C. (Rivington).	1,989	1	185

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

Golborne.—The water in the Golborne wards on many occasions was most unsatisfactory and was often turbid with manganese and other desposits. A purer supply is highly desirable.

Horwich.—Since the advent of 1938, the filtration scheme has been completed, and already there is evidence of great improvement in the quality of the water. Six mechanical filters with the necessary gear for the addition of alum and lime have been installed.

Lancaster (B).—Extensions and improvements were made to the mechanical filtration plants at Scotforth and Langthwaite which are calculated to improve the appearance of the water and render it less plumbo-solvent.

Ormskirk.—During the year the Council embarked on a scheme for installing a new pumping plant at their Greetby Hill Pumping Station. Briefly, the proposals included a new pumping station over the No. 2 well, a new borehole at the base of No. 1 well, 30ins. in diameter for 136ft. and 24ins. in diameter for a further 50ft., duplicate electric pumping plant and automatic switch gearing.

Orrell.—Negotiations are in hand with the Ministry of Health for a new supply from a local source, which it is anticipated will prove ample for the needs of the district.

Oswaldtwistle.—Last year the Ministry of Health approved the acquisition by the Council of Town Bent Pit ; this should considerably augment the water supply and act as a reserve in the event of a future drought. During the year the Council considered the provision of a water supply for the Cross Edge, Newthorn and Gaulkthorn district, which is at present supplied from springs and wells, which are liable to contamination. The Water Engineer was instructed to prepare a scheme.

Prestwich.—Many complaints have been received in previous years relative to the poor supply of water to the houses served by the Irwell Valley Water Board, owing to which booster pumps have been installed by the Board, which have increased the pressure to the affected area and removed all grounds for complaint.

Rawtenstall (B).—Numerous complaints have been received about discolouration of the water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board. This condition was most marked during the autumn. Chemical examination has shown that this discolouration is chiefly due to hydroxide of iron.

Rishton.—A new borehole has been sunk into the lower water bearing strata at Altham to a depth of 350ft.

Standish-with-Langtree.—Plans and specifications are being prepared for the laying of a new water main to Standish Lower Ground, and a much better supply will then be ensured.

Blackburn (R).—The water scheme at Mellor is in progress, and further borings are deemed advisable to increase the supply.

Lunesdale (R).—The scheme for a supply for the twelve villages from Thirlmere is in hand and is well on the way to completion. Borwick supply is completed, and the work on the laying of the main to supply Whittington is almost completed. This is in conjunction with the comprehensive scheme. Several details are yet required before submitting the scheme to the Ministry of Health for approval.

Ulverston (R).—There have been complaints as to the inadequate pressure at some of the higher levels, especially the village of Allithwaite, but it is hoped that these complaints will cease when the Grange Council have installed their new nine-inch main from High Newton to Merlwood.

Wigan (R).—During the year considerable improvements in water supplies have been carried out in Haigh and Shevington, 3,000 yards of new mains being laid in Haigh and 500 yards in Shevington, where no mains previously existed. In addition, the distributive systems have been improved in both parishes to remedy shortages. The total cost was £8,000.

Improvements and Extensions in 1937.—The following are extracts from the local reports : Bacup (B), 150 houses and other premises connected to the town's supply ; Colne (B), completion of Corn Close borehole and pumping plant ; Oswaldtwistle, new source of supply acquired in Town Bent Pit ; Radcliffe (B), installation of storage tank and pump to increase pressure for the higher parts of the district ; Standish-with-Langtree, erection of new soda-ash plant at the waterworks ; Lancaster (R), mains supply being laid to the parishes of Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Silverdale and parts of Cockerham and Thurnham.

Extensions to public mains have also been carried out in the following districts :—Kearsley, 836 yards extensions, 199 yards relaid ; Middleton (B), 1,342 yards ; Ormskirk, 370 yards ; Orrell, 360 yards ; Poulton-le-Fylde 570 yards ; Walton-le-Dale 1,047 yards ; Burnley (R), 240 yards extensions, 560 yards relaid ; Preston (R), 1,971 yards ; Warrington (R), 550 yards ; Wigan (R), 3,500 yards.

Possibilities of Contamination.—Possibilities of contamination, due mainly to surface water, are reported from :—Ashton-in-Makerfield, slight, from agricultural land ; Billinge and Winstanley, Cob Moor source (old quarry workings) liable to contamination from surface water ; Lancaster (B), Damas Gill feeders pass under main road ; Ramsbottom, some risk to private supplies from manured fields ; Clitheroe (R), surface contamination ; Warrington (R), a few wells in outlying parts ; Whiston (R), some wells are liable to contamination.

Action taken by local authorities in respect of any form of contamination includes the following :—Bacup (B), removal of all cattle from gathering grounds, and arrangements being made for installation of chlorination plants ; Colne (B), farms on gathering ground purchased to control tillage and grazing ; Heywood (B), the Heywood and Middleton Water Board have acquired the whole of the gathering grounds ; Kearsley, one of the streams feeding the Clowbridge reservoir was found to be contaminated and the Irwell Valley Water Board immediately eliminated this stream by means of a specially laid by-pass pipe ; Lancaster (B), chlorination of Damas Gill supply ; Oswaldtwistle, Council have acquired the gathering grounds ; West Lancashire (R), wells chlorinated as required.

Liability to plumbo-solvent action.—A few instances are reported : Abram, action of soft water on untinned lead pipe ; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), the water is treated to eliminate this action ; Darwen (B), the water is slightly acid and is treated chemically ; Heywood (B), the water is filtered and receives chemical treatment ; Nelson (B), water from one reservoir has been found to have a plumbo-solvent action and apparatus will be installed to counteract this ; Wigan (R), soft water is supplied in Haigh and part of Shevington.

Insufficient or unsatisfactory supplies.—Instances are reported from :—Ashton-under-Lyne (B), shortage experienced in Hartshead area ; Preesall, Fluke Hall ; Prescott, Carr Lane and Hole-in-the-Wall ; Rawtenstall (B), private supply at Goodshaw failed, involving about 80 houses ; Tottington, Affetside district ; Blackburn (R), parish of Mellor ; Chorley (R), parish of Mawdesley ; Fylde (R), parishes of Treales, Roseacre, Wharles, Greenhalgh and Medlar ; Lancaster (R), parish of Silverdale during dry periods ; Ulverston (R), Lakeside and Oxenpark.

Private supplies.—The figures given in the table on page 78 as to the number of houses supplied from wells, springs, streams, etc., indicate that in several areas, mainly rural in character, a considerable proportion of the houses are dependent upon supplies of this nature. A shortage has, in certain instances, been experienced during prolonged dry periods where the supply is obtained direct from these sources, but in several districts, townships or groups of houses are provided with piped supplies connected to a storage reservoir of a semi-private nature. Frequent chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made in many districts, 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 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 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 :—

Billinge and Winstanley.—The abolition of the sewage field in Winstanley has removed the danger of pollution of the boundary stream.

Irlam.—Action has been taken regarding the drainage entering the River Glaze from a tar works tip.

Lancaster (B).—Attention was given during the year to the pollution of Burrow Beck caused by the overflow from an adjoining main sewer.

Littleborough.—The effluent from an artificial silk works is discharged into the river, causing a disagreeable smell both before and after discharge.

Rainford.—The drainage from a sand-washing works and tar waste together with the lack of sewers in some districts have been a cause of complaint.

Garstang (R).—Considerable pollution of streams and ditches caused by the cheese factories in the district.

Lancaster (R).—Complaints received regarding drainage from two cheese factories.

Whiston (R).—Trade refuse and sewage from within and without the district have been a cause of complaint.

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 shows that during 1937 a considerable amount of work has been carried out in the provision of new sewers, and in 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 :—

Dalton-in-Furness.—Completion of sewerage scheme for Paradise, Askam.

Droylsden.—Work in hand for the connection of the sewerage system with that of Manchester Corporation and the abandonment of the existing sewage works.

Fulwood.—Sewerage scheme for Broughton in progress.

Golborne.—Work commenced on comprehensive sewerage scheme and new sewage works for Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth.

Kearsley.—New pumping station at Unity Brook almost completed.

Middleton (B).—Sewerage scheme for Birch and Bowlee in progress.

Stretford (B).—Installation of new detritus tanks, automatic screening and pumping plant almost completed.

Thornton Cleveleys.—New sewerage scheme and outfall sewer in course of construction.

Westhoughton.—Two new humus tanks and two new rotary sprinkler filters provided and method of dosing and control improved.

Burnley (R).—Extension of sewers and reconstruction of sewage works at Worsthorne.

Chorley (R).—Inefficient sewage works at Heath Charnock abolished, the property concerned being connected to Adlington sewerage system. Premises in Anderton formerly using septic tanks now connected to Adlington sewers.

Ulverston (R).—Completion of sewerage scheme for Allithwaite.

West Lancashire (R).—Thornton sewage works completed during the year.

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

Colne (B).—Progress has been made in the fact that satisfactory terms and arrangements have been completed with the Trawden Urban District Council for the reception of their sewage into the Corporation sewers, to be dealt with at the Corporation's sewage disposal works.

Golborne.—Work on the badly needed sewerage scheme for the Lowton, Kenyon and Culcheth wards was commenced in April, and good progress has been made. This scheme, when completed, will meet a long-felt want and will liberate the streams and ditches of much sewage matter with the diminution of objectionable smells in many places.

Heywood (B).—An extension scheme was completed in 1937, consisting of 460ft. diameter filter, two humus tanks, sludge drying beds, sludge ejector, etc.

Hindley.—A scheme for the complete re-organisation of the Platt Bridge sewage works has been prepared and received the sanction of the Ministry.

Lancaster (B).—In July, 1937, the new intercepting sewer on the Lancaster side of the Lune was brought into full action and the opportunity was taken to pick up on its way the sewage from Aldcliffe village.

Morecambe and Heysham (B).—The new sewerage scheme has been provisionally approved by the Ministry of Health.

Poulton-le-Fylde.—The Council's main drainage scheme has been commenced and at the end of the year approximately three-and-a-half miles of sewers had been laid.

Prestwich.—The drainage of Simister is still in urgent need of attention. It has frequently been the source of complaints from the inhabitants of that area.

Walton-le-Dale.—The existing sewage disposal works, constructed about 1893, are out of date and can only be worked with difficulty. New works are urgently required. A scheme has been formulated and the Council are now awaiting the approval of the Minister of Health before proceeding with the work.

Burnley (R).—The sewage works at Worsthorne were practically re-modelled during the year at the cost of about £3,000. Attention is again drawn to the need for sewerage schemes for Cliviger, Dunnockshaw, Lane Bottom part of Briercliffe, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Barley.

Chorley (R).—The scheme for the improvement of the sewerage of Clayton and Whittle is progressing.

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 may be said of part of the parish of Alt.

Lunesdale (R).—Nothing has been done to improve the condition of sewerage arrangements in Nether Kellett and Over Kellett, and the scheme for the improvement of the Wray system is still awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

Ulverston (R).—The work of sewerage the village of Allithwaite has been completed.

Warrington (R).—A comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage treatment for the whole district is being prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health.

West Lancashire (R).—The construction of the sewerage scheme for the townships of Aintree, Sefton, Netherton and Thornton has now been completed and the disposal works were opened in March, 1937.

Wigan (R).—The Council have provisionally approved draft sewerage schemes for the parishes of Shevington, Parbold and Wrightington.

Townships or areas without proper drainage schemes include :—Ashton-under-Lyne (B)—Hartshead area; Chorley (B)—Red Bank, Tinklers Barracks, Plymouth Bridge, Birkacre, Euxton Lane, Blackburn Brow and Duxbury; Crompton—Burnedge, Blackclough, Button Hole and parts of Buckstones Road; Eccles (B)—Barton Moss; Failsworth—Clayton Bridge area; Great Harwood—Lidgett, Blackleach and Hindle Fold; Little Lever—Leadbeater Fold (to be dealt with under a Clearance Order); Milnrow—Burnedge district; Morecambe and Heysham (B)—Westgate area (sewerage scheme in preparation); Ormskirk—Newburgh and Crabtree; Oswaldtwistle—Cross Edge, Newthorn and Duckworth Hall; Prescott—Hole-i'-th'-Wall and High Hill Farm areas; Prestwich—Simister area (sewerage scheme in preparation); Rainford—Crank, Bushey Lane and Hardings Row districts; Ramsbottom—Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth; Tottington—Three Lane Ends, Four Lane Ends and Affetside; Upholland—Pimbo Lane and Martins Lane areas; Urmston—Trafford Park; Wardle—Wardlefold; Widnes (B)—Rural areas of Farnworth and Ditton; Burnley (R)—Cliviger, Dunnockshaw, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Barley and Briercliffe; Clitheroe (R)—Aighton, Bailey, Chaigley, Downham, Little Bowland, Chipping, Pendleton, Worston, Twiston, Thornley and Hurst Green; Fylde (R)—Elswick, Hardhorn, Treales, Roseacre and Wharles; Lancaster (R)—Silverdale, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, Overton and Middleton; Limehurst (R)—Alt, Littlemoss, and Woodhouses; West Lancashire (R)—Hesketh Bank and North Meols; Whiston (R)—Cronton, Tarbock and parts of other areas; Wigan (R)—All parishes except parts of Haigh and Shevington.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Since the issue of the last County report the following applications for financial assistance under section 57 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, and section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, have received the consideration of the County Council. Applications relating to water supplies are referred to on page 78.

Authority.	Nature of application and cost.	Action taken (to August, 1938).
Droylsden	Scheme for improvement of sewerage system.—£54,000.	Grant of 50 per cent. (but not to exceed £953 per annum) of the annual charges estimated at £1,906. Grant to be reviewed at the 31st March, 1941.
Failsworth Limehurst (R)	Proposed sewage disposal scheme.	Under consideration.
Preesall	Sewerage scheme, including provision of sewage disposal works.—£24,000.	Increase of grant to £600 per annum for the 3 years ending 31st March, 1941, then to be reviewed.
Prescot	Scheme for the provision of new sewers and sewage disposal works.—£25,750.	Under consideration.
Turton	Proposed sewerage schemes.—£11,470.	Under consideration.

Authority.	Nature of application and cost.	Action taken (to August, 1938).
Walton-le-Dale	Scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal.—£70,035.	Under consideration.
Withnell	Scheme of sewerage for part of the Urban District.—£842.	Grant of £200.
Burnley (R)	Sewerage scheme for the parishes of Higham and Northtown.—£6,853.	Grant of £164 per annum for the period ending 31st March, 1942.
Clitheroe (R)	Sewerage scheme for the parish of Downham.—£4,500.	Consideration deferred pending Ministry of Health Inquiry.
Lancaster (R)	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. Request for reconsideration of modified scheme.	Under consideration.
Warrington (R)	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Winwick.—£65,126.	Grant of £391 per annum to the 31st March, 1942, then to be reviewed.
West Lancashire (R)	Sewerage scheme for the parish of Lydiate.—£7,647.	Grant of 50 per cent. of net annual loan charges to the 31st March, 1940, then to be reviewed.
West Lancashire (R)	Extensions to the sewerage system in the parish of Maghull.—£26,757.	Grant of 50 per cent. of net annual loan charges to the 31st March, 1940, then to be reviewed.
Whiston (R)	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Halewood.—£41,229.	Grant of £811 per annum for the period ending 31st March, 1941, then to be reviewed.

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 87 districts.

By authority and contract, or by contract only, in 17 districts.

By authority, by contract, and/or by owners or occupiers, in 5 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, and ashpits monthly. |
| (b) Method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies :— | By motor and covered carts. Period varies from one to four weeks. |
| (c) Method of disposing of dry house refuse :— | In the majority of districts by controlled and crude tipping. Remaining instances by incineration. |
| (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 by controlled tipping, removed to the destructor, or into the sewers. |
| (e) 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 by controlled tipping or into the sewers. |

The importance of a proper system of public cleansing is more generally recognised than formerly, but in several rural areas it is still left to owners or occupiers. In about 78 districts the contents of privy middens are still removed in the day time. Motor vehicles for refuse removal have been provided in 90 County districts.

Improvements and extensions in 1937.—The following are extracts from the local reports :—
 Abram.—Several fixed ashpits have been substituted by movable dustbins. Barrowford.—Scheme for conversion of all ashpits into dustbins commenced. Denton.—Controlled tipping inaugurated. Failsworth.—Motor vehicle purchased to replace horse-drawn refuse cart. Huyton-with-Roby.—A more frequent collection from shops now arranged. Tyldesley.—Adoption of system of weekly collections from ashbins. Walton-le-Dale.—Controlled tipping adopted. Burnley (R).—Scavenging now undertaken by the Council in the parish of Foulridge. West Lancashire (R).—Parish of Aintree and part of Altcar now included in scavenging scheme.

REFUSE DESTRUCTORS.—Destructors have been provided in 26 districts, viz., Accrington (B), Brierfield, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Crompton, Darwen (B), Droylsden, Eccles (B), Formby, Grange, Heywood (B), Irlam, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Litherland, Lytham St. Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Morecambe and Heysham (B), Nelson (B), Ormskirk, Padiham, Prestwich, Radcliffe (B), Stretford (B) and Widnes (B). Offal and other refuse from Barrowford is dealt with at the Brierfield destructor. At Fleetwood (B) a small incinerator is provided for trade refuse at the Copse Road depot, and at Ashton-under-Lyne (B) an incinerator is used for the destruction of condemned meat and offals, shop refuse, etc.

Closet Accommodation.—Table 4, pages 88 to 94, shows approximately the numbers of the various types of closet accommodation in each of the County districts at the end of the year 1937.

This accommodation may be summarised as under :—

	Urban districts.	Rural districts.	County.
Privy middens	5,468	11,688	17,156
Privy closets	8,065	14,983	23,048
Pail closets	14,627	9,386	24,013
Fresh-water closets	422,578	41,213	463,791
Waste-water closets	78,855	3,365	82,220
Dry ashpits (excluding middens)	20,042	3,934	23,976
Movable ashbins	454,649	44,037	498,686

The figures below, collated from local health reports, indicate the action taken in the County districts during 1937 and the preceding four years to abolish the insanitary types of closet accommodation :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Privies converted to water closets	1805	1857	1664	1286	1012
Privies converted to pail closets	159	128	129	89	104
Pail closets converted to water closets	1342	912	1043	1943	618

Steady progress is being maintained in many of the County districts towards the abolition of privy and pail closets where such exist, and the demolition of property in slum clearance areas is also having a beneficial effect in this respect. It is of interest to note that during the five years 1932-1936, no less than 8,534 privies and 7,065 pail closets were converted to water closets. Generally speaking, these types of accommodation only exist where no sewers are available. As an incentive towards the conversion of privy and pail closets, the Councils of many County districts contribute substantial sums towards such conversions as will be seen from Table 4.

During the year under report 1,012 privy closets were converted to the water carriage system, the greatest number of conversions being undertaken in the following districts :—Abram 212, Ince-in-Makerfield 108, West Lancashire (R) 95, Ulverston (R) 71, Rainford 64, Orrell 56, and Standish-with-Langtree 54.

Reference to Table 4 shows that whilst 20 districts are entirely free from privy closets, a relatively high proportion of such closets exist in the following urban areas :—Golborne 1,128, Ormskirk 802, Tyldesley 642, and Rainford 523.

Of the 17,156 privy middens in the Administrative County, 11,688 are in the rural districts.

TABLE 4—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy middens.		No. of pail closets.	No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens).	No. of houses on water carriage system.	No. of fresh water closets.	No. of movable ashbins.	No. of waste water closets.	Council's contribution towards cost of conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1937.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1932-1936.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	No. of middens.	No. of privy closets.								Fresh w.c.'s to privy closets.	Waste w.c.'s to privy closets.	Privy closets to pails, etc.	Pail closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Pail closets to waste w.c.'s.	Waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s.	Fresh w.c.'s to privy closets.	Privy closets to waste w.c.'s.	Privy closets to pails, etc.	Pail closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Pail closets to waste w.c.'s.	Waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Abram	40	54	30	61	1481	1673	1433	—	Half-cost	212	—	—	—	—	503	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy middens.		No. of dry 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 1937.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1932-1936.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	No. of middens.	No. of privy closets.							No. of pail closets.	No. of privy closets (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.	Privy closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Privy closets to waste w.c.'s.	Privy closets to pails, etc.	Pail closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Pail closets to waste 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 fresh w.c.'s.	Privy closets to waste w.c.'s.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Clayton-le-Moors	4	4	11	2214	449	2191	1765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaford were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

TABLE 4—continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy middens.		No. of pull closets.	No. of dry 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 1937.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1932-1936.										
	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, etc.	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.	Fresh w.c.'s to waste w.c.'s.	Fresh w.c.'s to waste w.c.'s.					
Little Lever	18	26	5	48	1464	1403	1392	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Longridge	44	44	73	78	1059	595	981	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	—	16	62	34	7532	11507	7910	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Middleton (B)	65	65	251	1444	8710	5117	5663	2925	Half-cost	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Milnrow	—	—	364	2	1833	1981	1841	74	£4 per closet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	5	5	6	2	9875	11350	10800	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Mossley (B)	—	—	2821	192	694	819	2777	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson (B)	1	1	46	158	12710	4564	12156	8146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
Newton-in-Makerfield	43	87	31	1284	5577	5549	4495	28	Half-cost	2	—	—	—	—	13	—	20	—	2181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ormskirk	772	802	76	164	4356	4080	3146	11	£3 per house	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orrell	71	83	—	20	2499	2650	2342	—	£3 or half-cost	56	—	—	—	—	2	—	567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oswaldtwistle	—	—	236	200	3509	1108	3433	2401	Half-cost	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	11	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Padiham	—	—	12	25	3336	2318	3314	1445	Half-cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Poulton-le-Fylde	26	29	37	17	1928	2293	1900	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preesall	31	27	98	52	527	607	594	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	91	—	68	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prescot	12	12	8	121	3085	3713	2971	18	Half-cost	2	18	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prestwich	20	31	154	—	9478	9963	10127	130	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	33

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy middens.		No. of pail closets.	No. of dry 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 1937.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1932-1936.					
	No. of middens.	No. of privy closets.								Privy closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Privy closets to waste w.c.'s.	Pails, etc.	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, etc.	Pail closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Pail closets to waste w.c.'s.	Waste w.c.'s. to fresh w.c.'s.
Radcliffe (B)	201	316	243	402	8248	7781	7656	1469	Half-cost	25	—	—	9	—	—	61	—	23	—	106	
Rainford	499	523	13	10	468	502	468	5	Half-cost	64	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	
Ramsbottom	41	73	275	50	4473	3244	4033	1281	Half-cost up to £4 per closet	9	—	—	57	—	—	42	—	156	—	20	
Rawtenstall (B)	21	21	487	222	7783	4035	7215	3724	Half-cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	
Rishton	—	—	29	270	1876	600	1825	1440	Half-cost	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Royton	6	7	45	26	4844	3900	3850	944	£3 3s. per closet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	
Skelmersdale	83	176	27	103	1474	1474	1281	—	Privies—half cost. Pails—whole cost	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	—	—	—	—	
Standish-with-Langtree	140	235	39	12	1781	1781	1805	—	£2 per closet	54	—	—	—	—	—	890	—	—	—	—	
Stretford (B)	1	1	123	14	16926	21253	17730	5	£5 per closet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	15	25	27	—	11587	11467	11613	120	—	14	—	—	2	—	—	66	—	1	—	16	
Thornton Cleveleys	18	18	32	6	4198	4184	4224	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	
Tottington	225	313	267	233	1363	1334	1211	142	£1 per closet	26	—	2	1	—	—	45	—	1	—	—	
Trawden	—	—	253	246	429	304	380	222	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	
Turton	251	391	261	1094	2962	2175	1579	1597	Half-cost up to maximum of £5	14	—	11	1	—	—	225	—	17	—	16	
Tyldesley	304	642	18	151	4427	4007	4299	547	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	10	
Ulverston	44	48	6	262	2553	2553	2291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Upholland	162	257	24	277	1408	1591	1107	—	£4 per closet	21	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	
Urnston	19	26	58	22	9992	9921	10000	71	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	

TABLE 4—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Privy middens.		No. of pail closets.	No. of dry ashbins (excluding middens).	No. of houses on water carriage system.	No. of fresh-water closets.	No. of movable ashbins.	No. of waste water closets.	Council's contribution towards cost of conversion.	CONVERSIONS DURING 1937.						TOTAL CONVERSIONS DURING 5 YEARS, 1932-1936.									
	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, etc.	Pail closets to fresh w.c.'s.	Pail closets to waste 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 fresh w.c.'s.	Privy closets to waste w.c.'s.					
Walton-le-Dale	24	26	175	52	3769	3498	3857	271	Half-cost					14	4			3	76						
Wardle	31	31	107	4	713	628	791	31	£4 per closet		2	10		4	9				45						
Westhoughton	103	149	6	512	4049	4397	3693	85	Half-cost					2	14										
Whitefield	31	54	48	3	3864	3829	4098	136	£4 5s. 0d. per closet						174			9	3						
Whitworth			67		2486	1740	1741	179	Half-cost up to £4					11	7				1076						
Widnes (B)	109	109		51	10683	9683	10632	1000	Half-cost					293	20										
Withnell			287	208	546	503	462	43	Half-cost up to £4 10s.			23							62						
Worsley	81	125	29	209	7445	7294	7265	151						2	63			23							
Total Urban Districts	5468	8065	14627	20042	462538	422578	454649	78855			29	561		1079	7489		2	268	5619					52	2958
RURAL DISTRICTS.																									
Blackburn			793		2334	2334	1761	81	Whole cost			12							41						
Burnley		Tanks 440	636	300	4641	2233	5757	2408			1				1	100			22	102					13

Sanitary Inspection.—The following table gives the number of premises visited during 1937 (210,159), the defects or nuisances discovered (84,225), and the results of the action taken. The number of nuisances abated during the year was 69,153; notices served totalled 29,959 and legal proceedings were instituted in 18 cases.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1937.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visit- ed.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. of NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. dis- cover- ed.	No. abat- ed.	Infor- mal.	Statu- tory.	No.	Result.
Abram	871	317	255	47	5	—	
Accrington (B)	8523	1113	1086	317	229	—	
Adlington	33	194	194	33	—	—	
Ashton-in-Makerfield	639	1525	1508	191	41	—	
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	3342	2221	2413	361	5	—	
Aspull	183	637	411	149	4	1	Order made with costs.
Atherton	3422	823	814	467	57	1	Council did work in default— Order made for recovery of cost.
Audenshaw	1289	504	491	90	—	—	
Bacup (B)	715	547	526	—	12	—	
Barrowford	777	70	70	70	—	—	
Billinge and Winstanley	246	85	85	—	—	—	
Blackrod	553	327	327	276	51	—	
Brierfield	1452	245	152	245	—	1	Fined £5 and costs.
Carnforth	390	56	54	47	6	—	
Chadderton	1015	811	695	811	27	—	
Chorley (B)	7181	985	1260	985	62	—	
Church	250	65	59	65	—	—	
Clayton-le-Moors	212	404	243	154	10	—	
Clitheroe (B)	1834	294	278	256	25	—	
Colne (B)	6151	87	70	67	28	—	
Crompton	3393	349	331	278	14	1	Fined £1 10s.
†Crosby (B)	7221	3039	2727	1234	173	1	Order made.
Dalton-in-Furness	1007	81	81	81	—	—	
Darwen (B)	7699	2076	1734	1430	17	—	
Denton	1116	674	721	490	12	—	
Droylsden	2876	172	172	112	26	—	
Eccles (B)	2842	6224	3240	1214	319	—	
Failsworth	1884	1073	1016	242	377	—	
Farnworth	1894	6139	3358	460	146	—	
Fleetwood (B)	5337	907	881	185	14	—	
Formby	281	73	71	73	5	—	
Fulwood	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Golborne	2701	575	552	267	20	—	
Grange	105	12	12	12	1	—	
Great Harwood	286	142	142	72	—	—	
Haslingden (B)	3857	1472	1637	207	16	—	
Haydock	662	400	400	249	—	—	
Heywood (B)	4974	849	786	215	41	—	

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of premises visit- ed.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. of NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. dis- cover- ed.	No. abat- ed.	Infor- mal.	Statu- tory.	No.	Result.
Hindley	476	532	425	525	70	1	Order made.
Horwich	4098	2093	1791	454	34	—	—
Huyton-with-Roby	1285	322	293	234	39	—	—
Ince-in-Makerfield	1051	3056	2447	609	214	3	Orders made with costs.
Irlam	1028	461	382	166	19	—	—
Kearsley	1661	390	400	56	5	—	—
Kirkham	316	68	68	62	—	—	—
Lancaster (B)	4044	502	495	246	78	—	—
Lees	1002	481	413	97	—	—	—
Leigh (B)	4093	9931	8026	605	219	—	—
Leyland	255	112	88	112	32	—	—
Litherland	938	2264	2253	528	22	—	—
Littleborough	510	1338	1252	61	—	—	—
Little Lever	82	76	73	76	—	—	—
Longridge	458	18	18	18	—	—	—
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	2130	429	397	216	2	—	—
Middleton (B)	4258	740	652	424	12	—	—
Milnrow	1877	844	831	421	8	—	—
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	4106	290	249	109	10	—	—
Mossley (B)	192	132	120	132	5	—	—
Nelson (B)	3963	199	194	151	6	—	—
Newton-in-Makerfield	5091	3957	2577	384	111	1	Order made and fined £1 and costs.
Ormskirk	470	244	240	244	37	—	—
Orrell	623	151	149	150	1	—	—
Oswaldtwistle	1158	179	130	248	96	—	—
Padiham	4307	1203	1187	412	52	—	—
Poulton-le-Fylde	894	33	33	33	—	—	—
Preesall	226	112	94	24	70	—	—
Prescot	676	415	395	415	22	—	—
Prestwich	992	2011	1936	837	108	—	—
Radcliffe (B)	3524	327	301	205	32	—	—
Rainford	58	130	130	55	7	—	—
Ramsbottom	2294	463	775	149	2	—	—
Rawtenstall (B)	476	361	391	387	—	—	—
Rishton	874	244	200	20	10	—	—
Royton	1274	214	210	100	12	—	—
Skelmersdale	169	83	83	30	—	—	—
Standish-with-Langtree	1531	472	472	467	5	—	—
Stretford (B)	5282	4324	1949	436	46	—	—
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	3558	1141	946	1141	—	—	—
Thornton Cleveleys	1614	395	387	212	16	3	Orders made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	No. of prem- ises visit- ed.	DEFECTS OR NUISANCES.		No. of NOTICES SERVED.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.	
		No. dis- cover- ed.	No. abat- ed.	Infor- mal.	Statu- tory.	No.	Result.
Tottington	520	212	153	16	26	—	
Trawden	6	2	2	4	—	—	
Turton	7003	238	238	173	65	—	
Tyldesley	1087	637	558	228	76	—	
Ulverston	72	80	80	36	—	—	
Upholland	156	160	160	156	—	—	
Urmston	6559	252	142	204	12	—	
Walton-le-Dale	928	189	168	165	24	1	Order made.
Wardle	429	161	101	161	1	—	
Westhoughton	2953	145	119	118	8	—	
Whitefield	2951	316	297	150	5	—	
Whitworth	303	180	119	47	6	—	
Widnes (B)	5625	1621	1592	661	60	—	
Withnell	22	27	18	7	1	—	
Worsley	2145	707	668	192	6	—	
Total Urban Districts	190890	81235	66723	25021	3435	14	
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Blackburn	1121	106	106	41	—	—	
Burnley	487	182	182	65	15	—	
Chorley	1217	318	302	230	14	—	
Clitheroe	2353	185	183	18	—	—	
Fylde	1920	123	120	123	7	2	Orders made.
Garstang	1415	68	65	67	1	—	
Lancaster	750	48	37	37	—	—	
Limehurst	2177	178	156	111	13	—	
Lunesdale	190	30	29	18	—	—	
Preston	3506	78	68	58	1	—	
Ulverston	641	151	60	151	15	—	
Warrington	2426	832	426	209	8	2	(i) Work completed. To pay court costs. (ii) Order made.
West Lancashire	319	486	508	106	2	—	
Whiston	469	121	115	110	3	—	
Wigan	278	84	73	80	—	—	
Total Rural Districts	19269	2990	2430	1424	79	4	
Total Administrative County	210159	84225	69153	26445	3514	18	

Shops Act, 1934.—It is the duty of the sanitary authority for every district, as part of their obligations under the Public Health Acts, to enforce the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences.

In this connection action is reported in some 36 districts, and in certain areas a general survey of shops has been undertaken. The action taken included the provision of suitable closet accommodation and washing facilities, improvements in ventilation and regulation of the temperature of shops.

Where, by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting a shop it is impossible to install a sanitary convenience or washing facilities, the local sanitary authority is empowered to grant a certificate exempting the shop from the necessity of having such accommodation, provided they are satisfied that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences or washing facilities are otherwise conveniently available. Advantage of this provision has been taken in two districts, certificates of exemption being issued in respect of 26 shops.

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 (2,812) in the districts and the number of smoke observations (2,573) taken during the year. In 1936 the factory and works chimneys numbered 2,856 and the observations, 2,397.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1937.

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	4	2	3	Eccles (B)	33	32	*2
Accrington (B)	55	7	3 to 7	Failsworth	24	35	4
Adlington	4	—	12	Farnworth	37	31	4
Ashton-in-Makerfield	17	—	8	Fleetwood (B)	5	—	—
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	77	47	*3	Formby	5	21	4
Aspull	1	—	5	Fulwood	2	—	—
Atherton	43	21	*2½	Golborne	16	14	2
Audenshaw	30	4	4	Grange	—	—	15
Bacup (B)	42	2	*3	Great Harwood	35	—	10
Barrowford	10	4	10	Haslingden (B)	53	20	*2
Billinge and Winstanley	13	2	10	Haydock	4	—	—
Blackrod	2	3	6	Heywood (B)	74	95	*3
Brierfield	5	—	*2	Hindley	9	23	5
Carnforth	—	—	—	Horwich	65	47	*5
Chadderton	57	44	*2 to 4	Huyton-with-Roby	3	—	—
Chorley (B)	290	10	—	Ince-in-Makerfield	21	—	—
Church	26	7	8	Irlam	49	25	—
Clayton-le-Moors	12	—	10	Kearsley	12	7	4
Clitheroe (B)	20	1	—	Kirkham	7	6	6
Colne (B)	37	220	5 to 10	Lancaster (B)	39	11	*2
Crompton	24	6	*3	Lees	21	14	4
†Crosby (B)	6	13	4	Leigh (B)	47	143	*2
Dalton-in-Furness	1	—	15	Leyland	13	2	2 to 6
Darwen (B)	92	32	5 to 7	Litherland	20	10	4
Denton	28	16	4	Littleborough	45	54	*2
Droylsden	24	265	*2	Little Lever	15	2	*2

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

*Minutes per half hour.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS—continued.

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.
Longridge	6	23	—	Upholland	4	2	5
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	6	104	*2½	Urmston	85	85	—
Middleton (B)	58	89	*4	Walton-le-Dale	8	—	—
Milnrow	35	8	*2	Wardle	12	41	5
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	7	—	*2	Westhoughton	9	18	4
Mossley (B)	36	12	10	Whitefield	12	11	—
Nelson (B)	40	144	*5	Whitworth	15	15	6
Newton-in-Makerfield	13	—	4	Widnes (B)	56	144	—
Ormskirk	15	21	4	Withnell	14	2	6
Orrell	1	10	3 to 4	Worsley	28	14	*2
Oswaldtwistle	17	2	4 to 7	Total Urban Districts	2,589	2,462	—
Padiham	24	18	*2	RURAL DISTRICTS.			
Poulton-le-Fylde	2	—	—	Blackburn	10	22	—
Precsall	—	—	—	Burnley	40	2	*5
Prescot	20	—	—	Chorley	23	2	8
Prestwich	11	29	*2	Clitheroe	9	23	—
Radcliffe (B)	84	17	4 to 6	Fylde	6	4	—
Rainford	13	1	3	Garstang	3	15	—
Ramsbottom	60	—	6	Lancaster	7	—	—
Rawtenstall (B)	71	15	6	Limehurst	25	16	*2
Rishton	9	9	5	Lunesdale	9	—	—
Royton	20	—	*3 to 4	Preston	21	—	*2
Skelmersdale	3	—	—	Ulverston	4	—	15
Standish-with-Langtree	7	15	2	Warrington	14	6	*2
Stretford (B)	116	67	*2	West Lancashire	25	15	3
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	24	186	*2	Whiston	15	6	—
Thornton Cleveleys	5	4	4	Wigan	12	—	—
Tottington	8	15	12	Total Rural Districts	223	111	—
Trawden	7	—	—	Total Administrative County			
Turton	21	26	*3		2,812	2,573	—
Tyldesley	30	17	*4				
Ulverston	3	—	15				

* Minutes per half hour.

The local health reports indicate that in many instances, the health officials actively co-operate with the managements of the firms in their districts, with a view to the abatement of the excessive emission of black smoke.

In a number of districts the attention of mill owners was drawn to the courses of lectures on "Boiler House Practice" and information was supplied as to the nearest centre where such courses were available. In one district, as a result of pressure by the local authority, three mills installed electrical plant and another firm installed a new boiler. Other districts report improvements by installations of special smoke consuming plant, steam accumulators and conversions to electricity and gas.

At Ormskirk, new bye-laws in regard to smoke abatement were made during 1937 and the Medical Officer of Health of Irlam reports that the Council has submitted draft bye-laws for confirmation.

At Widnes (B) the experimental scheme in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for the investigation of atmospheric pollution was continued. Samples of rainwater are examined monthly and the reports on the tests submitted to local manufacturers. This co-operation has resulted in smoke emission from works chimneys being reduced.

Warning notices regarding the emission of black smoke were issued in two districts and these would appear to have been effective. Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance at Stretford (B), and the firm concerned was fined.

Other measures taken in various districts include distribution of booklets on smoke abatement and fuel economy, and advice to stokers and boilermen.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—Public swimming baths are referred to in 32 of the County districts, and privately owned swimming baths or pools—open to the public—exist in 8 districts.

The swimming baths and pools, in the majority of cases, are frequently inspected. In most instances filtration and chlorination plants are installed and regular samples of water taken and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Following a Ministry of Health Inquiry in 1936 into an application by the Middleton Town Council to borrow £28,000, the erection of new public baths is now proceeding, and it is expected they will be opened during 1938. The baths consist of a main swimming pool, a children's pool, slipper baths and foam baths. The method of purification of the water is by chloramine, and a complete change is possible every 3½ hours.

New public baths are also in course of erection at Lancaster (B), and at Worsley new baths were opened in June, 1937.

At Swinton and Pendlebury (B) considerable alterations have been carried out in order to modernise the swimming bath, and new purification plant has been installed at Stretford (B) and Royton. The Heywood public baths are also at present undergoing extensive alterations, including the re-tiling of the swimming pool at an approximate cost of £1,000.

The reconstruction of Chadderton public baths was completed early in 1937.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—From information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health it would appear that in some 75 districts approximately 309 Council houses and 1,319 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during 1937. Disinfestation was undertaken in respect of some 309 Council houses and 1,299 other houses.

In a number of instances the houses found to be infested by bed bugs were in areas scheduled for demolition and disinfestation was undertaken prior to the houses being demolished.

The methods employed for freeing infested houses of bed bugs vary considerably. Fumigation by means of hydrogen cyanide gas appears to be one of the chief methods utilised, particularly in cases of bad infestation. Other methods employed are spraying with various liquid insecticides and special germicide preparations.

To ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, the local health officials in most instances appear to make thorough examinations of the houses and belongings of tenants, and in cases where infestation is in evidence, the houses, furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., are suitably disinfested.

In two districts it is reported that in addition to the usual precautionary measures in regard to bedding, clothing, etc., the tenants of infested houses are required to have baths before removal to Council houses, whilst in a third district tenants are allowed, if they so desire, to have free baths at the local authority's cleansing station.

Disinfestation of property and furniture by hydrogen cyanide is invariably carried out by contractors employed by the local authorities, but fumigations with sulphur, spraying with insecticides, and treatment of clothing and bedding by steam are usually undertaken by the local authorities. In certain instances of slight infestation, tenants are provided by the local health departments with suitable insecticides and disinfectants.

Among the measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing, the local reports indicate that in most districts periodical inspections of the premises are made and instructions and advice regarding cleanliness, purchase of second-hand furniture, etc., given by the local health officials.

At Bacup (B) a part-time Lady Supervisor has been appointed in connection with this work, whilst at Widnes (B), a temporary Welfare Visitor has recently been engaged to inspect the houses. In certain districts, circular letters or pamphlets containing advice with regard to the prevention of infestation have been distributed to tenants. At Thornton Cleveleys, it is reported, references to the subject were made in a series of public lectures during the winter months.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.—**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—Offensive trades have been established in 65 districts, the premises numbering 629. These are chiefly tripe boilers, gut scrapers, tanners or leather dressers, fat melters and oil works, soap boilers, etc. In 34 districts bye-laws are in operation for the control of these trades. The Medical Officer of Health for Heywood (B) reports that new bye-laws are required in his district, whilst at Darwen (B) bye-laws are under consideration.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.—Reference is made to the use of rag flocks at Chadderton, Chorley (B), Colne (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Oswaldtwistle, Stretford (B) and Thornton Cleveleys. Inspections of the premises were made by the local health officials in these districts and at Stretford (B) two samples were taken, both of which proved satisfactory.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.—The table below is a summary of the action taken in the County districts during the year 1937 and shows the number of inspections made and the defects found. The number of workshops and workplaces on the local registers is approximately 7,780 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)	3,360	150	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	7,032	200	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	2,278	53	—
TOTAL	12,670	403	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	384	373	2	—
Want of ventilation	24	21	—	—
Overcrowding	—	19	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	23	19	—	—
Other nuisances	222	210	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	53	47	2	—
	153	141	—	—
	7	7	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	32	30	1	—
TOTAL	898	848	5	—

*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 59 common lodging houses in 31 districts. The condition of the majority of these is described as "fairly good." In certain instances this type of dwelling will be demolished as a result of action under the Housing Acts.

Bye-laws for the control of common lodging houses exist in 40 districts. In March, 1937, bye-laws were adopted at Lancaster (B). The Medical Officers of Health of Chorley (B) and Ormskirk state that bye-laws are required in their districts, whilst at Middleton (B) bye-laws are under consideration.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Reference to this class of accommodation is made in 21 districts, there being 230 such dwellings on the local registers. Bye-laws for the control of houses let in lodgings were adopted during 1937 at Eccles (B) and Lancaster (B). The Medical Officer of Health of Middleton (B) reports that bye-laws are under consideration, and a need for such bye-laws is expressed by the Medical Officer of Health of Great Harwood.

At Farnworth one dwelling of this type was closed by the owner following numerous contraventions of the bye-laws. The condition of the premises was also unsatisfactory.

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. At Lancaster (B) and Preston (R), bye-laws were adopted during 1937, whilst the Medical Officer of Health of Formby reports that bye-laws have been submitted to the Minister of Health for approval. Bye-laws are stated to be required at Great Harwood and Preesall, and at Morecambe and Heysham (B) the Medical Officer of Health is of the opinion that the powers at present available are inadequate.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—No action is recorded in the local reports in regard to this type of accommodation.

CANAL BOATS.—Inspections of canal boats—185 in number—are reported in 12 districts; 23 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 ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Re-construction of sewerage system. Further conversion of privies to water closets. Paving of school yards. Private street works and paving of back passages.
Accrington (B) ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Slum clearance. Houses.
Adlington ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Paving of side streets and back passages.
Ashton-in-Makerfield ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Additional slum clearance. Making-up of back streets.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B) ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Additional housing accommodation. Abatement of smoke nuisance. Conversion of waste water closets, etc.
Aspull ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Replacement of unfit houses.
Atherton ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Paving of back streets and common yards. Conversion of waste water closets to fresh water closets.
Bacup (B) ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Provision of public abattoir. Further clearance of unfit houses.
Barrowford ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Conversion of waste water closets.
Billinge and Winstanley ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Demolition of slum property and erection of more houses. Conversion of remaining privy middens to water closets. Reservoir to augment water supply.
Blackrod ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Conversion of privies. Housing repairs.
Chadderton ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Conversion of pail closets. Provision of disinfecting station.
Church ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Abolition of pail closets and ash-pits.
Clayton-le-Moors ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	Conversion of waste water closets.
Clitheroe (B) ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	More houses to let at economic rentals.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Colne (B) — — — —	Clearance of remaining unfit houses. Conversion of pail and waste water closets. Conversion of back-to-back houses into through houses.
Crompton — — — —	Demolition of remaining insanitary property.
Dalton-in-Furness — — — —	New sewerage scheme for Askam.
Darwen (B) — — — —	Removal of temporary buildings from yards. Reduction in number of private water supplies. Re-paving of many back streets.
Denton — — — —	Abolition of remaining waste water and pail closets. Steam disinfectors.
Droylsden — — — —	Paving of back streets.
Failsworth — — — —	Paving, metalling and kerbing of private streets and passages. (This is now receiving attention.)
Fleetwood (B) — — — —	New abattoir.
Formby — — — —	Extension of sewers and abolition of cesspools, privies and pail closets where possible.
Fulwood — — — —	Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Broughton.
Golborne — — — —	Public sanitary conveniences. Paving of back streets, passages and yards.
Great Harwood — — — —	Substitution of ashbins for ashpits and conversion of pails.
Haydock — — — —	Conversion of remaining privies. Paving of back passages, side streets and approaches to houses. Refuse destructor.
Heywood (B) — — — —	Completion of closet conversion scheme and demolition of houses unfit for habitation.
Hindley — — — —	Controlled tipping. Scheme for refuse disposal. Paving of yard surfaces.
Horwich — — — —	Completion of closet conversion scheme. Plant for filtration of water supply.
Ince-in-Makerfield — — — —	New sewer in South Ward to allow abolition of privy middens.
Irlam — — — —	Paving and draining of private streets and passages.
Kearsley — — — —	More houses. Further demolition of insanitary houses.
Kirkham — — — —	Conversion of remainder of privies to fresh water closets. Substitution of ashbins for ashpits.
Lancaster (B) — — — —	Controlled tipping. Improved sewage arrangements. Skilled supervision of water supply.
Leigh (B) — — — —	Further demolition of insanitary property. Conversion of waste water closets. Improvements to more shippens and dairies.
Leyland — — — —	Completion of sewerage scheme.
Litherland — — — —	Sewerage scheme—in conjunction with other local authorities.
Little Lever — — — —	More new houses. Demolition of old, unhealthy property. Abolition of the few remaining privy middens.
Middleton (B) — — — —	Paving of back passages. Sewering in certain areas. Abatement of overcrowding.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Milnrow — — — —	Conversion of pail closets. Paving of streets and yards.
Morecambe and Heysham (B) — —	New sewerage scheme urgently required.
Mossley (B) — — — —	New sewage works required. Conversion scheme for pail closets.
Newton-in-Makerfield — —	Water softening and filtration plant. Extensions to sewerage scheme. Completion of all back streets. Public baths.
Ormskirk — — — —	Further action with regard to slum clearance and overcrowding. Extension of sewage farm at Westhead.
Orrell — — — —	Destructor. Improvement in water supply.
Oswaldtwistle — — — —	Extension of sewer and water supply to Cross Edge district. Sewerage of Duckworth Hall district. Completion of conversion of ashpit system to dustbins. Conversions to water carriage system.
Padiham — — — —	Public baths.
Preesall — — — —	Making-up of back streets. Completion of conversions. Extension of sewers in some areas. Further clearance and reconditioning of houses.
Prescot — — — —	Erection of houses for working classes. Closing of insanitary houses. Reconditioning of old property. Paving of back passages.
Prestwich — — — —	Sewering of Simister Lane.
Radcliffe (B) — — — —	Steam disinfecter.
Rainford — — — —	Conversion of privies.
Ramsbottom — — — —	More houses to allow demolition of insanitary houses. Conversion of remaining privies, pails and waste water closets.
Rawtenstall (B) — — — —	Abolition of back-to-back dwellings. Provision of central or public abattoir and public baths.
Rishton — — — —	Abolition of ashpits. Conversion of pails and waste water closets.
Royton — — — —	Paving of yards and passages.
Skelmersdale — — — —	Making-up of private streets. General repair of all streets.
Standish-with-Langtree — —	Demolition of insanitary areas. Abatement of overcrowding. Completion of sewerage schemes. Making-up of private streets.
Swinton and Pendlebury (B) — —	Sewerage system for Clifton township to permit conversions. Houses with rents suitable for working classes.
Thornton Cleveleys — — — —	Making-up of more streets.
Tottington — — — —	Further conversion of privies to water closets. Satisfactory water supply to certain parts of district.
Trawden — — — —	Conversion and substitution of ashbins for ashpits.
Turton — — — —	Scheme for erection of working class dwellings. Extension of main sewer and water mains. Paving of unmade streets. Public conveniences in certain parts of the district.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.					CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Tyldesley	—	—	—	—	Continuation of slum clearance. Houses for working classes, and to abate overcrowding.
Upholland	—	—	—	—	New main drainage schemes for the Pimbo Lane and Martins Lane areas.
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 fields for Bamber Bridge area. Renovation of houses suitable for repair. Houses for accommodation of displaced tenants from insanitary houses scheduled for demolition. Extension and re-construction of sewers and sewage works.
Wardle	—	—	—	—	Houses. Cleansing of streams.
Westhoughton	—	—	—	—	Paving of back streets and school playgrounds. Provision of houses.
Whitefield	—	—	—	—	Paving of back streets. Drainage of Hillock Lane.
Whitworth	—	—	—	—	Repair of secondary and private streets. Repair of back yards and passages.
Widnes (B)	—	—	—	—	Erection of larger houses to accommodate overcrowded families. Conversion of waste water closets. Re-housing of more families from unfit houses.
Withnell	—	—	—	—	Sewerage system for new property in Chorley Road area. (Scheme at present under consideration.)
Worsley	—	—	—	—	Public slaughterhouse. More houses for working classes. Slum clearance. Steam disinfectors.
RURAL DISTRICTS.					
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	Improved water supply to parish of Mellor. (Well being bored.)
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	—	—	—	—	Water supply for higher part of Wheelton. Extension of sewerage schemes for Whittle-le-Woods and Clayton-le-Woods. Improvements to sewage works at Eccleston. Sewerage scheme for Euxton.
Clitheroe	—	—	—	—	Sewerage scheme for Hurst Green, Chipping, Downham, Pendleton and Worston.
Fylde	—	—	—	—	Extension of sewers and sewage disposal plant at Warton. Sewer for part of Newton-with-Clifton.
Garstang	—	—	—	—	Conversion of privies and pails where possible. Better water supply to Scorton. Sewerage schemes for certain areas. Extension of scavenging scheme.
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	Substitution of ashbins for ashpits. Conversion of privies. Treatment of crude sewage and reconstruction of sewerage system at Bolton-le-Sands.
Limehurst	—	—	—	—	Making-up of private streets and back passages. Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for certain parishes.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS--*continued.*

RURAL DISTRICTS.					CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Preston	----	----	----	----	Sewering of certain areas.
Ulverston	-----	----	----	----	Water supply to Lakeside and Oxenpark.
Warrington	-----	----	----	----	Sanitary conveniences near 'bus stops. Paving of streets and passages. Completion of sewerage scheme. Conversion of pail closets.
West Lancashire	-----	----	----	----	Sewerage scheme for Hesketh-with-Beaconsall. Council houses to replace insanitary property.
Whiston	-----	----	----	----	Further conversion of privies and pail closets. Erection of houses to replace condemned property.
Wigan	----	-----	----	----	Sewerage schemes for parts of district.

HOUSING.

It would appear from the local health reports that the housing problem has again been one of the principal subjects engaging the attention of local authorities during 1937. Determined efforts have been continued in an endeavour to secure a speedier clearance of slum property, improvement of conditions at insanitary houses, and the re-housing of tenants displaced under improvement schemes.

A general desire on the part of District Councils to remedy bad housing conditions as speedily as possible is evident and, following the inspection of districts by the local health officials with a view to ascertaining the amount of overcrowding, considerable re-housing activity has taken place as will be seen from the following statistics. In this connection it may be pointed out that whilst only 399 new cases of overcrowding were discovered in 1937, as against 1,172 in the previous year, 3,063 cases were relieved as compared with 1,476 during 1936. It would therefore appear that the evil of overcrowding is fast being removed, and this will, no doubt, ultimately reflect itself in the better health of the community.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1937, does not include any new legislative requirements, but repeals and re-enacts in consolidated form the provisions of the Housing Acts of 1925, 1930 and 1935. Owing to the numerous and important amendments made by the Act of 1930 in the Act of 1925, and by the Act of 1935 in both the earlier Acts, the position of housing legislation had become extremely complicated, and the new Act assembles in appropriate sequence, the various parts of the housing code previously distributed among the three earlier Acts.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1937.—The following statement summarises the ordinary housing activities in the various districts in the Administrative County during the year 1937, as extracted from the local health reports :—

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

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	19,255
(i) By the local authority	3,269
(ii) By other local authorities	739
(iii) By other bodies and persons	15,247
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the local authority	2,626
(ii) By other bodies or persons	290

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)	46,585
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	95,209
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	9,572
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	20,620
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4,182
(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	15,629

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	14,731
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a).—*Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1,338
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1,128
(b) By local authority in default of owners	52

(b).—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,461
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	2,641
(b) By local authority in default of owners	109

(c).—*Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	880
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	618

(d).—*Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	77
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil.

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—*

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7,388
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	8,357
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	50,354
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	399
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3,063
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	19,680

CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS.—The following tables, which have been compiled from information supplied by local Medical Officers of Health, show the action taken during the year with regard to clearance and improvement areas.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

	No. of areas represented	No. of houses concerned	No. of areas cleared	No. of houses concerned	*No. of houses built to re-house displaced tenants
Urban districts	410	3,170	208	1,673	2,015
Rural districts	5	53	1	12	
Total	415	3,223	209	1,685	2,015

* In addition, 404 houses are in course of erection.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

	No. of areas represented	No. of houses concerned	No. of houses demolished	No. of tenants displaced	No. of houses built to re-house displaced tenants
Urban districts	3	22	37	111	44
Rural districts					
Total	3	22	37	111	44

TABLE 5—HOUSING.
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1937.

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 Hous'g Con. Regs. (incl. 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. ren- dered fit as result of in- formal action
				By Local Author- ity	By other Bodies or Persons							
Abram	5	—	5	—	—	210	273	17	40	6	37	48
Accrington (B)	171	10	161	6	—	298	298	215	215	—	215	100
Adlington	10	2	8	2	—	21	76	16	64	16	5	21
Ashton-in-Makerfield	94	—	94	—	—	522	1530	122	329	7	415	374
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	379	208	171	208	—	221	1612	200	1570	93	128	141
Aspull	27	—	27	—	—	182	301	18	30	35	147	89
Atherton	148	102	46	62	—	1127	2163	72	205	48	627	570
Audenshaw	257	—	257	—	—	227	463	10	14	8	2	101
Bacup (B)	138	96	42	96	—	459	716	57	179	53	4	1
Barrowford	18	—	18	—	—	86	86	29	29	—	57	57
Billinge and Winstanley	91	34	57	34	—	125	135	60	120	22	40	85
Blackrod	7	—	7	—	—	282	332	85	120	27	43	33
Brierfield	24	—	24	—	—	440	562	252	352	117	62	152
Carnforth	14	—	14	—	—	138	390	76	152	—	—	56
Chadderton	576	—	576	—	—	1015	1645	169	300	152	810	695
Chorley (B)	213	62	151	62	—	1083	2035	456	781	76	985	1260
Church	10	—	10	—	—	124	189	59	70	—	65	59
Clayton-le-Moors	24	18	6	18	—	71	192	51	108	3	40	42
Clitheroe (B)	60	32	28	—	—	157	286	65	104	49	37	28
Colne (B)	115	106	9	106	—	279	572	165	245	119	67	31
Crompton	34	12	22	12	—	43	105	23	54	23	20	15
†Crosby (B)	273	14	259	14	—	3115	7221	287	306	5	2799	2511
Dalton-in-Furness	79	47	32	47	—	336	582	194	257	95	91	84
Darwen (B)	39	1	38	—	—	4989	6739	113	150	10	103	66
Denton	473	—	473	—	—	1456	2253	248	567	129	127	391
Droylsden	734	—	734	—	—	254	254	89	89	1	14	68
Eccles (B)	202	—	202	—	—	249	249	159	159	6	243	127
Failsworth	176	24	152	24	—	672	1610	132	352	117	302	218
Farnworth	153	30	123	30	—	647	2463	262	285	22	528	158
Fleetwood (B)	251	—	251	—	—	160	421	72	274	—	58	38
Fornby	24	—	24	—	—	25	27	5	5	1	11	9
Fulwood	138	—	138	—	—	126	126	—	—	—	—	—
Golborne	256	106	150	46	—	1719	1999	302	460	40	132	120
Grange	20	—	20	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Great Harwood	12	—	12	—	—	68	68	4	6	—	18	18
Haslingden (B)	57	32	25	32	—	133	935	124	923	62	71	46
Haydock	171	156	15	—	—	346	376	95	127	95	251	236
Heywood (B)	155	99	56	99	—	367	1242	334	1110	334	33	33
Hindley	159	52	107	—	—	404	404	328	328	70	258	50

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

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 Hous'g Con. Regs. (incl. 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. ren- dered fit as result of in- formal action
				By Local Author- ity	By other Bodies or Persons							
Horwich	71		71			629	1887	105	267	84	428	390
Huyton-with-Roby	†1607		†1607			88	504	36	45		85	113
Ince-in-Makerfield	80	20	60	20		918	3500	202	400	27	744	452
Irlam	*136	22	*114	22		305	305	47	47	9	45	57
Kearsley	127	88	39	88		134	134	97	97	97		30
Kirkham	35	34	1	34		72	128	11	21	2	52	3
Lancaster (B)	517	110	407	110		625	712	396	396	249	276	227
Lees	41		41			670	742				43	43
Leigh (B)	701	227	474	181		2610	6788	321	321	88	605	590
Leyland	149		149			148	349	122	255	23	3	2
Litherland	229	40	189	40		773	2331	33	93		196	174
Littleborough	14		14			615	944	63	111			
Little Lever	47	38	9	38		83	107	62	62	62	12	12
Longridge	5		5			103	103				2	11
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	153		153			114	166	8	27	3	22	15
Middleton (B)	318		318			766	2145	133	598	101	79	66
Milnrow	56	44	12	44		120	360	84	252	8	76	
Morecambe & Heysham (B)	395		395			246	318				66	47
Mossley (B)	4		4			94	288	2	8	1	93	92
Nelson (B)	74	66	8			295	362	93	184	42	51	44
Newton-in-Makerfield	189	136	53	92		280	1895	56	949	12	125	54
Ormskirk	128		128			261	690	134	396	41	220	178
Orrell	289		289			138	141	51	51	12	80	76
Oswaldtwistle	32		32			1197	2190	39	117	8	179	556
Padiham	57	54	3	54		145	454				145	
Poulton-le-Fylde	65		65			49	65	10	15			3
Preesall	22	14	8	14		170	227	23	40	32	47	2
Prescot	157	68	89	68		346	1041			8	29	128
Prestwich	464	11	453	11		115	306	19	63	9	106	78
Radcliffe (B)	194	94	100			142	287	89	205	15	14	20
Rainford	35	10	25			58	123				55	55
Ramsbottom	67		67			130	797	63	63	48	15	71
Rawtenstall (B)	153	109	44	109		670	1949	203	744	175	495	492
Rishton	16	6	10	6		210	255				60	50
Royton	106	40	66	40		135	135	135	135	1		
Skelmersdale	21		21			142	176	56	76			142
Standish-with-Langtree	88		88			369	532	81	120	81	18	355
Stretford (B)	310	22	288	20		175	306	21	48	23	42	55

† Includes 592 houses erected by another local authority.
 * Includes 2 houses 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 Hous'g Con. Regs. (incl. 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. ren- dered fit as result of in- formal action
				By Local Author- ity	By other Bodies or Persons							
Swinton & Pendlebury (B)	568	109	459	73	—	705	4259	—	—	263	441	421
Thornton Cleveleys	170	—	170	—	—	82	134	—	—	4	—	16
Tottington	23	10	13	10	—	46	71	46	46	14	2	40
Trawden	14	14	—	14	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4
Turton	42	—	42	—	—	482	684	40	74	31	75	25
Tyldesley	169	89	80	89	—	583	1018	97	197	92	82	53
Ulverston	92	65	27	65	—	72	210	—	—	54	18	16
Upholland	30	—	30	—	—	30	30	—	—	29	—	—
Urmston	790	137	653	137	—	156	559	65	233	83	65	49
Walton-le-Dale	124	20	104	20	—	26	202	13	176	13	9	11
Wardle	30	24	6	24	—	99	99	78	78	16	53	53
Westhoughton	104	40	64	40	—	279	1120	134	636	73	108	82
Whitefield	108	—	108	—	—	59	262	25	125	14	11	11
Whitworth	37	26	11	26	—	174	238	51	51	18	20	116
Widnes (B)	544	132	412	132	—	1062	2356	327	582	84	265	127
Withnell	9	—	9	—	—	51	60	—	—	—	17	16
Worsley	243	66	177	66	—	257	650	192	384	118	126	112
Total Urban Districts	†16036	3228	†12808	2585	—	40491	86636	8828	19267	4008	14645	13966
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Blackburn	13	—	13	—	—	161	284	161	284	6	49	49
Burnley	64	—	64	—	—	101	174	38	48	3	20	20
Chorley	266	—	266	—	—	253	378	130	246	4	123	116
Clitheroe	21	—	21	—	—	1391	1391	5	5	—	21	20
Fylde	35	—	35	—	—	347	347	19	19	1	14	14
Garstang	88	22	66	22	—	306	321	6	10	6	9	10
Lancaster	72	—	72	—	—	215	215	—	—	—	37	37
Limehurst	22	—	22	—	—	787	1320	20	35	13	198	195
Lunesdale	21	12	9	12	—	1037	1080	90	100	—	28	20
Preston	485	7	478	7	—	119	452	109	290	17	79	41
Ulverston	55	—	55	—	—	641	641	—	—	40	174	102
Warrington	498	—	498	—	—	332	682	—	—	2	16	10
West Lancashire	587	—	587	—	—	226	810	151	301	70	83	91
Whiston	*909	—	*909	—	290	114	348	—	—	—	114	33
Wigan	83	—	83	—	—	64	130	15	15	12	19	7
Total Rural Districts	*3219	41	*3178	41	290	6094	8573	744	1353	174	984	765
Total Urban Districts	†16036	3228	†12808	2585	—	40491	86636	8828	19267	4008	14645	13966
Total Administrative County	†19255	3269	†15986	2626	290	46585	95209	9572	20620	4182	15629	14731

* Includes 145 houses erected by another local authority.
† Includes 594 houses erected by other local authorities.
‡ Includes 739 houses erected by other local authorities.

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
1928	6,646	1933	13,384
1929	8,940	1934	17,795
1930	6,336	1935	18,453
1931	8,640	1936	19,752
1932	9,926	1937	19,255
		Total	129,127

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

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

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Abram, practically all working-class type of house : mining subsidence affects property and, in many cases, drainage systems ; Ashton-under-Lyne (B), in certain older parts the whole of the housing is bad : houses old, worn out, congested, no air space, and closet accommodation bad and insufficient : in most parts of the town, including new housing estates, houses are badly arranged and lack healthy surroundings ; Bacup (B), standard very fair : back-to-back houses prevalent ; Colne (B), more than 200 houses still remain to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936 : further houses are to be represented under this Act : 423 back-to-back houses exist, and these are seriously defective in natural lighting and ventilation ; Eccles (B), general standard good, though there are too many two-bedroom houses which do not permit of separate sleeping accommodation for adolescents ; Ince-in-Makerfield, low standard working-class houses : certain parts of town congested ; Leigh (B), approximately 3 per cent. of the houses are about 100 years old and below reasonable standard ; Little Lever, general standard good : approximately 200 houses below standard ; Prescott, 50 per cent. of the houses were erected about 50 years ago and 7 per cent. are unfit for human habitation ; Ramsbottom, standard good, though 500 houses require either reconstruction or demolition ; Widnes (B), there are too many two-bedroom houses : many new houses being built are of this type ; Burnley (R), conditions are generally satisfactory : several back-to-back and back-to-earth cottages without proper amenities.

Back-to-back houses are reported at Bacup (B) 2,850, Barrowford 350, Chorley (B) 210, Clitheroe (B) 200, Colne (B) 423, Haslingden (B) 265, Littleborough 650, Milnrow 300, Ramsbottom 235, Rawtenstall (B) 2,057, Wardle 200 and Whitworth 760.

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.—EXTENT OF SHORTAGE, ETC.—A shortage of houses is reported in 62 districts, the principal need being for houses at rentals compatible with the earnings of the working-classes. In 25 districts it is reported that the population is increasing, whilst in 8 it is stated to have decreased. Difficulty in providing sites for the erection of houses is due in 11 districts either to the high cost or the inability to secure suitable land, and mining subsidence restricts availability of safe building sites in 7 districts. The following are some of the observations regarding housing schemes :—Ashton-in-Makerfield, 80 houses in course of erection : preparation of sites and plans for further 140 ; Aspull, 50 houses in course of construction ; Atherton, 102 houses nearing completion ; Chadderton, 259 houses to be erected : 40 have been built and a scheme for erection of 114 is in progress ; Colne (B), two schemes, comprising 104 houses, in progress ; Crompton, 98 houses in course of erection ; Denton, erection of 108 houses for re-housing purposes has been commenced ; Eccles (B), scheme in hand for the erection of 156 houses for relief of overcrowding ; Failsworth, 54 houses in course of erection for re-housing tenants from slum clearance areas ; Fleetwood (B), 66 houses in course of erection for re-housing displaced tenants ; Golborne, schemes for further 138 houses approved by Council ; Haslingden (B), scheme of 42 houses and 8 flats almost complete : further two schemes, comprising 50 houses and 8 flats, contemplated ; Haydock, 186 houses nearing completion : 124 to be built for displaced tenants, together with 8 bungalows for aged people ; Heywood (B), re-housing scheme comprising 188 houses now being carried out : further scheme of 307 contemplated ; Hindley, 86 houses in course of erection for re-housing displaced tenants ; Ince-in-Makerfield, 80 houses now being constructed for slum clearance displacements : further site for 140 houses approved ; Kearsley, 144 houses in course of construction : further 24 contemplated ; Lancaster (B), 306 houses being erected by Council to replace those demolished in clearance areas ; Leigh (B), 182 houses in course of erection : further 190 contemplated ; Litherland, 124 houses being constructed for relief of overcrowding ; Middleton (B), two schemes, comprising 212 houses, in hand ; Newton-in-Makerfield, estate of 144 houses now complete ; proposal to erect further 98 received sanction of Minister of Health ; Ormskirk, 54 houses in course of erection for re-housing displaced tenants ; Orrell, erection of 40 bungalows and 28 houses in hand ; Prescott, 56 houses completed : further 188 in course of erection for re-housing purposes ; Ramsbottom, scheme of 44 houses nearing completion : further scheme of 240 contemplated ; Standish-with-Langtree, three schemes, comprising 180 houses, in progress : land purchased for erection of 40 bungalows for aged persons ; Stretford (B), 206 houses in course of erection : further 326 contemplated ; Swinton and Pendlebury (B), 315 houses in course of construction : two further schemes of 34 and 60 houses proposed : Council negotiating for further land for erection of houses for displaced tenants and relief of overcrowding ; Tyldesley, 60 houses commenced : further 100 proposed ; Ulverston, 64 houses being erected for re-housing displaced tenants ; Widnes

(B), 160 houses in course of construction for relief of overcrowding and for tenants from slum clearance areas; Worsley, 144 houses being erected; Warrington (R), scheme approved for erection of 99 houses for re-housing purposes; Whiston (R), erection of 152 houses contemplated.

OVERCROWDING.—References to overcrowding are made in 59 districts. Overcrowding in houses owned by local authorities was relieved in some 328 instances, whilst 301 other cases were relieved in the course of slum clearance operations. Four cases are reported in which houses again became overcrowded after steps had been taken to abate overcrowding. In one instance legal proceedings were instituted, whilst in the remainder abatement was secured without recourse to such proceedings.

Inability to pay high rents is given as the cause of overcrowding in 20 districts, lack of houses in 16, large families in 14 and trade depression in 7, whilst in one district overcrowding is attributed to the influx of population created by the erection of an Ordnance factory in the neighbourhood.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—The principal difficulties found in action under the Public Health or Housing Acts are stated to be due to the cost of repairs being disproportionate to the value of the property; lack of capital on the part of the owners; rent arrears and mining subsidence.

Houses without an adequate internal water supply are reported at Crompton 113, Ormskirk 131, Ramsbottom 144, Tottington 186, Turton 200, Burnley (R) 130, Fylde (R) 174, Garstang (R) 443, Lunesdale (R) 600, Preston (R) 324, Warrington (R) 126, West Lancashire (R) 226, Whiston (R) 120, Wigan (R) 142, etc.

Houses with no separate water closet or adequate sanitary accommodation are reported at Barrowford 350, Crompton 658, Haslingden (B) 450, Ince-in-Makerfield 1,054, Middleton (B) 1,990, Radcliffe (B) 440, Ramsbottom 1,472, Rawtenstall (B) 2,000, Royton 300, Burnley (R) 340, Limehurst (R) 358, Lunesdale (R) 630, Preston (R) 1,989, etc.

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

Abram.—Practically all the houses are of the working-class type and approximately 40 to 50 years old. Continued subsidence affects the property throughout the district in varying degrees and causes defective roofs, walls, floors, and in many cases the drainage systems, and private development is therefore considerably prejudiced.

Colne (B).—Housing conditions in Colne still remain a serious and immediate problem in spite of the good work already carried out by the Council in re-housing and clearance of insanitary areas.

Farnworth.—Approximately 98 per cent. of the houses are of fair standard, i.e., they conform more or less to the building bye-laws, although many have fallen into a state of disrepair. A common defect of these houses is dampness, due principally to two causes: (a) the practice of building solid instead of cavity walls, and (b) the absence or ineffectiveness of the damp course.

Haslingden (B).—There is no serious shortage of houses in the borough, but there is a great and constant demand for small houses, built on modern lines and suitable for working people.

Haydock.—The supply of workmen's cottages is inadequate for the needs of the district, but the Council is endeavouring to remedy these requirements.

Ince-in-Makerfield.—The township consists chiefly of low standard working-class houses, old in type and joined together in long streets. Although there are no real slums, certain parts of the district are badly congested, and a shortage of houses at reasonable rents causes overcrowding. The local authority is endeavouring to cope with this shortage by building new property, and private enterprise is given every encouragement.

Ramsbottom.—A considerable amount of old property exists (approximately 500 houses) and these will require to be dealt with either by demolition or reconstruction before the township can be said to be slum free. Amongst this class are about 235 back-to-back houses.

Skelmersdale.—The standard of houses in Skelmersdale is poor generally; dampness is prevalent.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—There is still a definite shortage of houses to let at a reasonable rent for the working-classes.

West Lancashire (R).—In most of the older type houses dampness prevails in the walls, rising damp due to the absence of damp courses or penetrating damp due to the porosity and weathering of the brickwork used in their construction.

Rural Housing.—The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, which was placed on the Statute Book on the 15th December, 1926, and extended by subsequent Acts, is an Act to promote the provision of housing accommodation for agricultural workers and for persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as that of such workers, and the improvement of such accom-

modation by authorising the giving of financial assistance towards the reconstruction and improvement of houses and other buildings. A local authority for the purposes of this Act is the Council of a County or County Borough. The Minister of Health may, however, declare the Council of any County district to be the local authority for the purposes of the Act to the exclusion of the Council of the County, and in this connection the following 37 District Councils have been declared local authorities for the purposes of the Act :—

Non-County Boroughs (19) :—

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

Urban Districts (16) :—

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

Rural Districts (2) :—

Clitheroe	Whiston
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Elsewhere the County Council is the local authority.

General scope and object of Act.—The object of the Act is to secure a contribution to the improvement of housing conditions for agricultural labourers and other country workers by facilitating the reconditioning of old houses in such a way as to bring them up to modern standards of comfort and sanitation and by the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose.

The reconditioning of old buildings is dealt with at length in a brochure issued by the Ministry of Health and it is pointed out that the services of the panels of architects set up by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England are available for consultation and should be utilised. The following extracts regarding reconditioning are of such importance that they are reproduced in full.

“ Where assistance is to be given under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts the local authority must be satisfied that the surrounding conditions as well as the state of the building when reconditioned will allow it to be in all respects a satisfactory dwelling.

‘ Fit for human habitation ’ implies generally that a dwelling should be free from serious dampness, satisfactorily lighted and ventilated, properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop water, and be in good general repair. It should also have a satisfactory water supply, adequate washing accommodation, facilities for preparing and cooking food, and a well-ventilated store for food.

While a lower standard than is required in new buildings may be accepted as fit for habitation in the case of existing buildings to be reconditioned, for dwellings on which a substantial sum is to be spent, with financial assistance from public funds, there is a minimum standard of health, decency and convenience which should be exacted before additions and conversions can be considered worth while.

In many cases existing houses are so small, and additions would be so unsatisfactory, that a better alternative is to convert two inadequate dwellings into one and build new cottages to make up the deficiency in numbers thus created.

General Recommendations.—Subject to authorised relaxations of local bye-laws, a too rigid adherence to generally desirable standards of size and height should not be required in this class of work. The disadvantage of a low ceiling or low windows will be greatly reduced by good ventilation at the ceiling level. Less than one-tenth the floor space in window area may provide adequate light if well distributed. In place of expensive alterations to existing windows where additional light is needed, a skylight or dormer may sometimes be added at less cost and with less danger to the structure.

Alterations in the heights of floors or buildings usually involve considerable expense without affording any increase of accommodation. The raising of the roof level may destroy the general proportions of the building, on which its charm may largely depend. Where there is ample space around the building, a ceiling height below that adopted for new buildings could wisely be approved in connection with the reconditioning of existing buildings.

In new dwellings, for example, separate access to each bedroom is rightly regarded as essential. In many existing rural cottages, however, the need for additional sleeping space is so great that an extra room, even if only accessible through one of the present bedrooms, would be well worth adding.

Underpinning, or the erection of a buttress, may restore adequate stability to bulging walls or fine old chimney stacks with less danger and cost than rebuilding.

Where the enlargement of existing windows would be fatal to the scale, the insertion of new ones may be less injurious; where the raising of the roof would destroy the good proportion, the needed air space might be attained by raising the ceiling to the level of a collar beam, light and ventilation being secured at a more effective height through the gable walls or by means of a dormer. When replacing old or inserting new windows the original type should be followed as closely as possible. Few features are more characteristic of the style of the cottage than the glazing of the windows. The greatest care should be taken to maintain the original proportions of the square or pane. To replace the casement type by sash windows, or well-proportioned panes by single large sheets of glass may completely destroy the character of the cottage."

The remedying and prevention of dampness in houses is dealt with at length. Methods of treatment of roofs, chimneys, walls, and surrounding ground are set out and appraised as are several varieties of damp proof course.

Efficient cooking arrangements and a cool satisfactory larder should be provided in all cases.

In cases where it is impracticable to provide a piped water supply, existing wells should be deepened when necessary or new wells sunk. All wells should be preserved from the danger of contamination by surface pollution. The sides should be bricked and tops covered with concrete.

A separate water closet or earth closet should be provided for each cottage. If an earth closet is provided and there is no public scavenging, there must be sufficient ground in which to bury the contents.

Schemes of Local Authorities.—It was contemplated that the Act should be administered by local authorities in accordance with schemes to be approved by the Minister of Health.

The County Council scheme, which was approved by the Minister of Health on the 9th June, 1927, sets out the purposes for which assistance may be given and especially draws attention to certain conditions for which no assistance shall be given. It should be pointed out that applications must be made on the prescribed form and must be accompanied by a plan and specification of the work proposed to be carried out together with an estimate of the cost. Upon receipt of such information the premises are inspected by one of the County Sanitary Officers and a member of the staff of the County Architect's Department, who co-operate with the local officials and pay due regard to the standards for building requirements in force in that particular district.

Conditions of Grants or Loans.—It is prescribed by the Act that grants shall not exceed either (a) two-thirds of the estimated cost of the works in respect of which the grant is made, or (b) the sum of £100 in respect of each dwelling. The estimated cost of the works shall not be less than £50. Grants may, therefore, vary from a minimum of £33 6s. 8d. up to a maximum of £100.

Loans shall be secured by a mortgage of the dwelling which will be prepared by the County Council at the expense of the borrower. The amount of the principal of the loan shall not exceed 90 per cent. of the value of the property when completed and may vary in amount from a minimum of £50 up to a maximum of £360.

Dwellings in respect of which assistance has been given are subject for a period of 20 years to compliance with the following conditions :—

(a) Dwellings shall not be occupied except by a person, whether as owner or tenant, whose income is, in the opinion of the local authority, such that he would not ordinarily pay a rent in excess of that paid by agricultural workers in the district or by an agricultural worker or employee of substantially the same economic condition employed by the person who is rated in respect of the dwelling.

(b) The rent payable by the occupier in respect of the dwelling shall not exceed the amount of the normal agricultural rent, increased by a sum equal to 4 per cent. of the net cost of the work. In other words, the owner of the property would only receive an increased rent of 4 per cent. on the money that he himself provides.

(c) The maintenance of the conditions prescribed shall be secured by periodical inspections by the County Council's or other authorised officers who shall obtain an annual certificate signed by the recipient of the grant stating that the conditions have been observed during the preceding 12 months.

It is provided in the County Council scheme that the value of the property after completion of the proposed work shall not exceed, according to the valuation to be made on behalf of the County Council, the sum of £400 free of all charges.

It should be emphasised that the work carried out in connection with the conversion, alteration or improvement to property is in no way obligatory although the Minister of Health in circulars he has issued, states that the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts may be used in connection with the slum clearance programmes of local authorities and improvements to property required under the Housing Acts. In all cases which have come before the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council, the owners of the properties concerned have voluntarily made applications for assistance.

Publicity.—On the 28th November, 1936, the Minister of Health issued a Circular No. 1583 drawing the attention of the local authorities to the existing law relating to the reconditioning of agricultural cottages and the increased opportunities presented by the Housing Act, 1935 for the use of Rural Workers Acts, and pointed out that whilst there had been some increase during the past year in the number of applications made to local authorities, this increase and progress was not, in the Minister's opinion, commensurate with the opportunities which the Acts provide for the improvement of rural housing.

The operation of the Acts had recently been the subject of special consideration by a Sub-Committee set up by the Central Housing Advisory Committee to consider generally the housing problem in rural areas, and their report, which had been adopted by the Advisory Committee, indicated that they were particularly impressed with the great importance of sustained and continuous publicity. The Minister of Health concurred in the view expressed by the Committee that these Acts constitute a most useful supplement to the other powers possessed by local authorities, and further pointed out that they make it possible to :—

- (i) modernise soundly-built old cottages and preserve beautiful and interesting examples of traditional architecture, and
- (ii) facilitate the work of slum clearance and the relief of overcrowding by :—
 - (a) re-construction of suitable cottages which would otherwise need to be demolished as unfit for human habitation ;
 - (b) enlargement of very small cottages which may otherwise be found to be too small for families of normal size.

On the 6th March, 1937, the Minister of Health issued Circular No. 1602 in which he stated he was of opinion that a greater use of the provisions of the Acts is much to be desired and that he had gladly adopted the suggestion made to him by the Advisory Committee. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the issue of an illustrated booklet and also a pictorial poster and a folder illustrated in colours. Supplies of this material were obtained and have been widely distributed throughout the Administrative County area.

The photographs here reproduced illustrate types of cottages renovated in the area of the Administrative County and show improvements which can be effected externally.

The following table shows the number of applications received up to 30th June, 1938, 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	19	4	2	£ 1,300	13	£ 1,200	12	12	1
Improvement of existing dwellings	48	3	4	3,966	41	1,636	17	17	24
Total	67	7	6	5,266	54	2,836	29	29	25

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938 (section 2), empowers the Minister to make an annual contribution of £10 for a period of 40 years for each new house completed after January 1st, 1939, for the use of a member of the "agricultural population." This Act also provides that the Council of a County district may arrange for the provision of houses by persons other than the Council, and may pass on the contribution of £10 per house made by the Minister to such persons.

EXAMPLE No. 1.
Re-conditioning of Two Cottages.



Front elevation prior to commencement of work.



Similar view showing renovations complete with exception of roughcasting and laying out of front garden.

EXAMPLE No. 2.
Conversion of Disused Stable into Two Cottages.

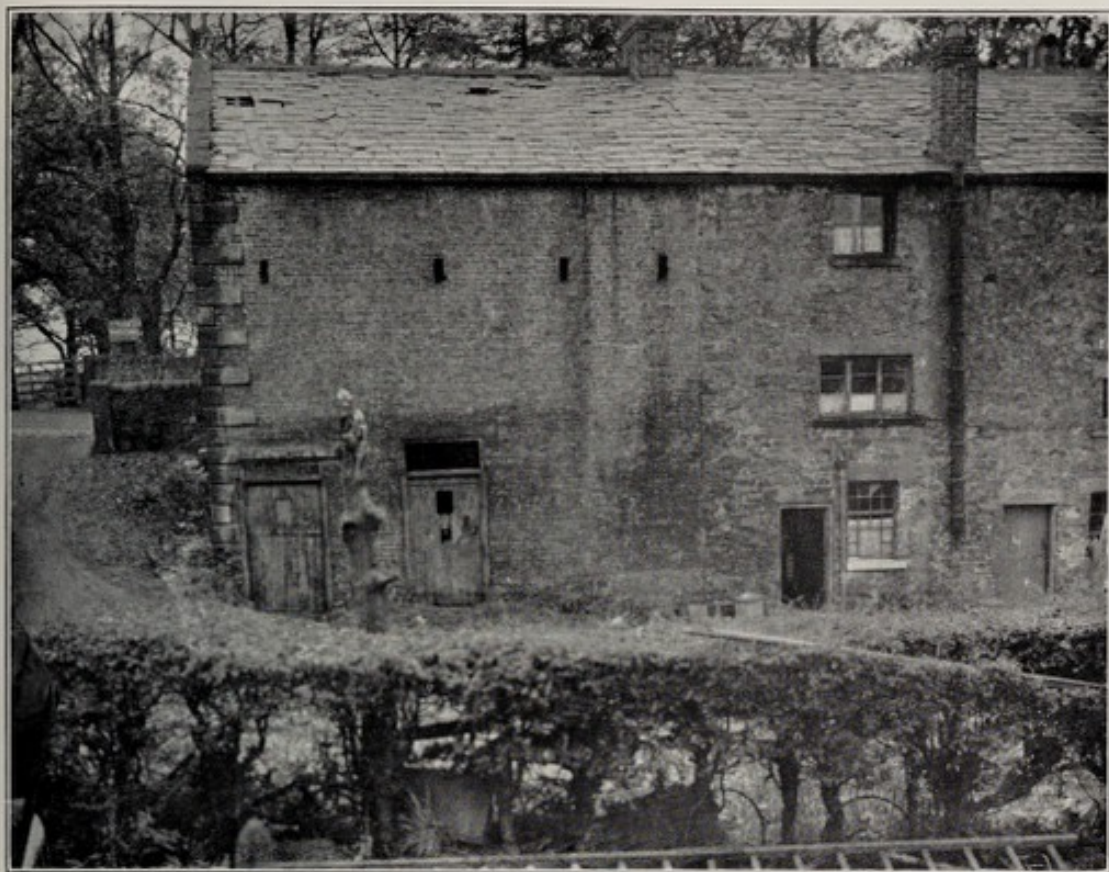


Front view before conversion.



Same view after conversion.

EXAMPLE NO. 2 (continued).



Rear view before conversion.



Same view after conversion.

EXAMPLE NO. 3.
Re-conditioning of Two Cottages.



View of rear of premises before re-conditioning.



Similar view from wider angle after re-conditioning.

In the latter case, the houses must be reserved for members of the agricultural population, must be let at a determined and restricted rent and must be suitable in respect of size and construction. In respect of each house in connection with which the Minister has, under section 2, undertaken to make a contribution, the County Council shall make a contribution of £1 per house for 40 years (section 7).

Local authorities for the purposes of this Act as regards the Administrative County area are the Councils of Borough, Urban and Rural districts and the object of the Act is to facilitate the provision of new houses for the use of "agricultural workers," thus supplementing the provisions of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

The brochure, issued by the Ministry, to which reference has previously been made, deals with the siting, building, accommodation and planning, and plans and elevations of new houses and also with the reconditioning of old houses and cottages. Considerable importance is attached to siting and it is pointed out that it is not advisable to place a new housing estate at some distance from the original village. The lay-out of roads and grouping of buildings are considered, and emphasis is laid on variations in grouping planned to conform with the natural features of the site.

With regard to buildings it is pointed out that existing old cottages and farm houses were built of materials easily available, and that to preserve a harmonious uniformity a careful study should be made of existing buildings, and new houses should be planned and built to conform with the architectural simplicity commonly found in the villages and hamlets of rural England. In this connection the views of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England should be borne in mind.

Accommodation and planning are referred to in considerable detail. The importance of sunshine and fresh air is stressed and three bedrooms are advised. The copper is placed in the scullery unless the practice of the district is contrary and the bathroom is preferred on the ground floor and adjacent to the scullery. A good larder with N. or E. light and slate or concrete slab is essential. With regard to closets—"where there is sufficient water supply and where suitable disposal for sewage can readily be provided, a water closet should be adopted." Otherwise an earth closet is to be provided and instruction in its maintenance given to the tenants.

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 121 to 123 which shows that in the Administrative County area there are 7,887 cowkeepers, and, in addition, 4,395 dairymen or purveyors of milk. The number of farms is 7,105, and the approximate number of cows 108,200.

Inspections of farm premises by the local officials in 1937 numbered 17,440 and a large number of routine inspections were made by the County Sanitary Officers in co-operation with the local officials.

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 a matter which involves the highest interests of the public health.

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) £2,000 was spent on such general improvements, Fylde (R) £2,000, Rishton £1,845, Whitworth £1,495, West-houghton £1,230, Oswaldtwistle £1,000, Lancaster (B) £840, Standish-with-Langtree £650, Orrell £600, etc. In many districts no estimate of the cost involved is given.

A few comments by the local Medical Officers of Health are here given relating to the production and distribution of milk :—

Dalton-in-Furness.—Although milk producers realise more and more that there is an urgent desire for pure milk, yet, one could not visit many of the dairy farms without coming to the conclusion that there is need for still greater care. Grooming of cattle and personal cleanliness of the milkers are greatly neglected.

Eccles (B).—Although the general condition of milk sent into the Borough has improved during the past fifteen years, it is still far from satisfactory. Slovenly and unclean methods of handling and distributing are equally responsible with unsatisfactory methods of production for the excessive contamination of milk. Simultaneously with a campaign for cleanliness on the farms an effort must be made to educate the public to demand clean milk handled in a hygienic manner.

Prestwich.—Improvement has been noticed in the cleanliness of the dairies and in the methods of distributing milk throughout the district.

Tyldesley.—Whilst the distribution of milk in bottles is on the increase a section of the public still demand the milk to be served from a large can and measured into a jug with a result that a number of farmers are producing "Accredited" milk, but are not bottling it.

Whitworth.—In regard to the distribution of milk there appears to be a gradual increase in the bottling of this commodity, but until such times as the container method is cheaper the universal adoption will be slow.

Preston (R).—Cows are much cleaner; a vast improvement in grooming is noticeable; the cows' udders and the milkers' hands are washed before milking, but in some quarters there still seems to be an objection on the part of the milkers to wearing overalls and caps.

West Lancashire (R).—Floors in dairies are generally well kept, but sufficient care is not used by farmers in scraping dried excreta from cowshed floors and from milking stools. Constant supervision is necessary and great patience is required to teach some workers the rudimentary requirements of asepsis.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.—During the year under report 352 notifications that tubercle bacilli had been found or were suspected in milk supplies were investigated by the County Public Health Department under section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case one of the 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.

Of the 9,310 cows inspected on the first visits, the Veterinary Officers reported that 25 animals showed clinical evidence of tuberculosis and these were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925.

During the course of their investigations, the County Veterinary Officers obtained 2,237 samples of milk of which 237 from individual cows were found to contain tubercle bacilli, and these affected animals were reported without delay to the Lancashire Agricultural Department for action under the Tuberculosis Order.

The following table gives a detailed analysis of the sampling carried out by the County Council in connection with the 352 notifications received under section 4.

Where samples of the mixed milk from groups of cows were reported positive further visits were made and the cows concerned re-examined and subjected to continued sampling until the affected animal or animals were discovered.

	Total number of samples.	Samples from individual cows.		Samples from groups of cows.	
		Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
First visit	1,744	172	668	110	794
Second visit	419	51	251	19	98
Third visit	74	14	39	—	21
	2,237	237	958	129	913

The County Agricultural Committee's reports show that during the year 1937 the number of cases reported under the Tuberculosis (Animals) Order, 1925, was 749, and the number of animals slaughtered by order, 711. In the year 1936, these totals were 930 and 871 respectively.

Under section 8 (3) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, the County Authority was requested in thirteen instances by the officials of County Boroughs to obtain samples of milk in the Administrative County area in course of delivery by producers to retailers, or "appeal-to-cow" samples at farms. Arrangements are made for the collection of such samples by County Police Officers.

The officials of 60 local authorities submitted 2,038 samples of milk for biological examination, 168 of which were positive.

Reports indicate that the standard adopted by the districts for cleanliness of milk is generally that specified for "Accredited" milk and of 1,460 samples submitted by local authorities for examination, 1,099 attained the required standard.

The sediment test was employed by 21 local authorities and of the 1,166 samples examined, 652 were found satisfactory.

VETERINARY INSPECTION.—Arrangements have been made by 47 local authorities for the services of veterinary surgeons for either the routine examination of dairy cattle or as required by the local Medical Officer of Health. During 1937, the cows so examined numbered 9,937 of which 90 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

For the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, in connection with the inspection of cattle in cases where tubercle bacilli had been found in milk, the County Council employed as required, 30 veterinary surgeons resident in different parts of the County area. These veterinary surgeons were also employed by the County Council for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

THE AGRICULTURE ACT, 1937.—Part IV. of the Agriculture Act, 1937, provides for the establishment of a national veterinary service under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and involves the transfer to the Minister of the veterinary powers and duties administered by local authorities.

In the exercise of his powers under the Act, the Minister, by Order, directed that the provisions of Part IV. should come into operation as from the 1st April, 1938.

The routine inspection of dairy cattle under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, previously the responsibility of local authorities, varied considerably as between one County and another owing to financial and other considerations, and the policy of the Minister, under the powers conferred by this Act, is to secure a greater measure of uniformity and, as far as possible, ensure that all the milk producing herds in the country are subject to systematic veterinary inspection.

The Minister has expressed his intention to secure a maximum of four inspections per annum in the case of flying herds (i.e., herds replenished by purchase of cattle in the open market) and two inspections per annum in that of self-contained herds (i.e., herds maintained by breeding within the herd).

Any pathological condition in a milch cow liable to infect or contaminate a milk supply, discovered in the course of routine inspection, will be reported by the Ministry's veterinary staff to the local authority with whom will rest the responsibility for such action (if any) as they consider necessary under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

The powers and duties of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council in connection with Milk and Dairies administration are affected by the Act as follows :—

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.—Section 10 (1), which empowers local authorities to appoint a veterinary inspector for purposes of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, is repealed. The powers provided by this section had not been utilised by the County Council for the appointment of a whole-time veterinary staff for milk and dairies administration.

Section 4 requires Medical Officers of Health to give notice to the County Medical Officer of Health of milk supplies produced within the Administrative County area suspected to be the cause of tuberculosis, and imposes on the County Medical Officer of Health the duty of causing the cattle concerned to be inspected and to make such other investigations as may be necessary. The procedure hitherto adopted by the Public Health and Housing Committee has been to employ, for the purpose of this inspection, one of the part-time veterinary surgeons on the panel of the County Agricultural Committee, and the cost of fees and the charges for the examination of milk samples taken during the course of the investigations have been paid by the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Under the new arrangements the County Public Health Department will continue to receive notice of suspected milk supplies, and the information will be transmitted to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture who will arrange a veterinary inspection of the cattle in the dairy and inform the County Medical Officer of Health of the result of the enquiry in due course.

No charge will be made to the County Council in respect of the veterinary inspectors' services or in connection with the examination of any samples of milk which may be obtained during the course of the investigations.

The Ministry's veterinary service is also to be available to Medical Officers of Health, free of charge, where required to make herd inspections in cases where suspicion attaches to milk supplies as the cause of illness in human beings.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.—The conditions governing the issue of "Accredited" milk licences require that the licensed herds shall be clinically examined each quarter, and that "Tuberculin Tested" cattle shall be subject to the test at specified intervals, these examinations to be carried out by veterinary surgeons approved by the licensing authority.

The method adopted by this authority has been to approve the veterinary surgeon nominated by the licensee who has been responsible for the payment of the veterinary surgeon's fees.

As from the appointed day, the veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will carry out the clinical veterinary examinations and tuberculin tests of herds in respect of which licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order are in operation. No fee will be charged either to the local authority, or to the owner, for any veterinary examination or test carried out under the above Order.

The County Council retains full powers, as licensing authority, for the issue of designated milk licences and continues responsible for the inspection of farm buildings for this purpose. The routine sampling of graded milks will still be undertaken by the County and District Sanitary Inspectors as hitherto.

The transfer of veterinary functions from the local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has made certain amendments necessary and a number of Amendment Orders have been issued ; those affecting the Public Health and Housing Committee of the County Council are :—

(a) The Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938, which revokes the sections of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, requiring County and County Borough Councils to cause to be made such inspections of cattle as may be necessary.

(b) The Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938. This Order contains consequential amendments relating principally to veterinary examinations and the employment of the veterinary service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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	15	406	1	—
Accrington (B)	57	120	65	When required.
Adlington	12	33	21	—
Ashton-in-Makerfield	37	—	5	When required.
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	18	64	404	When required.
Aspull	14	38	22	When required.
Atherton	19	56	56	Yes.
Audenshaw	8	41	37	—
Bacup (B)	91	97	6	When required.
Barrowford	26	40	12	—
Billinge and Winstanley	46	82	11	When required.
Blackrod	34	100	1	—
Brierfield	7	13	68	—
Carnforth	16	32	17	—
Chadderton	30	49	138	—
Chorley (B)	26	71	157	When required.
Church	4	12	26	—
Clayton-le-Moors	9	22	35	—
Clitheroe (B)	29	—	12	When required.
Colne (B)	82	87	73	When required.
Crompton	37	79	30	—
†Crosby (B)	30	227	33	—
Dalton-in-Furness	52	231	25	When required.
Darwen (B)	81	174	196	When required.
Denton	26	193	104	When required.
Droylsden	5	240	14	—
Eccles (B)	4	32	194	Yes.
Failsworth	8	45	9	—
Farnworth	12	110	146	Yes.
Fleetwood (B)	7	43	117	—
Formby	21	86	4	—
Fulwood	47	50	20	When required.
Golborne	54	112	6	—
Grange	9	30	3	When required.
Great Harwood	21	68	5	—
Haslingden (B)	86	135	40	When required.
Haydock	15	104	3	—
Heywood (B)	57	136	23	When required.

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaford were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

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.	
Hindley	20	85	4	When required.
Horwich	27	121	34	Yes.
Huyton-with-Roby	6	46	3	Yes.
Ince-in-Makerfield	2	25	20	—
Irlam	4	20	29	—
Kearsley	11	95	37	Yes.
Kirkham	10	186	3	—
Lancaster (B)	24	50	81	When required.
Lees	2	23	39	—
Leigh (B)	47	412	119	Yes.
Leyland	28	56	12	—
Litherland	4	67	12	—
Littleborough	84	140	1	—
Little Lever	8	17	3	—
Longridge	33	131	3	—
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	30	131	51	Yes.
Middleton (B)	72	143	53	When required.
Milnrow	84	—	2	—
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	19	21	52	When required.
Mossley (B)	16	32	18	When required.
Nelson (B)	29	126	17	Yes.
Newton-in-Makerfield	13	28	73	—
Ormskirk	29	60	15	When required.
Orrell	18	70	29	—
Oswaldtwistle	78	179	35	—
Padiham	11	14	99	—
Poulton-le-Fylde	44	89	39	—
Preesall	43	65	—	When required.
Prescot	5	11	15	Yes.
Prestwich	9	37	112	—
Radcliffe (B)	39	96	66	—
Rainford	23	28	3	When required.
Ramsbottom	79	24	14	—
Rawtenstall (B)	116	412	23	When required.
Rishton	26	104	35	—
Royton	20	40	3	When required.
Skelmersdale	8	24	12	—
Standish-with-Langtree	30	262	6	—
Stretford (B)	4	36	176	When required.
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	14	24	40	—
Thornton Cleveleys	33	142	36	—
Tottington	53	110	5	—

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	10	—	—
Turton	114	364	4	When required.
Tyldesley	36	236	12	Yes.
Ulverston	18	216	4	—
Upholland	37	45	6	When required.
Urmston	18	217	36	—
Walton-le-Dale	63	84	31	When required.
Wardle	20	46	1	—
Westhoughton	78	262	37	When required.
Whitefield	18	124	62	—
Whitworth	42	89	1	When required.
Widnes (B)	25	64	104	Yes.
Withnell	35	18	—	—
Worsley	33	70	18	—
Total Urban Districts	3,024	9,085	3,884	—
RURAL DISTRICTS.				
Blackburn	320	967	3	—
Burnley	390	326	—	—
Chorley	632	438	14	—
Clitheroe	309	848	1	—
Fylde	326	1,198	11	—
Garstang	593	347	1	—
Lancaster	339	250	3	—
Limehurst	61	147	53	—
Lunesdale	411	—	230	—
Preston	647	1,175	117	When required.
Ulverston	368	1,472	4	When required.
Warrington	91	217	32	—
West Lancashire	114	327	31	—
Whiston	124	361	5	When required.
Wigan	138	282	6	—
Total Rural Districts	4,863	8,355	511	—
Total Administrative County	7,887	17,440	4,395	—

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.—Following the inception of the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for the payment of a bonus on the production of "Accredited" milk, there was a considerable increase in the number of licences issued in respect of graded milk, 206 more licences being issued during 1936 than in the previous year. The rate of increase was not, however, maintained during 1937, the number of licences issued being 619 as compared with 484 at the 31st December, 1936—an increase of 135.

As from the 1st January, 1937, licences previously issued by the Ministry of Health under the designations "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" were renewed by the County Council as "Tuberculin Tested" and 46 licences for this grade of milk were granted during the year. In accordance with the proviso contained in section 4 of the Order, the Tuberculin Tested milk licence in respect of the County Council farm was issued by the Ministry of Health.

Certificates of Attestation were granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to three producers in the County area.

The following table shows the number of licences, issued under the Order, in operation at the 31st December, 1937.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.
LICENCES ISSUED, 1937.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	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.	
	Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.	Tuberculin Tested		Accredited.		Pasteurising Plants.	Retail Distributors.
			Bottling.	Distribution.	Bottling.	Distribution.		
Abram		1						3
Accrington (B)		1		1		3	1	34
Ashton-in-Makerfield	1	3					1	2
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)				8		3	1	2
Aspull		3						3
Atherton		3				9		
Audenshaw		2		3				1
Barrowford	1	2						
Billinge and Winstanley								1
Blackrod		3						
Chadderton								16
Chorley (B)		1		1		3	1	1
Clayton-le-Moors		1				1		9
Clitheroe (B)		2				3		2
Colne (B)	2			8				12
†Crosby (B)		7		6		1		
Dalton-in-Furness		1			1	1		
Darwen (B)		3					1	1
Denton		3		2				9
Droylsden							1	1
Eccles (B)			1	2				4
Failsworth				1			1	10
Farnworth		3				1	1	1
Fleetwood (B)				1			1	5
Formby		2		1				1
Fulwood		6					1	4
Golborne		3						3
Grange		1						

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The statistics given are composite figures for the two areas.

MILK LICENCES—continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Licences issued by County Council.		Licences issued by Local Authorities.					
	Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.	No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of :—				No. of Licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk.	
			Tuberculin Tested		Accredited.		Pasteurising Plants.	Retail Distributors.
			Bottling.	Distribution.	Bottling.	Distribution.		
Great Harwood		1						
Haslingden (B)	1	2		2				12
Haydock		1			1			1
Heywood (B)		1		1	1	1		1
Hindley				5				16
Ince-in-Makerfield				1		2		13
Irlam						1	1	1
Kearsley								1
Kirkham				3				
Lancaster (B)		5		2			1	1
Lees							1	
Leigh (B)	1		1	9		2	1	5
Leyland		2			2	2		1
Litherland		1		1		1		2
Littleborough		2				2		1
Little Lever								1
Longridge		3						
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)	1			9	1	1		1
Middleton (B)		3	1	2		4		15
Milnrow	1	1				2		
Morecambe and Heysham (B)		4		7	1	1		10
Mossley (B)				1		1		1
Nelson (B)		1	1	1				
Newton-in-Makerfield		2						
Ormskirk		1			1	3		2
Orrell		1						
Oswaldtwistle		6				3	1	11
Poulton-le-Fylde	1	3	1	2		1		
Preesall		5						
Prescot								2
Prestwich				3	1	3	1	3
Radcliffe (B)						2		1
Rainford								1
Ramsbottom		3		1				
Rawtenstall (B)		4						1
Rishton		1						6
Royton								8
Standish-with-Langtree		9						3
Stretford (B)			2	9	2	9		10
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)		2		2		1		4
Thornton Cleveleys	1	5	1	5		4		4

MILK LICENCES—*continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.	Licences issued by County Council.		Licences issued by Local Authorities.					
	Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.	No. of Dealers' Licences issued in respect of :—				No. of Licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" Milk.	
			Tuberculin Tested		Accredited.		Pasteurising Plants.	Retail Distributors.
			Bottling.	Distribution.	Bottling.	Distribution.		
Tottington	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Trawden	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turton	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyldesley	2	6	—	1	—	3	—	2
Ulverston	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Upholland	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Urmston	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	2
Walton-le-Dale	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	2
Westhoughton	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitefield	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	10
Widnes (B)	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Withnell	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worsley	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	3
RURAL DISTRICTS.								
Blackburn	1	35	—	—	—	2	—	—
Burnley	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorley	3	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clitheroe	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fylde	7	78	—	—	—	3	—	—
Garstang	1	43	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lancaster	3	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limehurst	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	6
Lunesdale	3	16	—	—	—	—	1	1
Preston	5	91	—	—	1	1	—	6
Ulverston	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington	1	9	—	1	—	2	—	3
West Lancashire	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whiston	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wigan	—	8	—	—	1	8	—	—
Total	46	619	12	113	18	98	19	305

EXAMINATION OF "TUBERCULIN TESTED" AND "ACCREDITED" MILK SAMPLES.—The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, prescribed that as from the 1st January, 1937, a methylene blue reduction test should replace the bacterial count examination for these grades of milk, and also modified the technique of the test for coliform bacillus.

The results of the examination of graded milk samples, taken by the County staff during the year, are shown month by month in the following table :—

Examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and for presence of Bacillus Coli.

Month.	Total No. of samples obtained.	No. of samples below standard.				
		Methylene blue and B. Coli.	Methylene blue only.	B. Coli only.	Total below standard.	
					Number.	Per cent.
January	59	2	—	—	2	3.3
February	48	1	2	—	3	6.2
March	86	3	3	1	7	8.1
April	68	7	5	—	12	17.6
May	51	9	4	4	17	33.3
June	108	27	10	8	45	41.6
July	57	21	2	2	25	43.8
August	55	22	1	5	28	50.9
September	153	17	6	16	39	25.4
October	83	10	2	5	17	20.4
November	165	16	5	5	26	15.7
December	113	6	3	3	12	10.6
Total	1046	141	43	49	233	22.2

Standard.—From 1st May to the 31st October the methylene blue should not be decolourised in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and from 1st November to the 30th April in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. B.Coli should not be present in one-hundredth of a millilitre.

Compared with previous years the above figures show a very definite increase in the proportion of samples which failed to reach the requisite standard, especially during the "summer" months, and this would appear to be accounted for by the condition, laid down in the Order, requiring samples to be kept at atmospheric temperature between the time of milking and the commencement of the test.

When a sample is reported as unsatisfactory further samples are obtained and the producer advised, where necessary, of improvements likely to raise the standard of the milk supply. Subsequent unsatisfactory samples result in the producer being cautioned, and warned of the possible suspension of his licence, a procedure which has usually effected a marked response in the carefulness, and cleanliness in the methods, of the offender.

It was not found necessary during the year to suspend or cancel a graded milk licence.

Examination for tubercle bacilli.—During the year, 906 samples of graded milk were examined for tubercle bacilli, of which 54 or 6 per cent. were found positive. Appropriate action was taken immediately on notification of affected samples.

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The scheme for the provision of milk in schools, inaugurated under the Milk Act, 1934, and the Milk-in-Schools scheme of the Milk Marketing Board, was continued during the year under report.

The object of the scheme is to ensure, by arrangements organised by teachers on a voluntary basis, that school children shall be afforded facilities for obtaining milk in one-third pint bottles at a reduced price of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle. The Lancashire Education Committee is also able to obtain milk at this reduced price in respect of supplies provided free of cost to necessitous school children.

The scheme provides that the source and quality of the milk must be approved by the County Medical Officer of Health after consultation with the local Medical Officer of Health.

Approximately 47,800 children attending 623 schools received daily supplies of milk during the year.

Of the 343 contractors supplying milk to schools, 4 are licensed producers of "Tuberculin Tested" milk, 73 supply "Accredited" milk and 29 are pasteurised supplies.

In addition to the approval of the local Medical Officer of Health, supervision of these school milks is maintained by systematic sampling of each supply, the milk being examined every three months for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The graded milk supplies, in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, are also closely supervised in respect of cleanliness and the cattle subjected to regular veterinary inspection.

Arrangements have now been completed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the non-designated herds, from which milk is supplied to schools in the County area, to be examined as a routine measure.

During the year under report, 1,318 samples of milk were obtained and the result of their examination showed that 73, or 5 per cent. had been found infected with tubercle bacilli.

Where a supply was found to be affected, one of the veterinary surgeons on the County panel was employed to make an inspection of the herd from which the milk was derived, and the milk from any cows showing clinical signs of disease was not used for human consumption until the result of the biological test of the milk from these animals was known.

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 this manner not only helps to safeguard the children from tuberculous infection, but is also 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.

MILK SAMPLING.—The following table summarises the milk sampling undertaken by the County Public Health Department during the year 1937 :—

	No. of samples examined	
	For tuberculosis.	For methylene blue, etc.
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	2,237	
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	906	1,046
Routine samples—		
School supplies	1,318	
Institution supplies	45	47
General supplies	212	34
Total	4,718	1,127

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.—Comments are made in most of the local reports on the action taken with regard to the inspection of meat and other foods, 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 1937 :—

Animals.	Approximate number of animals slaughtered.	Approximate number of carcasses inspected.	Number of entire carcasses condemned.	
			On account of tuberculosis.	For diseases other than tuberculosis.
Cattle (excluding cows)	43,439	42,811	176	25
Cows	11,235	10,587	149	39
Calves	4,509	4,251	9	43
Sheep and lambs	346,139	226,434		189
Pigs	57,345	55,073	104	160
Total	462,667	339,156	438	456

In addition, 3,859 parts of meat (weight not stated) were condemned on account of tuberculosis, together with 3,803 parts condemned and destroyed as being unsound or affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.

Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with the sale or exposure for sale of unsound meat, and for failure to notify slaughtering, at Atherton and Standish-with-Langtree. There were thirteen successful prosecutions, the defendants in these cases being fined a total of £195 and costs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—These premises number 594—registered 195, licensed 399.

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. Anne's (B) (2), Newton-in-Makerfield, Oswaldtwistle and Stretford (B).

Food Poisoning.—Suspected cases of food poisoning occurred at Haydock, Middleton (B) and Morecambe and Heysham (B), but the examination of samples of food gave negative results.

DYSENTERY (SONNE).—The following is a report of an outbreak of Sonne dysentery at Barton in the Preston Rural District :—

On the 31st January, 1938, the Medical Officer of Health of the Preston Rural District was informed by the bailiff of a farm in the township of Barton that some of the consumers of the milk produced at the farm had been troubled with diarrhoea.

The Medical Officer of Health accompanied by two of his Sanitary Inspectors and by one of the Chief Assistant County Medical Officers of Health, visited the farm.

The following facts were then elicited :—

- (a) The outbreak had commenced on the 26th January, and was characterised by diarrhoea and slight abdominal pains. The stools were slimy. No blood was visible.
- (b) The cases were few, were limited to the consumers of the milk produced at the farm, and not all the consumers were affected. Amongst those affected were the four farm employees concerned with the production and delivery of the milk.
- (c) The quantity of milk produced was 8 gallons. Four gallons of this were distributed. The other four gallons were mixed with milk from other farms and made into cheese.
- (d) No person at the farm had previously suffered from a similar illness.
- (e) The water supply to the farm was from two sources :—
 - (i) A shallow well.—This water was used for washing the milk utensils.
 - (ii) A spring.—This water was used for drinking purposes.
- (f) There had been no additions to the cattle for more than a year.

It was clear that the outbreak was milk-borne and after consideration of the main features it was thought that the outbreak was probably due to the Sonne dysentery organism.

The following steps were taken :—

- (a) Distribution of the milk was prohibited for a period of two weeks in order that investigations could be made. Use of the milk on the farm was not prohibited providing it was boiled before use.

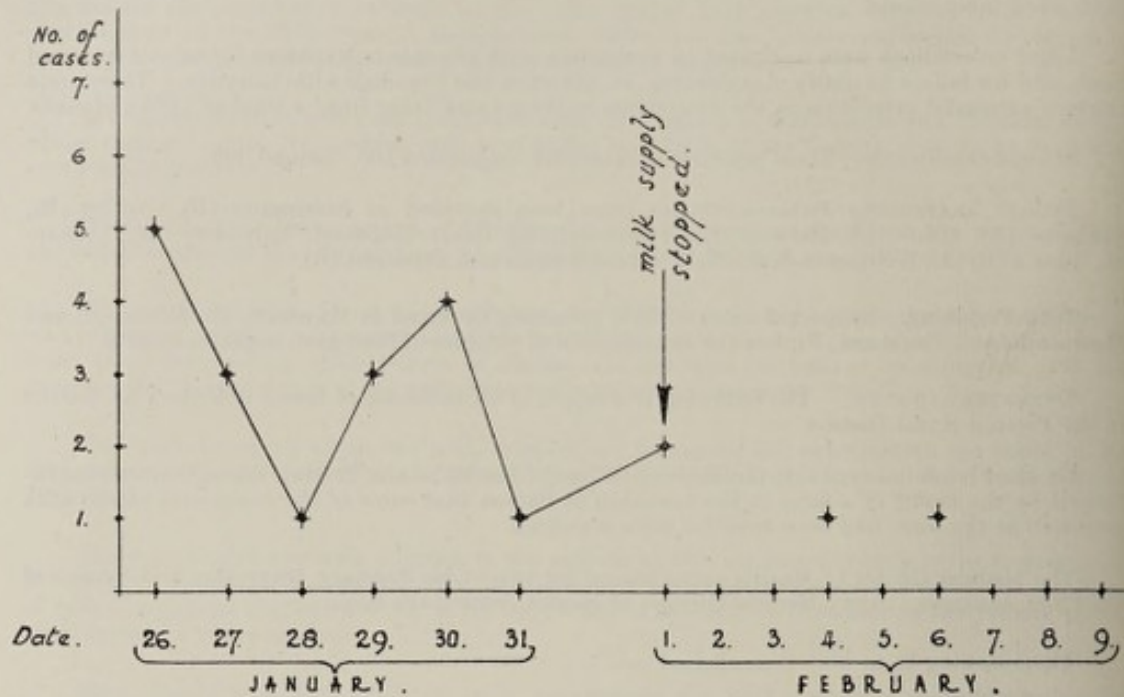
No action was taken with regard to the cheese which had been made. The proportion of infected milk used in its manufacture was very small, and further, it was known that during "ripening" conditions are so unfavourable that pathogenic organisms of the type under consideration do not survive.

- (b) A list of consumers was obtained from the bailiff. (This list was subsequently shown to be incomplete, and this fact accounts for the delay in taking specimens in some cases).

Four of the households supplied with milk lived in the adjoining Garstang Rural District. By arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health of that district they were investigated by officers of the Preston Rural District.

- (c) Each household taking the milk was visited. Inquiries were made, specimens of faeces were taken where it was considered necessary, and instructions were given as to the disinfection of the hands, soiled clothing, and faeces of affected members.
- (d) Samples of water from the well and spring were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.
- (e) All doctors practising within the area were notified of the occurrence of the outbreak.

THE OUTBREAK.



The milk was supplied to twenty-four households, but only twelve were affected by the outbreak. Eighty-six persons were at risk but only twenty-one became ill.

The graph shows the daily distribution of the cases, there being five cases on the first day.

It is interesting to speculate as to the number of cases which were "primary" and the number which were "secondary," i.e., the number which resulted from the consumption of milk which was in an infected state when it was received, and the number which were infected by members of their own households.

It must be accepted that the cases occurring on the 26th and 27th January, were "primary" cases, and it is clear that the cases occurring on the 4th and 6th February were "secondary," because the milk supply had been stopped on the 1st February.

The position with regard to the cases which occurred from the 28th January to the 1st February inclusive is not clear. It is possible that all these cases were "primary," and due to a common continuing source of infection.

On the other hand, in all cases except one there was in the household an infected member of at least forty-eight hours standing, and in the exceptional case there was abundant opportunity for it to be infected secondarily. The possibility of "secondary" infection in these cases, therefore, cannot be dismissed.

The advent of secondary cases indicates that the instructions given to members of affected households were not efficiently carried out.

The Water Supply.—The bacteriological and chemical reports showed that the water supply from both the shallow well and the spring was contaminated and unfit for use. As soon as the reports were received and their significance communicated to the farmer, he undertook to cease using the water. He is now using for all purposes a wholesome water supply carried from another farm and is considering the question of having the public water supply laid on.

Results of Examinations of Faeces.—Bacteriological examinations confirmed the suspicion that the outbreak was due to the Sonne dysentery organism.

The results have been tabulated and are given on page 132.

Several features are worthy of notice. The general tendency in this outbreak was for the organism to be present in the faeces for seven or eight days after the attack, and to be absent after fourteen days.

Exceptional behaviour, however, was shown by one or two cases. Thus Case 14, which commenced on the 30th January, was still excreting the organism on the 7th March, and Case 21, which commenced on the 6th February, was also still excreting the organism on the 7th March. Case 15, (a milker), was exceptional in that negative results on the 4th, 9th, 16th and 21st February were followed by a positive result on the 28th February, and this by negative results on the 7th and 21st March, and 4th April.

Release of the Milk.—On the 17th February the question of releasing the milk was discussed and it was decided to permit the distribution of the milk subject to certain safeguards :—

- (a) The continued use of the wholesome water for the washing of milk utensils.
- (b) The suspension from duty for an indefinite period of the boy who delivered the milk. He was still excreting organisms on the 16th February, (Case 6).
- (c) Scrupulous attention to personal cleanliness by the bailiff and his two milkers.
- (d) Further examinations at weekly intervals of the faeces of the bailiff and the two milkers. The bailiff (Case 13), and Case 15 had been consistently negative. With regard to Case 17, two negatives had succeeded the positive of the 4th February.
- (e) The households taking the milk to be kept under observation.

It is particularly fortunate that (c) and (d) were insisted upon because on the 28th February one of the milkers (Case 15) was found to be excreting the Sonne organism. He was prohibited forthwith from handling milk. Following negatives on the 7th and 21st March he was allowed to resume his work, but he was still kept under observation.

The Origin of the Outbreak.—It is clear that the outbreak was milk-borne, but it is not clear as to the manner in which the milk became contaminated. On the one hand it is possible that the polluted water which was used for washing the milk utensils was at fault. On the other hand it is possible that the milk was contaminated by one of the farm servants who handled the milk.

There was, however, no history of any previous attack and all of them were affected in this outbreak. The boy who delivered the milk can be excluded because he had not been connected in any way with the milk supply of three of the infected households.

Summary.

An outbreak of Sonne dysentery due to contaminated milk has been described. About a quarter only of the persons exposed to infection suffered.

It has not been possible to determine the source of the contamination.

Administrative action resulted in a prompt cessation of the outbreak, except for two "secondary" cases.

The outbreak demonstrates the importance of repeated examination of the faeces of infected persons if secondary cases are not to occur by reason of a person's ignorance of the fact that, long after he appears to have recovered, he is still excreting the organism.

It also shows that it is particularly important during an outbreak of this type that repeated examinations should be made in the case of persons actually handling milk, and that they should be scrupulous in their personal cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination of Faeces.

Case No.	Initials.	Date of Onset.	Result of Examination of Faeces on									
			FEBRUARY							MARCH		APRIL
			3rd	4th	5th	9th	16th	21st	28th	7th	21st	4th
1	Mrs. P.	Jan. 26th				Neg.	Neg.					
2	Miss C.	do.	Pos.			Neg.	Neg.					
3	Miss R. W.	do.				Neg.	Neg.					
4	Miss J. W.	do.						Neg.				
5	Master A. W.	do.				Neg.	Pos.	Neg.				
6	W. S., Junr. (Delivers milk)	Jan. 27th				Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		
7	Mr. A. S.	do.	Pos.			Neg.	Neg.					
8	Master R. M.	do.				Neg.	Neg.					
9	Mrs. C.	Jan. 28th						Neg.				
10	Miss A. M.	Jan. 29th					Neg.					
11	Mr. G. S.	do.						Neg.				
12	Master F. J.	do.				Neg.	Neg.					
13	Mr. W. S., Senr. (Bailiff)	Jan. 30th			Neg.	Neg.		Neg.	Neg.			
14	Miss D. C.	do.		Pos.		Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	Neg.
15	Mr. J. C. (Milker)	do.		Neg.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
16	Miss J. G.	do.				Pos.	Neg.	Neg.				
17	Mr. H. C. (Milker)	Jan. 31st		Pos.		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.			
18	Miss P.	Feb. 1st				Neg.	Neg.					
19	Mrs. D.	do.				Neg.	Neg.					
20	Mr. J.	Feb. 4th				Pos.	Neg.	Neg.				
21	Mr. P.	Feb. 6th				Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.		Neg.

Outbreaks of food poisoning, particularly of bacteriological origin, are becoming increasingly common and it appears to be worth while to review the steps which should be taken by Medical Officers of Health in accordance with Memo. 188 of the Ministry of Health in suspected food poisoning cases.

In the first place, information of any case of suspected food poisoning should be sent immediately to the Ministry of Health. In this connection it may be pointed out that any case of plague, cholera, or smallpox or any serious outbreak of disease must, in addition, be reported at once to the County Medical Officer of Health. (Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935).

This is to serve the dual purpose whereby the County Medical Officer of Health is kept informed of outbreaks of infectious disease in districts over which he has a supervisory obligation and whereby the resources of the County Council in regard to medical, nursing and administrative staff may be placed at the disposal of County districts when necessary.

Food poisoning may be due to contamination of food by poisonous metals or to bacteriological contamination, the latter being the more common. When the illness is a notifiable disease, e.g., enteric developed through the agency of infected food, it is not included as food poisoning.

Having notified the Ministry of Health, and in many cases, the County Medical Officer of Health also, the next duty of the Medical Officer of Health is to determine the particular article of food which is the probable vehicle of infection. He will then take steps to prevent further consumption of the food; he will take samples for bacteriological and chemical analysis, and make a detailed investigation of its preparation. The services of the Ministry's pathological laboratory are available for the bacteriological examination of samples, and should be used whenever convenient. If local facilities are utilised, full reports of the bacteriological findings must be forwarded to the Ministry together with other details of the outbreak.

The most careful and detailed analysis of all food eaten in affected houses should be made at the earliest possible moment; that is, as soon as notification of suspected cases has been received. To delay this investigation until bacteriological confirmation has been received is not only to lose valuable time but seriously to invalidate the results of the enquiries. At the same time histories and clinical data should be recorded for use in the report to the Ministry. Any portions of food remaining, however minute, should be acquired for examination, and if none are available attempts should be made to obtain samples of similar foodstuffs or ingredients.

In addition, specimens of faeces, or failing these, rectal swabs, specimens of vomit when available and in some cases urine also should be forwarded for examination. Blood for serological tests should not, of course, be collected until one week has elapsed from the day of onset. In fatal cases where permission for a post-mortem has been given, it is desirable to forward for examination portions of intestine, spleen, liver and kidney.

It may appear probable that the contamination of the food has taken place outside the district in which the cases have occurred. In this case, every effort should be made to discover the origin of the foodstuff and the various channels of distribution during the course of which infection might have taken place. Any information obtained should be forwarded immediately to the Ministry as, in this way, further outbreaks in other parts of the country may be prevented.

Finally, there may be outbreaks in which the infected foodstuff, often milk, has been directly infected by an infected animal. In all such instances the help of veterinary surgeons should be enlisted immediately.

Bakehouses.—From the local returns there are 2,866 bakehouses in the County area.

Shell-fish.—The local reports show that shell-fish layings in the Administrative County area are situate at Askam, the Lune, Ribble and Wyre estuaries and in Morecambe Bay. The collection of shell-fish for human consumption has been prohibited at the Lune, Wyre and Morecambe Bay beds and the shell-fish (mussels) from these sources are sent to the north-east coast for use as fishing bait. Cleansing tanks have been installed by the County Council at Lytham St. Anne's (B) for the treatment of shell-fish from the Ribble estuary.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, etc.—The following paragraphs and tables have been supplied by the County Analyst, Mr. J. R. Stubbs, M.Sc., F.I.C.

The Acts and Regulations in force in 1937 relating to the adulteration of food and drugs are as under :—

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

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 (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

During the year under review a total of 5,153 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, whilst 93 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 following table, where figures for the other examinations carried out in the County Laboratory are also given :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1912-1937.

Year.	Food and Drugs Act.	Appeal- to-cow samples.	Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Waters and effluents.	From Coroners, Police, etc.	Miscel- laneous and depart- mental.	Total.
1912-1920	43,844	586	215	518	122	274	45,559
1921-1925	24,244	184	44	303	139	226	25,140
1926	4,753	88	2	45	10	298	5,196
1927	4,341	55	7	77	18	44	4,542
1928	4,933	67	19	159	36	181	5,395
1929	4,993	86	26	124	23	75	5,327
1930	4,987	103	28	127	4	54	5,303
1931	5,146	80	28	59	50	85	5,448
1932	5,245	87	30	75	28	66	5,531
1933	5,263	76	36	102	33	125	5,635
1934	5,233	66	33	141	30	92	5,595
1935	5,189	115	28	82	26	66	5,506
1926-1935	50,083	823	237	991	258	1,086	53,478
1936	4,808	58	21	57	44	71	5,059
1937	5,153	93	30	72	118	78	5,544
1912-1937	128,132	1,744	547	1,941	681	1,735	134,780

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by persons specially appointed under the terms of section 16 (1) of the Act which reads :—

“ Any medical officer of health, sanitary inspector, inspector of weights and measures, inspector of a market, or police constable, acting under the direction and at the cost of the local authority appointing him or charged with the execution of this Act may purchase any sample of any food or drug, and any such officer, inspector, or constable acting as aforesaid is in this Act referred to as a ‘ sampling officer.’ ”

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.

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.

When a sample is not regarded as perfectly genuine it is described as "adulterated." This does not necessarily mean that some fraudulent addition of worthless material has been made—it may indicate this, but the term also covers deliberate abstraction of some valuable ingredient, careless preparation or accidental contamination.

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

NUMBER OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES, 1926-1937.

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
1935	3,304	1,885	5,189
1936	3,032	1,776	4,808
1937	3,171	1,982	5,153
Total ...	35,551	24,493	60,044

Of the 5,153 samples examined in 1937 under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, 196, or 3·8 per cent., were returned as adulterated. In the following table this percentage of adulteration is compared with those of the previous eleven years and for the four quarters thereof.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—ALL SAMPLES. 1926-1937.

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.
1926-1930 ..	5,796	3·0	6,036	3·4	5,124	2·7	7,051	1·7	24,007	2·6
1931-1935 ..	6,638	3·3	6,849	4·3	5,689	3·8	6,900	2·3	26,076	3·4
1936 ..	1,338	2·6	1,351	4·6	1,130	4·2	989	2·2	4,808	3·5
1937 ..	1,340	3·4	1,348	5·4	1,139	3·3	1,326	2·9	5,153	3·8
1926-1937 ..	15,112	3·1	15,584	4·1	13,082	3·4	16,266	2·1	60,044	3·1

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

SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1937.

Samples.	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percent- age of adultera- tion.
	Formal.	In- formal.	Total.	Formal.	In- formal.	Total.	
Acetic Acid		1	1				
Almond Oil		2	2				
Almonds, Essence of		1	1				
Almonds, Ground		23	23		1	1	4.3
Antiseptic Powder		1	1				
Arrowroot		21	21				
Baking Powder		24	24				
Barley		41	41				
Bismuth Carbonate		1	1				
Blanc Mange Powder		10	10				
Borax		18	18				
Boric Acid		1	1				
Boric Acid Ointment		8	8				
Butter		137	137				
Camphorated Oil	1	15	16	1	2	3	18.8
Camphor, Oil of		1	1				
Castor Oil		20	20				
Cheese		100	100				
Cinnamon		8	8				
Citric Acid		1	1				
Cocoa		46	46				
Coconut		2	2				
Cod Liver Oil		2	2				
Coffee		96	96				
Coffee and Chicory		2	2				
Coffee and Chicory Essence		3	3				
Cornflour		26	26				
Cough Medicine		5	5				
Cream	1	16	17		1	1	5.9
Custard Powder		22	22				
Dripping		9	9				
Egg Substitute		3	3				
Epsom Salts		23	23				
Eucalyptus Oil		3	3				
Fish Cake		1	1				
Fish, Canned		28	28				
Fish Paste		13	13				
Flavouring Essence		1	1				
Flour		21	21				
Flour, Cake		2	2				
Flour, Self-raising		23	23				
Fruit, Canned		28	28				
Fruit, Dried		4	4				
Ginger, Ground		36	36		1	1	2.8
Glauber's Salt	1	18	19	1	3	4	21.1
Glycerin		14	14				
Grape Fruit Butter		1	1		1	1	100.0
Gravy Browning		19	19				
Gregory's Powder		4	4		2	2	50.0
Health Salts		2	2				
Honey		9	9				
Iodine, Strong Solution of		1	1				
Iodine, Weak Solution of		5	5				
Jam		84	84		10	10	11.9
Jelly		18	18				
Lard		114	114		1	1	0.9
Lemonade Powder		1	1		1	1	100.0
Lemon Cheese		5	5				
Liquorice Powder		3	3				
Magnesia		2	2		1	1	50.0
Margarine		65	65				
Marmalade		12	12		2	2	16.7
Meat, Canned		10	10				
Meat, Cooked		3	3				
Meat Paste		18	18				

SAMPLES EXAMINED DURING 1937—continued.

Samples.	Number examined.			Number adulterated.			Percentage of adulteration.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-Formal.	Total.	
Meat Pie		9	9				
Milk	3,167	18	3,185	158	4	162	5.1
Milk, Condensed		26	26				
Mincemeat		2	2				
Mustard		16	16				
Nutmeg		3	3				
Oatmeal		24	24				
Olive Oil		31	31				
Paraffin, Liquid		1	1				
Paregoric		2	2				
Pepper		90	90				
Pickles		25	25				
Pudding		2	2				
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of		4	4				
Quinine Tablets, Ammoniated		5	5				
Rhubarb, Tincture of		3	3				
Rice		70	70				
Rice, Ground		15	15				
Sago		12	12				
Salt		2	2				
Saltpetre		1	1				
Sauce		22	22				
Sausages	1	26	27	1	2	3	11.1
Seidlitz Powder		7	7		1	1	14.3
Semolina		3	3				
Sodium Bicarbonate		4	4				
Soup, Canned		1	1				
Soup Powder		9	9				
Spice		7	7				
Suet		7	7				
Sugar		72	72				
Sulphur, Flowers of		3	3				
Sulphur Ointment		1	1				
Sulphur Tablets		1	1				
Sweets		55	55				
Syrup		3	3				
Tannic Acid		1	1				
Tapioca		22	22				
Tartar, Cream of		8	8				
Tea		70	70				
Treacle		8	8				
Turpentine		4	4				
Vegetables, Canned		9	9				
Vinegar		13	13		2	2	15.4
Zinc Ointment		8	8				
Total	3,171	1,982	5,153	161	35	196	3.8

The following table shows the percentage of adulteration found in all samples during the years 1912-1937 :—

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION OF ALL SAMPLES, 1912-1937.

Year.	Total No. of samples.	No. of adulterated samples.	Percentage of adulteration.
1912-1920	43,844	2,548	5.8
1921-1925	24,244	975	4.0
1926-1930	24,007	633	2.6
1931-1935	26,076	894	3.4
1936	4,808	166	3.5
1937	5,153	196	3.8
1912-1937	128,132	5,412	4.2

MILK.—During the year, 3,185 milks have been examined, of which 162 or 5·1 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 7·1 per cent. in the year 1936.

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

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION—MILK SAMPLES, 1926-1937.

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.
1926-1930	3,403	4·1	3,362	4·2	2,751	3·3	4,087	2·2	13,603	3·4
1931-1935	3,881	4·7	4,193	6·0	3,478	5·3	4,111	3·1	15,663	4·8
1936	835	3·6	869	6·7	722	5·5	614	2·1	3,040	4·6
1937	846	4·3	866	7·5	679	4·6	794	3·8	3,185	5·1
1926-1937	8,965	4·4	9,290	5·6	7,630	4·5	9,606	2·7	35,491	4·3

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 8·84 per cent. These figures are :—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK, 1937.

Month.	*Number of samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
January	333	3·71	8·80	12·52
February	869 { 302	3·70 { 3·68	8·80 { 8·80	12·50 { 12·48
March	234	3·69	8·83	12·52
April	363	3·70	8·74	12·44
May	903 { 305	3·62 { 3·61	8·79 { 8·84	12·41 { 12·45
June	235	3·51	8·80	12·31
July	245	3·67	8·82	12·49
August	695 { 229	3·72 { 3·69	8·86 { 8·83	12·58 { 12·52
September	221	3·79	8·94	12·73
October	320	3·92	8·92	12·84
November	811 { 288	3·93 { 3·92	8·90 { 8·92	12·83 { 12·84
December	203	4·00	8·80	12·80
Whole year	3278	3·74	8·84	12·58

*Includes appeal-to-cow samples.

During the last 28 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 yet 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. A table showing the various changes follows :—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILKS, 1910-1937.

Year.	Number of samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1910-1920	27,697	3·64	8·84	12·48
1921-1925	14,336	3·67	8·98	12·65
1926-1930	13,995	3·73	8·91	12·64
1931-1935	16,087	3·77	8·83	12·60
1936	3,098	3·73	8·88	12·61
1937	3,278	3·74	8·84	12·58
1910-1937	78,491	3·70	8·88	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 result of analyses, the whole of the samples taken during the years 1910-1937 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 :—

MILK : AVERAGE COMPOSITION FOR EACH MONTH, 1910-1937.

Month.	Number of samples.	Fat per cent.	Solids-not-fat per cent.	Total solids per cent.
January	5,910	3.67	8.89	12.56
February	7,034	3.65	8.87	12.52
March	6,755	3.63	8.87	12.50
April	6,805	3.65	8.87	12.52
May	7,280	3.61	8.89	12.50
June	6,314	3.56	8.90	12.46
July	6,400	3.60	8.81	12.41
August	4,351	3.67	8.83	12.50
September	6,262	3.79	8.90	12.69
October	7,685	3.90	8.93	12.83
November	7,308	3.85	8.92	12.77
December	6,387	3.76	8.91	12.67
Total	78,491	3.70	8.88	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 lenient.

SAMPLES OF FOOD OTHER THAN MILK.—During the year, 1,968 samples other than milk have been examined. Of these, 34 or 1.7 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, 1926-1937.

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.
1926-1930	2,393	1.3	2,674	2.3	2,373	2.1	2,964	1.0	10,404	1.7
1931-1935	2,757	1.3	2,656	1.6	2,211	1.4	2,789	1.3	10,413	1.4
1936	503	1.0	482	0.8	408	1.7	375	2.4	1,768	1.4
1937	494	2.0	482	1.7	460	1.5	532	1.7	1,968	1.7
1926-1937	6,147	1.3	6,294	1.8	5,452	1.7	6,660	1.3	24,553	1.5

The results of the examination of the 34 adulterated samples other than milk are given in the following table :—

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK, 1937.

No. of sample.	Description.	Formal or informal.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
84556 Wa.D.	Almonds, Ground	Informal	Contained 1% rice flour and was rancid	Caution	.....
34015 Rs.D.	Camphorated Oil	do.	Deficient of 9% of the correct quantity of camphor	do.	.....
60717 A.D.	do.	do.	Contained 16% arachis oil	Formal sample advised	.....
60720 A.D.	do.	Formal	Contained 17% arachis oil	Prosecution	Fined £1 and £6/8/10 costs

ADULTERATED SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK, 1937—*continued.*

No. of sample.	Description.	Formal or informal.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.	Remarks.
54786 R.D.	Cream	Informal	Contained 11% of added water	Formal sample purchased	Formal sample genuine
67971 M.D.	Ginger, Ground	do.	Consisted of partially exhausted ginger	Formal sample advised	—
31236 C.D.	Glauber's Salt	do.	Consisted of Epsom Salts (magnesium sulphate)	} Caution	} Same vendor
31260 C.D.	do.	do.	do. do.		
31261 C.D.	do.	Formal	do. do.		
67666 M.D.	do.	Informal	Contained 18 parts of lead per million	Further samples advised	—
37093 L.D.	Grape Fruit Butter	do.	Contained only 2% fat	Caution	—
13016 S.L.D.	Gregory's Powder	do.	A deteriorated sample prepared with the oxide instead of the carbonate	do.	—
87367 W.D.	do.	do.	Prepared from magnesium oxide instead of magnesium carbonate	do.	—
77649 S.D.	Jam (Blackcurrant)	do.	Deficient of 10% of the minimum amount of fruit	Further samples advised	—
67778 M.D.	Jam (Damson)	do.	Deficient 3% of soluble solids	Further sample advised	—
67844 M.D.	do.	do.	Deficient 1% soluble solids	Caution	—
54685 R.D.	Jam (Raspberry)	do.	Deficient 1% soluble solids	do.	—
94599 Wgn.D.	do.	do.	Deficient 30% of the minimum amount of fruit	do.	—
17460 Km.D.	Jam (Strawberry)	do.	Deficient of 40% of the minimum amount of fruit	Caution	—
37175 L.D.	do.	do.	Deficient 1.5% soluble solids	Caution	—
94420 Wgn.D.	do.	do.	Deficient of 30% of the minimum amount of fruit	Further samples advised	—
94453 Wgn.D.	do.	do.	Deficient of 30% of the minimum amount of fruit	do.	—
94455 Wgn.D.	do.	Informal	Deficient of 50% of the minimum amount of fruit	Further samples advised	—
67732 M.D.	Lard	do.	Consisted of 100% lard substitute	Caution	—
77958 S.D.	Lemonade Powder	do.	Devoid of citric acid and contained only 1.5% of tartaric acid	None	—
87276 W.D.	Magnesia	do.	Loss on ignition 26% whereas the B.P. limit is 5%	Caution	—
37034 L.D.	Marmalade	do.	Deficient 3.5% of soluble solids	Formal sample advised	—
37158 L.D.	do.	do.	Deficient 2.5% soluble solids	Caution	—
60666 A.D.	Sausages	do.	Contained 70 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample advised	See No. 60678
60678 A.D.	do.	Formal	Contained 100 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Caution	Formal sample from vendor of No. 60666
67754 M.D.	Sausage	Informal	Contained 190 parts of sulphur dioxide per million	Formal sample advised	Unable to take formal sample, vendor had ceased to stock
94618 Wgn.D.	Seidlitz Powder	do.	One white paper contained 12% excess of tartaric acid	Caution	—
21527 L.B.D.	Vinegar	do.	Consisted of diluted acetic acid coloured with caramel	None	—
67886 M.D.	Vinegar (Table)	do.	do. do.	Caution	—

PROSECUTIONS.—During the year legal proceedings have been instituted in 39 cases arising out of samples purchased under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. In 36 of the cases penalties were inflicted amounting in all to £165 1s. 0d. In three cases the proceedings were dismissed. Particulars are given in the following table :—

PROSECUTIONS ARISING OUT OF SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR 1937.

DIVISION.	Samples reported for prosecution.	Number of prosecutions.	Convicted or ordered to pay costs.	Dismissals.	Fines and costs.	Average penalty per conviction.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lonsdale North	1	1	1	—	2 4 0	2 4 0
Lonsdale South	3	3	1	2	9 4 3	9 4 3
Garstang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkham	10	4	4	—	14 7 11	3 12 0
Blackburn Lower	3	3	3	—	15 1 7	5 0 6
Blackburn Higher	2	2	1	1	3 13 9	3 13 9
Church	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosendale	1	1	1	—	6 4 6	6 4 6
Leyland	2	2	2	—	9 12 9	4 16 5
Bolton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bury	1	1	1	—	4 3 10	4 3 10
Rochdale	4	4	4	—	24 10 4	6 2 7
Ashton-under-Lyne	3	2	2	—	12 11 10	6 5 11
Manchester	5	4	4	—	9 18 2	2 9 6
Seaforth	4	3	3	—	19 7 9	6 9 3
Widnes	4	4	4	—	17 15 5	4 8 10
Warrington	3	3	3	—	10 11 2	3 10 5
Wigan	2	2	2	—	5 13 9	2 16 10
County Police	48	39	36	3	165 1 0	4 11 8
Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48	39	36	3	165 1 0	4 11 8

WATER AND EFFLUENT ANALYSES.—Seventy-two samples of water and effluent have been submitted for examination during the year. Of these, 57 consisted of waters and included 45 samples to be examined as to their suitability for drinking and domestic use, 10 to be tested for lead or in other special ways, 1 for its fitness for use in a swimming bath, and one as to its suitability for making concrete. The 15 other samples consisted of effluent.

The 57 samples of water were received from the following authorities :—

Boroughs—Chorley 3, Darwen 14, Haslingden 1, Morecambe and Heysham 2 and Widnes 3.

Urban Districts—Ashton-in-Makerfield 1, Billinge and Winstanley 1, Ormskirk 1, Upholland 1 and Urmston 1.

Rural Districts—Lancaster 11, Lunesdale 1, Preston 3 and Warrington 5.

County Institutions and Departments—9.

The results obtained on the 45 samples examined as to their general suitability for drinking purposes, are set out in the following table :—

WATERS, 1937.

Source.	Fit.	Doubtful.	Unfit.	Total.
Public supply	12	—	—	12
Shallow well	10	4	2	16
Deep well	—	1	—	1
Spring	4	1	—	5
Upland surface	6	—	2	8
Bore hole	2	—	—	2
Lake	—	1	—	1
Total	34	7	4	45

The 15 samples of effluent were received from the following :—

County Medical Officer of Health 2, County Institutions 2, South Lancashire Catchment Board 10 and Darwen Borough 1.

In the following table the whole of the samples submitted to general examination, received during the last 26 years, have been grouped. In all, 1,299 samples have been examined, and of these 21·1 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 61·0 per cent. have been returned as entirely suitable for drinking purposes.

WATERS, 1912-1937.

Source.	Total samples.	Fit.		Doubtful.		Unfit.	
		No. of samples.	Percent-age.	No. of samples.	Percent-age.	No. of samples.	Percent-age.
Public supply	240	230	95·8	9	3·8	1	0·4
Deep well	182	88	48·4	67	36·8	27	14·8
Shallow well	410	145	35·4	124	30·2	141	34·4
Spring	188	137	72·9	36	19·1	15	8·0
Upland surface	91	68	74·7	15	16·4	8	8·9
Miscellaneous	188	125	66·5	33	17·5	30	16·0
Total	1,299	793	61·0	284	21·1	222	17·9

ACTION BY TOWN AND DISTRICT COUNCILS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, etc.—The number of samples of food and drugs taken in 1937 by the five Boroughs in the Administrative County which are not within the area of the County Analyst were :—Accrington 95, Ashton-under-Lyne 108, Bacup 48, Clitheroe 21, and Lancaster 149. Other local authorities obtaining samples and forwarding them to the County Analyst were :—Denton 1, Hindley 3, Litherland 12, Lytham St. Anne's (B) 70, Middleton (B) 19, Westhoughton 60, and Fylde (R) 2.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.—During 1937, two cases of smallpox were notified in the Administrative County area. Prior to this, no case had occurred since April, 1933.

The cases referred to were in the Urban District of Failsworth. On the 11th January, 1937, information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of that district, that a case of smallpox had occurred in his district. The patient was a woman, 62 years of age, who had last been vaccinated in infancy. One of the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health examined the patient the same day and confirmed the diagnosis of smallpox. The case was immediately removed to the Ashton-under-Lyne and District Joint Smallpox Hospital.

The necessary disinfection was carried out and other precautionary measures were taken. Assistance was rendered by the County staff in ascertaining possible contacts, etc., and arrangements were also made with the Public Vaccinator for all contacts in the home of the patient to be immediately re-vaccinated.

The following day, January 12th, 1937, a further case was notified. This patient, aged 72 years, was a sister of the first case and lived at the same address. It was ascertained that she had been in contact with the cases which occurred in the County Borough of Oldham in November and December, 1936. This patient was also immediately removed to the Ashton-under-Lyne Joint Smallpox Hospital.

In addition to keeping possible contacts under observation, communications were addressed to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in the neighbourhood of Failsworth, informing them of the outbreak and offering assistance in regard to diagnosis in the event of any suspicious cases arising in their districts.

No further cases developed in Failsworth or the surrounding districts.

During the year, the County medical staff was also called into consultation in regard to suspected cases of smallpox at Middleton (B), Blackburn (R) and Lancaster (R). None of the cases was found on examination to be smallpox.

Scarlet fever.—There was again a considerable decrease during 1937 in the incidence of scarlet fever. The notifications numbered 4,198, with 17 deaths, as compared with 4,648 cases with 19 deaths in 1936, and 5,246 cases and 35 deaths in 1935.

The notifications of this and other infectious diseases are shown grouped in age periods on page 147.

The mortality rate from scarlet fever in 1937 was equivalent to 0.009 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 0.01 in the previous year. The case fatality rate was 0.40 per cent. the same as in 1936. Scarlet fever cases removed to hospital in 1937 represented 67 per cent. of the total notifications. The percentage of removals in 1936 was 64. In nine of the County districts 100 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to hospital, and in 30 other districts over 80 per cent.

"Return" cases of scarlet fever (or probable return cases) were reported in five districts. Schools were closed in seven districts on account of the prevalence of this disease.

One hundred and thirty-six specimens in connection with scarlet fever were submitted for examination from seven districts during 1937 and in eight districts, it is reported, 363 children were inoculated against this disease.

Diphtheria.—A reduction was recorded in the number of notifications of diphtheria during 1937, there being 2,855 cases with 153 deaths as against 3,025 cases with 179 deaths in the previous year. The mortality rate from this disease in 1937 was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population or 0.01 lower than in 1936. The case fatality rate also showed a decrease from 5.91 to 5.35 per cent.

Of the 2,855 cases notified, 2,289 were amongst children under the age of 15 years; the case fatality in this group was 6.33 per cent. compared with 1.41 per cent. in cases over 15 years of age.

Cases removed to hospital during 1937 numbered 2,343 or 82 per cent. of the total notifications—an increase of 2 per cent. compared with the previous year. The case fatality amongst the patients treated in hospital represented 4.52 per cent. against a rate of 9.17 per cent. among the 512 cases treated at home.

From 97 districts, 11,877 swabs were forwarded for examination. Diphtheria anti-toxin is stated to be readily available in 107 districts. Schools were closed in 11 districts on account of the prevalence of this disease.

In 14 districts, it is stated, "carriers" were discovered and in each instance the persons concerned were isolated.

During the latter part of September, 1937, an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the Parish of Bardsley in the Limehurst Rural District. The outbreak continued until the end of November and, in all, 28 cases including carriers were notified, the patients being chiefly school children. The majority of the cases were removed to isolation hospitals.

The County medical staff co-operated with the local health officials, and one of the Assistant County Medical Officers of Health regularly visited the Bardsley C.E. School and examined the children, and numerous swabs were taken. The school nurse was also instructed to visit contacts in the district.

The advisability of an immunisation campaign was considered and the help of the officers of the County Council was offered.

Cases continued to be notified during October and November, and on the 8th November it was deemed necessary to close the Bardsley C.E. School for a period of two weeks. When the school re-opened on the 22nd November, the children were again swabbed and four further carriers of diphtheria were discovered. As the attendance at the school remained very low, it was decided that no useful purpose could be served by keeping the school open. It was, therefore, closed again on the 26th November until after the Christmas holiday.

No further cases of diphtheria were notified from this district during the remainder of the year.

IMMUNISATION.—According to the local reports immunisation was undertaken to a greater or lesser degree in some 46 districts, the number of children inoculated being 10,354. In 24 of these districts, however, the number inoculated was comparatively few.

The Medical Officers of Health of 35 districts report that definite immunisation schemes have been introduced in their areas, and in several of the districts special clinics are held.

The post-Schick test is reported as having been utilised in 10 districts, the number of children subjected to the test being 884.

An analysis of the notifications of diphtheria cases shows that the increase during the last five years is not confined to areas of greatest density of population. Modern transport is so effective that few communities remain without frequent contact with busy centres of population. Their chances of contact with infection are therefore very much increased. The problem of diphtheria prevention to-day applies to rural districts as well as to urban districts.

Inoculation against diphtheria is now practised in most boroughs and many other districts in England and Wales. The number of children inoculated is, as yet, not great enough to bring about any decline in incidence or mortality. Experience in America has shown clearly that no fall in incidence or mortality can be expected until 60-70 per cent. of the 5-14 age group and 30 per cent. of the under 5 group have been immunised. It would appear to be preferable to obtain protection in 50 per cent. of the school children and to attempt something nearer 100 per cent. of the pre-school children.

It is generally accepted that inoculation should only be performed on children of 12 months and upwards but Dudley states "The problem of protecting the 0-1 age group is by no means solved. There appears to be doubt as to the length of time the immunity acquired from the mother persists." J. Merton (*B.M.J.*, 10/8/35) quotes Groer and Kassowitz who worked out percentages of immunity at different ages. They found that at birth anti-toxin was present in the blood in detectable amounts in 84 per cent. There was a rapid fall to 32 per cent. at 9-18 months and the lowest figure of 28 per cent. was reached at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

One of the most important features of any scheme for inoculation is that it should be continuous. In a completely protected community it is essential that infants should be protected as early as possible in order that the protection of the community may remain complete.

The number of notifications of diphtheria in the Administrative County has about doubled in the last few years. Notifications in several large cities where inoculation has been practised for some years remain almost stationary and in one city at least they have shown some tendency to decline. In no case, however, has a level been reached at which 50 per cent. of the school population are protected.

So far as the duration of immunity is concerned, we have very little evidence. In most individuals, however, it probably lasts until the individual has achieved a natural immunity. In some cases the artificial immunity lasts only a comparatively short time and if the individual does not obtain a natural immunity he becomes again susceptible. These cases are, however, uncommon. It is stated that approximately 10 per cent. of artificial immunes become Schick positive if their immunity is not kept up by latent immunisation, while 3 per cent. of natural immunes will become positive if kept away from contact with diphtheria bacilli.

It has also been stated that on an average 95 per cent. of artificially immunised children are still negative when Schick tested 3-5 years later. This figure must, as stated above, vary with the environment. It is probable that the anti-toxin content of the blood rises rapidly during the three months following inoculation and then falls steadily. The subsequent level depends on the presence or absence of repeated sub-clinical infection with diphtheria bacilli. Hence, in an isolated rural community it might be expected that a high percentage of early relapses to Schick positive would occur.

The particular scheme to be adopted depends to some extent on the nature of the area concerned. Probably the most satisfactory method for County districts is one whereby the services of the general practitioners are utilised. The inoculations may be performed either at fixed clinics or at the surgeries.

In the urban areas of Counties, schemes embracing the employment of general practitioners at sessions at clinics are probably advisable, while in rural areas the payment of a fee to general practitioners for inoculation at their own surgeries is preferable. In either case the material to be used would be determined and would be supplied free by the authority concerned.

An important point in regard to schemes is brought out by Dudley who states "In a comprehensive scheme of protecting all children under 15, it is most advisable that *families* should be immunised together."

Once an immunisation scheme has been successfully launched there is much to be said for routine immunisation of 12 months old children at the Child Welfare Centres. At the average centre this work could be done by the Medical Officer in charge as part of the normal routine. In this way a really useful percentage of immunised pre-school population could be built up and the parents might in time be brought to regard it as a normal and usual procedure. A further advantage would be that the children would be much more easily procured for the post-Schick test.

It is generally agreed that to obtain the maximum of immunisations with a minimum of reactions, T.A.F. remains unequalled.

A post-Schick test is valuable evidence of the result of the inoculations and should always be performed when the numbers are small. If however, as at the start of a scheme, large numbers are in process of immunisation, it may be impracticable to insist on a post-Schick test.

There is no doubt of the efficiency of inoculation as a preventive against diphtheria. Such being the case, it is the duty of local authorities to initiate and prosecute schemes with vigour. It is the desire of the County Council that such schemes should be encouraged and with this end in view it is hoped in the near future to make a contribution of 50 per cent. of the cost to local authorities in respect of approved schemes for immunisation against diphtheria.

Dr. Glover, Medical Officer of Health, Crosby (B), contributes an interesting article in his report. The attack rates amongst children under 15 years of age were, for the period 1932-1937 :—

	Non-immunised.	Immunised.
Diphtheria	7.40 per cent.	0.36 per cent.
Scarlet fever	11.82 per cent.	0.60 per cent.

The numbers immunised during the same period were :—

Diphtheria	3,035
Scarlet fever	3,000

Dr. Glover estimates the cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever which would probably have occurred amongst the children immunised and points out the saving in cost which he estimates as over £6,000 during that period.

The need for care regarding the sterilising of needles and syringes is stressed not only from the point of view of prevention of infection but for the prevention of reactions, from such causes as spirit or an excessive reaction in the water.

After a careful trial of all the immunising agents, Dr. Glover is of the opinion that T.A.F. is unsurpassed.

The following comments are taken from the reports of local Medical Officers of Health :—

Atherton.—A scheme for artificial immunisation against diphtheria of children of school age and under was put into operation in December. It is hoped the result will be a reduction in the number of cases of the disease which has for so long been prevalent in the district.

Darwen (B).—Considerable attention was paid to the prevention of diphtheria by immunisation of infants, toddlers, and school children. While the immediate response was very satisfactory and resulted in the inoculation of 883 cases by the Health Department, considerable apathy on the part of the public in the meantime has been experienced (in spite of continued propaganda), due no doubt to a false sense of security arising from the absence of the disease except in sporadic instances.

Eccles (B).—In the spring free immunisation was offered to all children under the age of eight years attending the public elementary schools. Nine hundred and eighty-two children were completely immunised during the year and 231 children received one dose only. There were no marked reactions to the prophylactic among the children, and only a very small proportion of slight reactions.

Farnworth.—An immunisation clinic was held weekly during the year, and much propaganda work was undertaken. Leaflets were distributed to all the schools, and talks were given to groups at the clinic by the Medical Officer and the nurses. Articles were published in the local press, and all the nurses used their influence with the parents both at the clinic and at their homes. The results, as far as numbers are concerned, were disappointing.

Kearsley.—Owing to the prevalence of the disease for the past four years, the Council decided to provide, free of charge, facilities for the immunisation of the children. Much propaganda work was carried out amongst the schools and the parents, but the results have been disappointing. Since immunisation was begun in 1936, only 107 persons have been protected, including 5 in 1937. This represents approximately 8 per cent. of the child population.

Lytham Saint Anne's (B).—Arrangements for protection against diphtheria were first offered early in 1936 and these facilities were advertised as widely as possible. The work was continued in 1937 and parents and doctors again circularised. The response was encouraging, but there are still many parents who, through ignorance or apathy, refuse this protection, and in consequence, when this disease occurs, little lives are sacrificed unnecessarily.

Rawtenstall (B).—Facilities for diphtheria immunisation have been available for several years at the Child Welfare Centres but little use had been made of these. With the increase in incidence of diphtheria during the year much more interest was taken by the public, and propaganda for immunisation received a welcome response.

Swinton and Pendlebury (B).—Immunisation against diphtheria was commenced some years ago but is not yet sufficiently popularised and far too few parents have taken advantage of the facilities offered.

Urmston.—Parents of all children attending local public elementary schools were circularised in July, 1937, and about half of these gave their consent for treatment. The Council decided to proceed with the scheme and it was put into operation on the 3rd September. The scheme has worked smoothly and owes much to the co-operation of the local medical profession.

West Lancashire (R).—Each school is visited at least once a year, after a publicity campaign in which descriptive literature is sent to all parents. They are invited to attend the school, watch the treatment being given, ask questions, and (most important of all) to bring for treatment their children who are under school age. It is pleasant to be able to report that since the commencement of the scheme in 1932, no child immunised in the Rural District has contracted diphtheria.

Enteric fever (including paratyphoid).—The number of cases of enteric fever notified during 1937 was more than twice that of the previous year, the notifications for the respective years being 85 and 42 respectively. There were 7 deaths from this disease in 1937—the same as in 1936. Seventy-two County districts were entirely free from enteric fever throughout the year.

Although there was a recrudescence of this disease during 1937, the striking reduction in the prevalence of the disease will be noted from the fact that in 1898 the cases notified in the Administrative County numbered 2,661 and the deaths 478.

Expressed in terms of 1,000 of population, the death-rate from enteric fever during 1937 was 0.003.

The Medical Officers of Health of 46 districts report that specimens numbering 228 were submitted for examination for enteric fever.

In the Annual Report for 1936, reference was made to an outbreak of enteric fever which had occurred during the latter part of the year at a Children's Hospital in Swinton and Pendlebury. During the first quarter of 1937, information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of that district that a further outbreak of this disease had occurred in the hospital. In all, six cases of paratyphoid fever were notified. The patients concerned were removed to an isolation hospital and other necessary precautions were taken.

Extensive inquiries were made into the cause of the outbreak, and this was traced to a member of the nursing staff of the hospital. Following the discovery and isolation of this carrier, the spread of infection abated.

Measles.—The deaths registered in 1937 as due to measles numbered 25, or 68 fewer than in the previous year. An analysis of the deaths shows that 8 or 32 per cent. occurred amongst infants under one year of age, and 14 or 56 per cent. amongst children between the ages of one and five years.

The disease was notifiable during 1937 in five districts where 607 cases were reported. School closure on account of the prevalence of this disease was deemed necessary in 12 districts.

Whooping cough.—This disease accounted for 70 deaths during 1937—a decrease of 11 as compared with 1936. The disease is reported as notifiable in four County districts. Closure of schools to prevent the spread of infection was resorted to in two districts.

Chicken-pox.—The Medical Officers of Health of nine districts report that chicken-pox was notifiable in their areas during 1937 and 564 cases were reported. It was found necessary to apply school closure in two districts on account of the prevalence of the disease.

Diarrhoea.—The deaths at all ages registered during 1937 as due to diarrhoea numbered 174, of which 105 or 60.3 per cent. were of children under two years of age, corresponding to a rate of 4.08 per 1,000 registered live births.

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 in any particular year, 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—				
1936	28	2	17	35
1937	15	3	19	58
Attack rate in 1937 per 1,000 of population	0.008	0.001	0.010	0.031
Deaths registered—				
1936	1	1	49	23
1937	1	—	71	45
Distribution (1937)—	C.	D.	C.	D.
Urban districts	14	1	2	—
Rural districts	1	—	1	—

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 1937, 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 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.														TOTAL CASES RE- MOVED TO HOSPITAL	TOTAL DEATHS.
	Total cases at all ages	YEARS.														
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-			
Smallpox	2											1	1	2		
Scarlet fever	4198	8	83	189	292	439	1873	743	234	248	70	19		2816	17	
Diphtheria, including membranous croup	2855	15	51	96	163	184	1163	617	231	242	61	31	1	2343	153	
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid)	85			1	4		15	5	15	22	14	7	2	63	7	
Acute pneumonia : primary and influenza	2527	115	114	88	73	78	217	95	133	370	336	607	301		1334*	
(a) Puerperal fever	42								2	33	7			131	35†	
Puerperal pyrexia	217								13	168	35	1				
Cerebro-spinal fever	58	10	7	4	1	2	11	3	8	7	2	3		41	45	
Acute poliomyelitis	15		2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1				2	1	
Acute polio-encephalitis	3	2							1					2		
Encephalitis lethargica	19		1				2		1	3	4	6	2	10	71	
Dysentery	172	2	1	2			5	12	7	42	29	52	20	4		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	141	141												29		
Erysipelas	700	8	5	4	4	2	11	15	20	95	124	283	129	148		
Undulant fever	2						1					1				
Relapsing fever	1									1						
‡Chicken-pox	564	15	27	32	37	52	355	34	9	3						
‡Measles (excluding German measles)	607	30	63	63	76	100	239	27	2	6	1			14	25‡	
‡Whooping cough	278	21	38	33	49	50	85			1		1		1	70‡	
‡Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1													105‡	

* Deaths from pneumonia (all forms). † Deaths classified together as puerperal sepsis. ‡ In 1937 chicken-pox was notifiable in 9 districts, measles in 5 districts, whooping cough in 4 districts, diarrhoea in 1 district
§ In whole County. | Total deaths from these diseases not available. (a) See note on page 148.

The tabular statement below compares the notifications in 1937 with the preceding year :—

	Year 1936.	Year 1937.
Smallpox	—	2
Scarlet fever	4,648	4,198
Diphtheria	3,025	2,855
Enteric fever	42	85
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	2,109	2,527
(a) Puerperal fever	59	42
Puerperal pyrexia	212	217
Cerebro-spinal fever	35	58
Acute poliomyelitis	28	15
Acute polio-encephalitis	2	3
Encephalitis lethargica	17	19
Dysentery	224	172
Ophthalmia neonatorum	106	141
Erysipelas	753	700
Undulant fever	1	2
Relapsing fever	—	1
*Chicken-pox	836	564
*Measles	1,783	607
*Whooping cough	484	278
*Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	1

* See note (†) to Table on page 147.

(a) The number of notified cases of puerperal fever in 1937 relate to the first 39 weeks of the year only. Cases occurring afterwards are classed to puerperal pyrexia and included accordingly.

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 1937, and the preceding twenty-two years, showing the five years' averages.

PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Annual Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.

YEAR.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	†Diphtheria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	‡Diarrhoea etc.
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	nil	0.02	0.08	0.003	0.06	0.03	0.05
Average 5 years, 1930-1934	nil	0.01	0.06	0.006	0.06	0.04	0.05
1935	nil	0.01	0.08	0.002	0.04	0.02	0.04
1936	nil	0.01	0.09	0.003	0.05	0.04	0.04
1937							
Administrative County	nil	0.009	0.08	0.003	0.01	0.03	0.05
Urban Districts	nil	0.008	0.08	0.003	0.01	0.03	0.05
Rural Districts	nil	0.01	0.05	0.008	0.008	0.02	0.04
England and Wales	nil	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.08

† Including membranous croup. ‡ Since 1916, the "diarrhoea" death-rate includes deaths from diarrhoea, etc., under two years of age only.

Tuberculosis.—NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS.—The following table, compiled from information supplied by the County Tuberculosis Department, shows in age periods the notifications of new cases of tuberculosis during 1937, and also the deaths registered.

Age periods— Years.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	1	—	4	5	1	—	2	5
1—	2	2	60	47	1	1	28	17
5—	11	6	95	73	1	—	8	10
10—	12	17	41	53	—	7	4	7
15—	53	86	59	37	25	39	9	11
20—	87	117	24	50	47	64	4	12
25—	164	189	26	62	98	105	20	14
35—	147	81	12	33	92	69	14	7
45—	121	51	17	18	121	42	5	1
55—	100	39	13	9	87	23	6	6
65—	15	13	4	3	24	18	2	6
Total	713	601	355	390	497	368	102	96
	1,314		745		865		198	

Public Health Acts, 1925 and 1936.—As far as the district reports show, it was not found necessary during 1937 to take any action under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 or section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal of any case of pulmonary tuberculosis to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—PULMONARY.—The 865 deaths registered during 1937 as due to tuberculosis of the respiratory system (pulmonary) were equivalent to a death-rate of 0·46 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate in the urban districts was 0·48 and that in the rural districts, 0·34.

The rate of 0·46 for the Administrative County is exactly the same as in the three preceding years, and together with the rates for those years, is the lowest ever recorded.

Below are given the County death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis together with the mortality per cent. of total deaths for the years 1927-1937. For comparative purposes the rates for England and Wales are also given :—

Year	ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.				ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.			Mortality per cent. of total deaths. (County).	Death-rate per 1,000 of population	Mortality per cent. of total deaths.
	Urban.	Rural.	County.			
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
1935	0·48	0·37	0·46	3·7	0·60	5·2
1936	0·48	0·35	0·46	3·6	0·58	4·8
1937	0·48	0·34	0·46	3·4	0·58	4·7

The following table shows the male and female deaths from this disease at various age periods during 1937 and the previous year :—

	Age periods—Years.											
	All ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Males—												
1936	512	1	—	2	5	70	96	112	106	85	28	7
1937	497	1	—	1	1	72	98	92	121	87	19	5
Females—												
1936	344	—	—	1	9	97	95	57	32	26	25	2
1937	368	—	1	—	7	103	105	69	42	23	17	1

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 1937, is given in Table I on pages 18 to 25, and the 1937 district death-rates are compared with the previous year and the mean of the five years 1932-1936 on pages 235 to 256.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The deaths in 1937 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 198 or 0·10 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The table below analyses the deaths from this cause during 1937 and the previous year at various age periods :—

	Age periods—Years.											
	All ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
1936	192	15	15	26	27	38	24	14	14	13	5	1
1937	198	7	19	26	29	36	34	21	6	12	6	2

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 the Annual Report of Dr. G. Lissant Cox, Central Tuberculosis Officer.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the County Tuberculosis Department.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.—NOTIFICATIONS.—Under the above Regulations the district Medical Officers of Health forward weekly returns of all notifications received, and these, after correction by the exclusion of duplicates, are classified both as regards the parts of the body affected and in age periods, the totals for the year ended 31st December, 1937, being analysed in Table 6, page 151 and Table 7, page 152.

Since February 1st, 1913, tuberculosis, both "pulmonary" and "other forms," has been compulsorily notifiable; previous to that date it was incompletely notifiable.

The number of pulmonary cases notified during 1937 was 1,314—an increase of 66 over the previous year. The pulmonary case-rate was 0·70 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·67 for the year 1936.

The notifications of non-pulmonary cases during 1937 were again slightly higher than in the previous year, the total being 745. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·40.

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(Extracted from Weekly Returns of District Medical Officers of Health).

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.										NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																				Total Notifica- tions, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Lungs only.		Lungs and Larynx.	Larynx.	Bronchial Glands.	Medastinal Glands.	Total.	BONES AND JOINTS.										ABDOMINAL.					GENITO-URINARY.										Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
							Trunk					Arm					Leg					Not classified. Two or more different joints.	Intestines.	Peritoneum.	Mesenteric Glands.	Bladder.	Pall. Tube.	Kidney.	Prostate.		Suprarenal.		Testes and Epididymis.	Not classified (two or more).	MENINGITIS (Brain).	Miliary (Generalized).	SKIN (Lupus).	PERIPHERAL GLANDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Head (including Middle Ear).	Ribs and Sternum.	Spine.	Shoulder.	Scapula.	Humerus.	Elbow.	Radius.	Ulna.	Hand and Wrist.	Hip and Pelvis.	Femur.	Knee.	Tibia.	Fibula.									Foot and Ankle.								Axillary.	Cervical.	Inguinal.	Miscellaneous.	GRAND TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

Notifications in 1937 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 1937. For comparative purposes the figures for the preceding ten years are given :—

YEAR.	SEX	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.												*Total M. & F.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total	
1927	M.	1	11	47	39	115	111	197	187	185	85	19	997	1,794
	F.	—	13	37	49	129	128	195	113	71	51	11	797	
1928	M.	1	7	31	20	70	106	187	163	176	82	27	870	1,660
	F.	—	6	33	32	126	147	195	125	62	44	20	790	
1929	M.	4	7	32	17	80	99	160	180	165	76	23	843	1,517
	F.	—	7	18	23	111	130	186	99	53	28	19	674	
1930	M.	1	5	14	27	66	106	189	174	159	82	22	845	1,527
	F.	—	3	13	29	104	122	186	107	61	37	20	682	
1931	M.	2	8	15	18	75	118	153	159	161	89	25	823	1,460
	F.	—	7	10	27	99	120	149	109	57	38	21	637	
1932	M.	1	2	14	20	73	105	183	146	142	108	20	814	1,477
	F.	—	3	19	33	97	146	160	92	58	41	14	663	
1933	M.	2	4	10	19	70	84	186	171	155	85	27	813	1,453
	F.	—	4	10	26	85	101	201	102	61	29	21	640	
1934	M.	1	3	4	8	47	99	161	156	139	73	25	716	1,315
	F.	2	9	11	14	84	135	163	87	50	33	11	599	
1935	M.	—	6	8	14	61	97	152	145	122	81	34	720	1,305
	F.	—	6	6	21	59	121	177	91	52	45	7	585	
1936	M.	—	2	12	10	51	79	143	130	150	96	21	694	1,248
	F.	—	4	5	26	74	120	154	81	45	24	21	554	
1937	M.	1	2	11	12	53	87	164	147	121	100	15	713	1,314
	F.	—	2	6	17	86	117	189	81	51	39	13	601	

YEAR.	SEX	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.												*Total M. & F.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total	
1927	M.	12	101	131	87	66	38	40	18	13	4	7	517	1,045
	F.	15	84	95	81	61	47	75	33	20	11	6	528	
1928	M.	16	82	114	66	67	43	40	15	14	10	7	474	956
	F.	13	69	100	70	56	63	50	27	21	8	5	482	
1929	M.	17	98	99	67	52	37	40	22	16	7	5	460	913
	F.	3	65	92	51	54	48	63	36	22	15	4	453	
1930	M.	6	78	105	69	67	28	45	18	12	12	7	447	982
	F.	12	67	100	80	63	63	71	35	28	13	3	535	
1931	M.	13	67	78	63	63	34	40	15	20	10	7	410	862
	F.	8	55	77	62	69	55	55	37	16	12	6	452	
1932	M.	7	67	70	54	38	41	34	20	22	17	6	376	825
	F.	7	43	86	70	63	53	63	24	19	15	6	449	
1933	M.	10	94	76	41	36	34	41	23	10	13	5	383	780
	F.	1	65	69	70	40	37	60	32	9	6	8	397	
1934	M.	10	60	79	61	36	22	43	19	18	7	5	360	774
	F.	12	46	69	6	63	36	65	32	15	6	5	414	
1935	M.	4	59	62	52	8	31	30	24	14	11	4	329	672
	F.	6	54	57	44	52	42	47	20	7	7	7	343	
1936	M.	4	87	86	60	32	34	33	14	9	10	9	378	722
	F.	4	50	54	55	35	37	55	22	16	9	7	344	
1937	M.	4	60	95	41	59	24	26	12	17	13	4	355	745
	F.	5	47	73	53	37	50	62	33	18	9	3	390	

* Corrected figures after deducting cases found to be non-tuberculous and notifications cancelled.

Hospital Isolation.—Table 8 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.

TABLE 8, 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, etc., during the year 1937.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.						
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																							
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Bacterial fever (including paratyphoid)	*Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Paratyphoid and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poli-encephalitis	Measles	*Dysentery	*Ophthalmia neonatorum	*Rhytiditis	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.	
(a)			(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)			(c)	(d)
xAbram			(a)	31	9	1	22	50	10								1	3					2	68	Steam—Park Lane (Old Sanatorium)	44
(b)			18	5	6													2	1					14		
(c)																								23		
(d)																										
Atherton			(a)	51	108	1	15	31	10								8	7					1	251	Steam—Bolton C.B.	192
(b)				7														6	4					37		
(c)																								148		
(d)				6																					7	
Golborne			(a)	45	19	1	15	31									4	7					1	117	Steam—Sanatorium and Council Offices	76
(b)				1														5	1					26		
(c)																								54		
(d)																									1	
Kearsley	Joint at Astley for all purposes :— Iron building, 128 beds 32 beds, at Calderhurst Lane (continued on next page).		(a)	35	7	5											12	6					68	Steam—Farnworth	43	
(b)			2		6													4	2				17			
(c)			23	7																			30			
(d)																								2		
Leigh (B)			(a)	163	136	4	103	12	1	1							39	12					511	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	353	
(b)			1	10	37													24	2				3	81		
(c)			118	132	4		3	1										8						271		
(d)				10																					11	
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)			(a)	118	68	6	52	5	10	2							44	26					4	362	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	250 rooms
(b)			1	3														14	6					64		
(c)			62	47	2		3	4										6						125		
(d)																										
Tyldesley			(a)	33	21		35	1	5								14	10					3	138	No proper apparatus	105
(b)				3	19	1	4											10	2					44		
(c)			23	20			1	4										3						51		
(d)				2				1																	3	

x Districts 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 1937. § Tuberculosis cases removed to hospitals or sanatoria not shown under (c) and (d). ¶ Deaths from "all forms of pneumonia" shown under (b); cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital not shown under (c) and (d). * Deaths from these diseases not classified separately by Registrar-General and therefore not shown under (b). † Inward transfers.

Note.—The information on hospital accommodation has been ascertained mainly from the local health authorities.

DISTRICT	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	No. of cases notified.	(a) Cases notified.	(b) Deaths in hospital.	(c) Deaths in hospice.	Total
Worsley	Joint at Astley for all purposes <i>(see previous page)</i>						
Accrington (B)	Agreement with Burnley C.B. and Bury C.E.	Iron building, 24 beds					
Adlington							
Chorley (B)	Joint at Heath Charnock, 44 beds, 14 cots	5 beds at Farnington (Blackburn)					
Leyland							
Chorley (R)							
Ashton-in-Makerfield	36 beds (Bryn Road)	Nil					
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	18 beds						
Audenshaw	2 beds, Hyde Borough Hospital	Joint at Hartshead—21 beds and 2 cots.					
Limehurst (R)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B., Manchester C.B., Rochdale C.B. &c.						

c.—1 inward transfer and 1 case not notified in 1937.

b.—2 inward transfers and 1 case not notified in 1937.

 a_{-2} inward transfers,

TABLE 8—continued.

Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.					
		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																						
DISTRICT	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	* Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Furuncul fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Roseola	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	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)
xAspull	Agreement with Horwich, etc., Joint Hospital Committee	Agreement with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board		4	7	7	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	12	—	—	—	1	—	86	9
				1	7	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bacup (B)	Arrangement with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	Joint at Todmorden—32 beds		10	11	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	22	—	—	—	—	—	104	50
				—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
				—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
				—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Barrowford	At Nelson Borough Hospitals by arrangement			4	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	10 rooms
				—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
xBillinge and Winstanley	Agreement with Ashton-in-Makerfield	Old House, Crank Road—4 beds		7	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	26	4
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
				2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
xBlackrod		Nil		28	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	47	39
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
				28	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
xHorwich	Joint at Fall Birch, Horwich—48 beds	Bury and District Joint Hospital		88	6	1	18	1	1†	—	—	1	—	2	2	8	4	—	122	7	15	—	273	114
				—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	23
				84	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	93
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
xWesthoughton		At Manchester C.B.		25	15	—	7	2	2a	—	—	1†	—	4	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	47
				—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
				23	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
				—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Brierfield				6	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	23
				—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
				5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padiham	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (Kibble Bank) 112 beds	(Crown Point) 30 beds		27	8	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	8	—	60	—	—	—	141	48
				—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
				23	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(continued on next page).

(continued on next page).

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)	Kent fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Fuerepial fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Rubeola	Dysentery	Opthalmia neonatorum	Rhyssipus	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	Malaria (contracted abroad)	Chicken-pox				Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Total			
Burnley (R)	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	(a)	28	15	—	—	24	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	10	—	—	—	1	91	Steam—Burnley C.B.	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.		
(b)			14	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	25				
(c)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Carnforth	Joint with Burnley C.B. for all purposes (see previous page).		(a)	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	12	No proper apparatus		10		
(b)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—				
(c)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Lancaster (B)	Joint at Lancaster (B) for all purposes Slyn Road, 56 beds Littlefield, 11 beds		(a)	166	55	3	76	17	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	41	40	19	—	1	—	423	Steam—Hospital		237		
(b)			1	3	—	25	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	22	5	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			111	52	3	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Morescombe and Heysham (B)	Joint at Lancaster (B) for all purposes Slyn Road, 56 beds Littlefield, 11 beds		(a)	93	18	—	32	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	22	15	—	—	—	201	Steam—White Land		153		
(b)			—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			78	17	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Lancaster (R)	Arrangement with Oldham C.B., Rochdale C.B. and Manchester C.B.	Joint at Racefield, 36 beds, leased to County Council for tuberculosis	(a)	53	20	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	5	—	—	—	—	97	No proper apparatus		78		
(b)			—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—				
(c)			38	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Chadderton	Arrangement with Oldham C.B., Rochdale C.B. and Manchester C.B.	Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne, etc. Joint	(a)	70	13	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	27	16	—	—	—	166	No proper apparatus		98		
(b)			—	—	—	14	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			40	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Crompton	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. and Rochdale C.B.	Arrangement with Ashton-under-Lyne, etc. Joint	(a)	15	5	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	363	Steam—At Refuse Destructor		37		
(b)			—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Royton	Arrangement with Oldham C.B. & Littleboro, Milnrow & Wardle Joint Hospital	Agreement with Oswaldtwistle, 3 beds	(a)	26	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	18	6	—	—	—	—	236	No proper apparatus		62		
(b)			—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
Church	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B., Burnley C.B. & Darwen B., as required		(a)	9	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	29	Steam—Oswaldtwistle		29		
(b)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(c)			1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	
(d)			3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	

a.—1 case not notified in 1937. b.—1 inward transfer and 1 case not notified in 1937.

TABLE 8—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																				Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																					
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Puerperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poli-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	Dysentery	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Erysipelas	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	Malaria (contracted abroad)	Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Total	
Clayton-le-Moors	At Burnley, etc., Joint Hospital	Arrangement with Accrington (B)	(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Clitheroe (B)	Arranged with Blackburn C.B. & Burnley C.B.—“in cases of emergency”	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B., 3 beds	(a) 47 (b) 22 (c) 22 (d) 22	47	22	22	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	96
Coleby (B)	Arrangement with Burnley C.B.—3 beds	34 beds, Jerusalem Farm	(a) 19 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	19	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	83
Crosby (B)	At Liverpool C.B. Hospitals	Hospitals	(a) 83 (b) 57 (c) 57 (d) 57	83	57	57	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	631
Dalton-in-Furness	Joint at High Carley, 40 beds	Arrangement with Kendal (Woodside)	(a) 71 (b) 19 (c) 19 (d) 19	71	19	19	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	104
Ulverston			(a) 54 (b) 54 (c) 54 (d) 54	54	5	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	87
Ulverston (R)			(a) 49 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	49	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	93
Darwen (B)	48 beds	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B.	(a) 41 (b) 35 (c) 35 (d) 35	41	61	61	34	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	172
Denton	Hyde Borough Hospital	2 beds, Hyde	(a) 57 (b) 25 (c) 25 (d) 25	57	97	97	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	228
																								35
																								58
																								3
																								140

a—1 case not notified in 1937. b—Includes zero cases of undulant fever. c—Includes 1 case of relapsing fever. d—Includes 1 case of relapsing fever.

DISTRICT.	Nature of receipt accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																				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 infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Enteric fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Periperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Receivables	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									
Droylsden	Agreement with Manchester C.B.	1 bed, Hyde	(a) 60 (b) 12 (c) 44 (d) 4	66	19	6	19	6	6	1	26	1	1	1	5	24	13	13	13	194	2	2	45	145	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	145						
Eccles (B)	At Salford C.B. Hospital	At Clayton Vale Hospital, Manchester	(a) 75 (b) 3 (c) 19 (d) 2	74	2	43	43	7	4	1	24	24	1	1	27	45	15	5	537	36	207	5	537	275	Steam—Sewage Disposal Works	275						
Fallowfield	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	Chadderton, etc., Joint Board, 2 beds	(a) 62 (b) 31 (c) 18 (d) 1	31	35	4	35	4	2	2	24	24	1	1	9	13	11	4	171	1	1	4	171	108	Steam—Oldham C.B.	108						
Farnworth	Arrangement with Salford C.B.	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) 73 (b) 38 (c) 19 (d) 2	25	99	12	99	12	1	1	24	1	1	1	23	19	6	2	259	2	2	2	259	16	Steam—At Old Hospital	16						
Fleetwood (B)			(a) 58 (b) 1 (c) 37 (d) 1	9	32	4	32	4	14	14	2	2	1	5	8	14	16	2	146	2	2	2	146	90	Steam—Town's Depot	90						
Kirkham			(a) 9 (b) 8 (c) 1 (d) 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	19	No proper apparatus	19						
Lytham Saint Anne's (B)		Joint at Elswick 29 beds (including 14 beds provided by Preston Corporation) (continued next page)	(a) 75 (b) 31 (c) 28 (d) 1	31	1	8	14	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	13	3	3	141	141	141	141	141	325	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	325						
Poulton-le-Fylde	Joint at Moss Side, 50 beds, 12 cots		(a) 18 (b) 12 (c) 11 (d) 1	12	5	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	4	12	12	12	12	12	5	No proper apparatus	5						
Thornton Cleveleys			(a) 18 (b) 12 (c) 11 (d) 1	12	5	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	4	144	144	144	144	144	79	Steam—Council's Depot	79						
Fylde (B)			(a) 51 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 1	51	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	4	4	68	68	68	68	68	60	No proper apparatus	60						

a.—1 case not notified in 1937.

b.—1 inward transfer.

a.—1 case not notified in 1937.

b.—1 inward transfer.

TABLE 8—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.	Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.	No. of houses or rooms disinfectd.
		Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																				
		Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous group)	Erysipelas (including paratyphoid)	* Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Postural fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	* Dysentery	* Ophthalmia neonatorum	* Erysipelas	* Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	* Malaria (contracted abroad)	* Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough			Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Total
Fulwood	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	(a)	5	5	5	10	16	1	—	1†	—	—	1	2	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	55
		(b)	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
		(c)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longridge	Joint at Fulwood 45 beds	(a)	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	14
		(b)	—	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	
		(c)	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Preston (R)	Joint at Elswick (see previous page)	(a)	66	11	4	26	5	1†	—	—	115	9	9	29	17	12	—	—	—	—	295c	
		(b)	1	2	1	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	
		(c)	53	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	
		(d)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Preesall	At Blackpool C.B. Hospital	(a)	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	6	—	53	
		(b)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		(c)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walton-le-Dale	20 beds (Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge)	(a)	53	9	1	10	2	1†	—	—	—	5	5	13	8	4	—	—	—	—	105	
		(b)	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	23	
		(c)	53	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Garstang (R)	Moss Side, Agreement with Fylde Joint Hospital	(a)	24	4	—	8	—	1†	—	—	—	1	1	5	7	—	—	—	3	—	50	
		(b)	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	
		(c)	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Formby	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals	(a)	11	22	8	8	—	1†	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	58	
		(b)	—	2	—	5	1†	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
		(c)	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
		(d)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Grange	At Kendal Borough	(a)	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	11	
		(b)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
		(c)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kendal Smallpox Joint Hospital Board	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

a.—1 inward transfer.

c.—Includes 1 case of undulant fever.

TABLE 8—continued.

Nature of Hospital Accommodation.			Infectious Diseases.																Disinfection.				
DISTRICT.	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfectcd.			
			Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Botanic fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Typhoid 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
Great Harwood	At Blackburn C.B. Hospitals	Agreement with Blackburn C.B. 2 beds	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	2 2 — —	2 2 — —	— — — —	3 4 — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	5 5 — —	3 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	17 11 — —	21
Haslingden (B)	Agreement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board	—	(a) 8 (b) 1 (c) 7 (d) 1	8 1 7 —	6 1 5 1	2 — 2 —	28 15 — —	3 — 1 —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1† — — —	1 — — —	7 2 — —	6 — — —	4 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	65 21 17 1	32
Haydock	Newton-in-Makerfield	Nil	(a) 24 (b) 18 (c) — (d) —	24 18 — —	5 5 — —	1† — — —	22 5 — —	3 2 1 —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	6 6 — —	7 1 — —	10 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	77 16 25 1	37
Heywood (B)	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital (Marland)	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) 28 (b) 2 (c) 25 (d) 2	28 2 25 —	41 2 40 2	1† — — —	23 20 — —	6 4 — —	1† — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	2 — — —	13 9 — —	14 3 — —	3 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	128 38 69 2	99
xHindley	Sandy Lane, Hindley, 16 beds	Agreement with Ince U.D.C.	(a) 94 (b) 3 (c) 29 (d) 3	94 3 29 —	40 3 29 3	6 6 — —	45 23 — —	1 1 — —	— — — —	2 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	13 8 — —	15 — — —	11 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	228 36 67 3	139
Huyton-with-Roby	Whiston	Liverpool C.B.	(a) 113 (b) 8 (c) 78 (d) 7	113 8 78 —	113 8 111 7	— — — —	10 20 — —	3 2 — —	1† — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3 — — —	1 — — —	53 13 — —	11 6 — —	— — — —	4 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	307 57 191 7	241
xInce-in-Makerfield	Own hospital, 12 beds. Also send to Hindley and Wigan C.B. by arrangement	10 beds	(a) 34 (b) 11 (c) 19 (d) 9	34 11 19 —	90 11 85 9	— — — —	83 32 — —	1 2 1 2	3 2 3 2	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1† — — —	— — — —	6 — — —	9 14 — —	16 4 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	242 66 108 11	189
Irlam	At Salford C.B. Hospital (by arrangement)	Agreement with Manchester C.B.	(a) 34 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	34 1 — —	15 1 — —	1 1 — —	24 10 — —	1 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1† — — —	— — — —	5 — — —	10 7 — —	3 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	93 24 2 1	77

TABLE 8—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 croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	* Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Puerperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poliomyelitis	*Dysentery	*Ophthalmia neonatorum	*Krypelas	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	*Malaria (contracted abroad)	*Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough			Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Total
Leas	At Oldham C.B. Hospital	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	(a)	—	3	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
			(b)	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
			(c)	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litherland	At Bootle C.B. Hospitals by agreement	For smallpox.	(a)	—	38	24	—	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	
			(b)	—	—	1	—	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
			(c)	—	31	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
			(d)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Littleborough	Joint at Smithy Bridge, 28 beds	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a)	—	7	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
			(b)	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
			(c)	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milnrow	Joint at Smithy Bridge, 28 beds	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a)	—	9	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
			(b)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
			(c)	—	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wardle			(a)	—	4	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
			(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
			(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Lever	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospitals		(a)	—	20	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
			(b)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
			(c)	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton (B)	At Rochdale C.B. Hospital	At Chadderton, etc., Joint Hospital	(a)	—	27	54	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	
			(b)	—	—	—	—	17	—	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
			(c)	—	23	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

a.—1 inward transfer.

TABLE 8—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.						
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																									
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Purpural fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	Dysentery	•Ophthalmia neonatorum	•Kryosipelas	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 disin-fected.			
(a)			(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)			(c)	(d)	
Mossley (B)	Agreement with Hyde B.	At Ashton-under-Lyne Joint Hospital	—	12	10	—	—	11	—	—	—	2a	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	40	Steam—Corporation Depot	43		
Nelson (B)	12 beds (Catlow)	32 beds (Catlow)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	Steam—At Refuse Destructor	101 rooms		
			(b)	—	2	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		33		
			(c)	—	10	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1		8	112	
			(d)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	101
Newton-in-Makerfield	20 beds and 6 cots Bradleigh Road	At Liverpool C.B. Hospital	(a)	43	23	2	62	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	13	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	200	Steam—Hospital	97			
Ormskirk	Green Lane, 26 beds	Arrangement with Liverpool C.B., 5 beds	(b)	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	Steam—Hospital	11			
			(c)	—	23	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65					
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			97		
			(a)	30	12	3	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	6	—	—	—	—			97		
Orrell	Cases sent to Wigan C.B. in exceptional circumstances	At Ince-in-Makerfield	(b)	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	19	No proper apparatus	49			
			(c)	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			46		
			(d)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	11	
			(a)	8	37	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	12	—	—	—	—	—			86		
Oswaldtwistle	Cases sent to Darwen B., Blackburn C.B., Burnley C.B.	62 beds, Haslingden Road	(b)	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	Steam—Gas Works	35			
			(c)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			2	18	
			(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	2	18
			(a)	12	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—			—	64	
Prescot	At Whiston Sanatorium	At Liverpool C.B. Hospital	(b)	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Steam—Whiston Sanatorium	72			
			(c)	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	18	
			(d)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	2	18
			(a)	25	47	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	—	—	—	—			—	89	
			(b)	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	17					
			(c)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	68	
			(d)	19	47	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	3	72

a.—1 inward transfer and 1 case not notified in 1937.

TABLE 8—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 croup)	Enteric fever (including paratyphoid)	† Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Purpural fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	* Dysentery	* Ophthalmia neonatorum	* Erysipelas	Pulmonary tuberculosis	† Other forms of tuberculosis	* Malaria (contracted abroad)	* Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Total
Prestwich			(a) 56 (b) 50 (c) 25 (d) 1	(a) 43 (b) 1 (c) 25 (d) 1	(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	(a) 46 (b) 13 (c) 1 (d) 1	(a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1				12		20	28	4			1	2	1	215 34 83 1		
Radcliffe (B)			(a) 69 (b) 1 (c) 30 (d) 1	(a) 30 (b) 1 (c) 30 (d) 1		(a) 53 (b) 18 (c) 18 (d) 1	(a) 6 (b) 6 (c) 1 (d) 1	1		1†		2	13	20	18				4			212 39 109 1	
Ramsbottom	Joint Hospitals of the Bury & District Hospital Board :— 90 beds		(a) 24 (b) 16 (c) 31 (d) 1	(a) 31 (b) 31 (c) 31 (d) 1		(a) 40 (b) 12 (c) 12 (d) 1					2	2	3	8	5	2						110 19 49 1	
Tottington	Joint Hospitals of the Bury & District Hospital Board :— 40-45 beds		(a) 3 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 3	(a) 6 (b) 6 (c) 6 (d) 6		(a) 33 (b) 10 (c) 10 (d) 10	(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1		1†				7	2	5					1		57 12 9 —	
Whitefield			(a) 40 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	(a) 16 (b) 1 (c) 16 (d) 1		(a) 20 (b) 9 (c) 9 (d) 9	(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	1					3	19	1			1				100 20 53 2	
Rainford	Agreement with Ormskirk		(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 2 (d) 2	(a) 9 (b) 9 (c) 9 (d) 9		(a) 4 (b) 4 (c) 4 (d) 4								1	2							19 11 — —	
Rawtenstall (B)	Arrangement with Bury & District Joint Hospital Board		(a) 14 (b) 3 (c) 30 (d) 6	(a) 30 (b) 3 (c) 30 (d) 2		(a) 41 (b) 19 (c) 19 (d) 1	(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1	1	1†		1	2	13	16	12							131 40 39 2	
Rishton	Can send to Blackburn C.B.		(a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 3	(a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 5 (d) 1		(a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 1 (d) 1							1	1	3							22 4 8 1	

TABLE 8—continued.

DISTRICT	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																	Disinfection.				
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																	Apparatus and where situated.	No. of houses or rooms disinfected.			
			Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Erysipelas	Acute pneumonia (including paratyphoid)	Acute pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Puerperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poli-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	Dysentery	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Erysipelas	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	Malaria (contracted abroad)			Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Total
Skelmersdale	Arrangement with West Lancashire R.D.	Agreement with Liverpool C.B.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	7 4 — —	2 — — —	— — — —	5 4 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3 3 — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	18 7 6 —
Standish-with-Langtree	Cases are sent to Wigan C.B. Hospitals by arrangement	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	5 — — —	7 — — —	— — — —	16 6 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	5 3 — —	8 3 — —	4 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	45 10 5 —
Stretford (B)	Salford C.B.	Bury & District Joint Hospital	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	107 1 49 1	81 5 64 5	1 — — —	55 44 — —	10 1 4 —	1 2a — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 4b 1 1	1 — — —	4 1 — —	33 11 — —	73 40 — —	28 5 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3 — — —	6 — — —	395 111 130 7	
Trawden	At Colne Borough Hospitals	Hospitals	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 1 — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3 1 — —
Turton	Arrangement with Darwen (B) and with Bury, etc., Joint Hospital Board	2 beds (Bury, etc. Joint Hospital)	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	19 — 6 —	3 1 3 1	— — — —	6 3 — —	2 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 2 — —	4 2 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	36 11 9 1
Upholland	At Wigan C.B. Hospital	Tent for 8 beds erected when required	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	4 — — —	21 2 9 —	— — — —	13 6 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	4 — — —	3 4 — —	8 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	53 12 9 —
Urmston	At Salford C.B. Hospitals	Bury & District Joint Hospital	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	82 — 59 —	25 — 25 —	1 — 1 —	37 26 — —	11 11 — —	5 5 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1† — — —	— — — —	4 1 — —	12 9 — —	26 15 — —	17 5 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	220 49 111

a.—1 case not notified in 1937.

b.—1 inward transfer and 2 cases not notified in 1937.

TABLE 8—continued.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Hospital Accommodation.		Infectious Diseases.																			Disinfection.	
			Note.—(a) Cases notified. (b) Total deaths. (c) Removals to hospital. (d) Deaths in hospital.																				
	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	Smallpox	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	† Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Puerperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute poli-encephalitis	Roseola	Dysentery	* Ophthalmia neonatorum	* Kryptos	§ Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	* Malaria (contracted abroad)	* Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)	Total
No. of houses or rooms disinfected.			Apparatus and where situated.																				
Whitworth	Arrangement with Rochdale C.B.	At Bury, etc., Joint Hospital	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	3 — — —	5 1 4 1	— — — —	2 8 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — 1 —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	4 1 — —	4 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	19 13 5 1
Widnes (B)	36 beds (Crow Wood)	8 beds (Barrow's Green) To be closed; Arrangement being made with Liverpool C.B.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	74 — — —	87 2 87 2	— — — —	97 35 — —	12 1 12 1	1 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	3 2 — —	18 1 — —	44 30 — —	35 7 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	371 86 172 3
Withnell	30 beds (Hospital not been used for many years) Arrangement with Blackburn C.B. and Chorley Joint Board.	1 bed at Finnington (Blackburn)	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	4 — — —	2 — — —	— — — —	1 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 — — —	4 — — —	4 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	18 2 4 —
Blackburn (R)	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B., Preston C.B., Darwen B. and Chorley Joint Hospital	1 bed at Finnington (Blackburn)	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	10 — — —	3 1 2 —	— — — —	13 5 — —	1 1 — —	1† — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	7 — — —	5 7 — —	5 3 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	44 19 7 —
Clitheroe (R)	Nil	Arrangement with Blackburn C.B., 5 beds	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	25 — — —	18 — — —	— — — —	12 4 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	12 — — —	— — — —	8 — — —	7 3 — —	4 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	87 8 — —
Lunedale (R)	12 beds (Farleton)	Nil	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	29 — — —	6 — — —	— — — —	2 6 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	3 — — —	2 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	43 7 32 —

No. of houses or rooms disinfected.

Apparatus and where situated.

Disinfection.

TABLE 8—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 croup)	Etiotic fever (including paratyphoid)	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenza)	Puerperal fever and pyrexia	Cerebro-spinal fever	Acute poliomyelitis	Acute polio-encephalitis	Encephalitis lethargica	Dysentery	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Kryptos	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Other forms of tuberculosis	Malaria (contracted abroad)	Chicken-pox	Measles (excluding German measles)	Whooping cough	Diphtheria (under 2 years)			Total
Warrington (R)	For infectious diseases other than smallpox.	For smallpox.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	20 1 8 1	29 2 28 2	2 2 2 2	34 18 — —	2 — 1 —	— — — —	— — — —	1 1 1 1	— — — —	4 — 1 —	4 — 1 —	12 9 — —	7 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	115 34 42 4		
West Lancashire (R)	At Warrington C.B. and Newton-in-Makerfield	At Warrington C.B.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	51 33 42 1	33 1 32 1	5 — 5 —	29 18 — —	1 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 2a 1 1	— — — —	— — — —	12 2 — —	29 13 — —	10 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	2 — — —	171 39 82 2		
Whiston (R)	38 beds (Dolph Lane)	Arrangement with Liverpool C.B.	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	86 66 — —	123 4 — —	3 3 — —	11 17 — —	3 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	13 — — —	1 — — —	3 1 — —	18 1 — —	10 3 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 — — —	271 27 190 4		
Wigan (R)	Cases may be sent to Wigan C.B. Hospital by arrangement	At Bury, etc. Joint Hospital	(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	6 — 1 —	8 — 4 —	2 — 2 —	24 6 — —	— — — —	1 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	1 — — —	2 — — —	5 3 — —	5 1 — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	2 — — —	54 12 8 —		
County, 1937 :—			(a) — (b) — (c) — (d) —	2 — — —	4198 17 2816 8	2855 153 2343 106	85 7 63 2	2527 1334 — —	259 35 — —	58 45 — —	3 — 2 —	19 71 10 9	172 — 4 —	141 — 29 —	700 — 148 4	1514 865 — —	890 198 — —	— — — —	564 — — —	607 25 14 —	278 70 1 —	1 105 — —	148916 2926 5606 153	

f.—The case notifications of tuberculosis are gross figures as supplied by local Medical Officers of Health before deduction of duplicate notifications, etc., and differ, therefore, from the totals of the figures shown on pages 149 to 153. a.—1 inward transfer. b.—Includes 2 cases of undulant fever and 1 case of relapsing fever.

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	59
" using steam apparatus belonging to other districts (mainly County or Municipal Boroughs)	21
" provided with dry heat apparatus or gas	2
" without proper appliances	27

Houses, or rooms, disinfected in 1937 numbered 10,176.

The position of each district in regard to disinfecting apparatus is shown in Table 8, pages 154 to 167.

Disinfestation.—In 27 districts, it is stated, facilities are available for the bathing of verminous persons; disinfestation was carried out in 145 instances.

Animal and Insect Pests.—Measures taken or available for the suppression of these pests are reported from 65 districts.

Reports under Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.—"Special Reports" under Article 17 (7) of these Regulations received from local Medical Officers of Health by the County Council during the year 1937 numbered 224. Of these, 201 related to school closures, 21 to encephalitis lethargica, and 2 to other matters.

School Closures by the County School Medical Officer and by Sanitary Authorities.—During 1937 it was found necessary to close 369 schools in the County Council elementary education area 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 1937 by the Sanitary Authority
(Article 22, Board of Education Code).*

Influenza	159
Measles	11
Chicken-pox	3
Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough	1
Whooping Cough	1
Whooping Cough and Colds	1
Diphtheria	21
Scarlet fever	2
	<hr/> 199 <hr/>

*No. of Schools Closed during 1937 by the School Medical Officer
(Article 23 (b), Board of Education Code).*

Influenza	150
Influenza and Chicken-pox	1
Influenza and Whooping Cough	3
Influenza and Scarlet Fever	1
Diphtheria	3
Measles	4
Scarlet Fever	8
	<hr/> 170 <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, and infecting each other.

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 1937 was 943.

In addition to the above, two reports of the closure of schools owing to the prevalence of influenza and measles in one district, autonomous for education purposes, were received during 1937.

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. H. B. Maitland, Director).
LIVERPOOL	.....	The University of Liverpool, City Laboratories and School of Hygiene, Mount Pleasant (Prof. H. D. Wright).
BURNLEY	.....	County Borough of Burnley Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Hospital (Dr. G. A. Cary Lynch).
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE		The Pathological Laboratory, Ashton-under-Lyne and District Infirmary (Dr. A. W. Laing).

The following table sets out the number of outfits supplied to medical practitioners during 1937 as compared with the preceding four years, 1933-1936 :—

For—	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Wassermann test	2,537	2,928	2,275	3,021	3,386
Detection of spirochæta pallida	5	1	10	20	7
Detection of gonococci	156	177	168	193	162
Total	2,698	3,106	2,453	3,234	3,555

TREATMENT CENTRES.—The County Council have arrangements with the following 24 Institutions for the free treatment of patients residing in the County area. The list below is corrected to August, 1938 :—

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmary, Darnton Road <i>Medical Officers :—</i> James R. Robertson Margaret Gorman	Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7.30 p.m.	Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m.
	<i>Irrigation :—</i> For gonorrhœa cases, Monday to Friday, 6.30—7.30 p.m.	
BARROW-IN-FURNESS North Lonsdale Hospital, School Street <i>Medical Officers :—</i> J. Gray J. R. Turner	Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 10.30 a.m.	Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Friday, 10.30 a.m.
	<i>Irrigation :—</i> Daily, 6—7 p.m. | Daily, by arrangement. Apprehensive cases present themselves at the Clinics.	
BLACKBURN and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary <i>Medical Officers :—</i> A. Sebba Dorothea I. Baird	Tuesday, 5 p.m. Friday, 7.30 p.m.	Monday, 5.30 p.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.
	New patients should present themselves 15 minutes before above hours.	
BLACKPOOL Municipal Health Centre, Whitegate Drive <i>Medical Officers :—</i> G. W. Murray Isabella A. Milne J. E. Rankine	Monday and Thursday, 4.45—6.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 5—6.30 p.m. Friday, 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Treatment Centre.

Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.

**BOLTON Public Health Department
Clinic, Howell Croft North**

Medical Officers :—
D. A. Woodeson
Mary E. Boullen
J. Litt

MALES.
Monday, Wednesday, and
Friday, 11 a.m. and
6.30 p.m.

FEMALES.
Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.
Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, 6 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m.

Irrigation :—

Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, 11 a.m. and 6.30
p.m.
Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Thursday, 11 a.m.

Monday, 2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 11 a.m.
Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.
Friday, 2.30 p.m.

BOOTLE General Hospital, Derby Road

Medical Officers :—
W. L. Webb
Ruth Nicholson

Monday, 5 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday and
Friday, 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 12 noon.
Thursday, 5 p.m.

BURNLEY Victoria Hospital

Medical Officer :—
G. A. Cary Lynch

Monday, 10—11 a.m.;
5.30—6.30 p.m.
Thursday, 5.30—6.30 p.m.
New cases seen any day at 10 a.m.

Friday, 11 a.m.—12 noon;
5.30—6.30 p.m.

BURY Joint Clinics, The Wylde

Chief Officer :—
G. M. D. Lobban

Tuesday, 7—8.30 p.m.
Friday, 5.30—7.30 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Tuesday, 5.30—7 p.m.
Thursday, 2—5 p.m.
Friday, 7.30—8.30 p.m.

Irrigation :—

Monday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday,
5.30—7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 7—8.30 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and
Saturday, 9.15—10.15
a.m.
Tuesday, 5.30—7 p.m.
Thursday, 2—5 p.m.
Friday, 7.30—8.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL Mill Road Infirmary

Medical Officers :—
L. Findlay (Med. Supt.)
A. O. Ross
S. M. Laird
Rachael B. Nelson
Louise Stuart Howard

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), 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.

**LIVERPOOL Royal Infirmary,
Pembroke Place**

Medical Officer :—
A. O. Ross

Monday, 10.30 a.m.—1
p.m.; 5.30—6.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 10.30 a.m.—1
p.m.
Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.—1
p.m.; 5.30—6.30 p.m.
Thursday, 5—6 p.m.
Friday, 10.30 a.m.—1 p.m.;
7—8 p.m.
Saturday, by arrangement

Monday, 2 p.m.
Tuesday, 5.30—6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Thursday, 12 noon—1 p.m.
Friday, 2 p.m.

Continuation treatment :—

Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, 9.30 a.m.—8 p.m.
Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.—4.30
p.m.
Thursday, 9.30—11 a.m.;
2—8 p.m.
Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—1
p.m.

Daily (except Saturday
and Sunday), 2 p.m.
Saturday, by arrangement.

**LIVERPOOL Seamen's Dispensary,
Paradise Street**

Medical Officers :—
A. O. Ross
E. E. Prebble
G. R. Ellis

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.

Treatment Centre.

Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.

MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats

Medical Officers :—

W. J. S. Reid
A. R. Somerford
Lazell Anderson Wilson
Gordon Whitehead
S. E. Critchley

Wednesday and Saturday,
5.30—7 p.m.

Daily (except Sunday),
12.30—7.30 p.m.

FEMALES.

Wednesday, 11.30 a.m.—
1 p.m.

Irrigation :—

MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Nelson Street, Oxford Road

Medical Officers :—

P. B. Mumford
G. Whitehead

Monday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 6—8 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 6—8 p.m.

Daily (except Sunday),
1.30—8 p.m.

Syphilis :—

Wednesday, 11 a.m.—12.30
p.m. (also for children).

Gonorrhœa :—

Thursday, 11 a.m.—12.30
p.m. (also for children).

Irrigation :—

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 :—

C. E. Jenkins

Monday, Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Friday, 5—7
p.m.

Wednesday, 11 a.m.—1
p.m.

Daily, 24 hour service.

Daily (Saturday and Sun-
day excepted), 8 a.m.—
10 p.m.

Saturday, 8 a.m.—2 p.m. ;
5—10 p.m.

Sunday, 8 a.m.—1 p.m. ;
4—6 p.m.

Monday, Tuesday, Wed-
nesday and Thursday,
5—7 p.m.

Friday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m. ;
5—7 p.m.

Early treatment :—

Irrigation and intermediate treatment :—

Daily (Saturday and Sun-
day excepted), 8 a.m.—
8 p.m.

Saturday, 8 a.m.—1 p.m.
Sunday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

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.

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.

OLDHAM Royal Infirmary, Union Street West

Medical Officers :—

J. G. Stewart
A. S. McGowan
C. H. Strachan

Syphilis :—

Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

Gonorrhœa :—

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Irrigation :—

Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m.—8.30 p.m.

Saturday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Monday, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday and
Saturday, 6 p.m.

Treatment Centre.

Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.

PRESTON Royal Infirmary, Deepdale Road
Medical Officer :—
 R. Cunliffe Shaw

MALES.
 Wednesday, 4.30—7.30 p.m.
 Friday, 4.30—7 p.m.

FEMALES.
 Tuesday, 4.30—7 p.m.
 Thursday, 4.30—6.30 p.m.

Intermediate treatment :—
 Daily (except Sunday), 8.30—9.30 a.m.; 5—7 p.m.
 Tuesday and Thursday, at clinic hours.
 Saturday, 2—4 p.m. and by arrangement.

ROCHDALE Municipal Clinic
 Entrance :—
 Males—20, Baillie Street,
 Females—2, Alfred Street.
Medical Officers :—
 A. H. Heyworth
 L. A. L. Kippen

Monday, 5.30—7.30 p.m.
 Tuesday, 3—5 p.m.
 Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

Tuesday, 10.30—11.30 a.m.
 Wednesday, 5.30—7.30 p.m.

Intermediate treatment :—
 Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.
 Saturday, 9 a.m.—12 noon;
 6—8 p.m.
 Sunday, 9—10 a.m.
 Daily by arrangement through the Medical Clinics.

ST. HELENS Dispensary, 18, Claughton Street
Medical Officers :—
 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.

SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road
Medical Officers :—
 R. Marinkovitch
 Florence M. Blades
 S. K. Appleton

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 5—8 p.m.
 Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2—4 p.m.; 5—8 p.m.
 Friday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2—4 p.m.
 Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 5—8 p.m.
 Tuesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2—4 p.m.; 5—8 p.m.
 Friday, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2—4 p.m.
 Saturday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Intermediate treatment :—
 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
Medical Officer :—
 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.

WARRINGTON Infirmary and Dispensary, Kendrick Street. Out-patient Clinic—Beaumont Street entrance
Medical Officer :—
 E. Pigott

Tuesday, 4 p.m.
 Friday, 6 p.m.

Tuesday and Friday, 5 p.m.

WIGAN Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan Lane
Medical Officer :—
 H. Bardsley

Tuesday and Friday, 4—6 p.m.

Wednesday, 2.30—4.30 p.m.
Irrigations :—Daily.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE TREATMENT CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1937.—The following table giving the attendances during the year 1937 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 1932-1936.

	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
	Syphilis	Soft chancre	Gonorrhoea	Conditions other than venereal		
Year 1932	554	9	1,141	985	82,691	2,340
Year 1933	529	14	1,069	838	83,911	1,638
Year 1934	524	30	1,110	888	88,879	2,598
Year 1935	516	23	1,173	841	92,986	2,036
Year 1936	466	29	1,078	939	96,583	2,095
Year 1937 :—						
Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary	17	—	45	34	3,661	73
Barrow-in-Furness North Lonsdale Hospital	1	—	4	2	187	47
Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary	40	—	98	203	10,464	100
Blackpool Municipal Health Centre	28	—	34	27	1,895	27
Bolton Public Health Department Clinic	11	—	86	66	4,799	—
Bootle General Hospital	17	4	42	11	3,157	158
Burnley Victoria Hospital	5	—	50	24	1,731	24
Bury Dispensary Clinic	20	—	57	49	4,532	—
Liverpool Mill Road Infirmary	7	1	13	14	1,361	394
Liverpool Royal Infirmary	18	—	31	21	1,647	—
Liverpool Seamen's Dispensary	2	1	28	27	2,051	—
Manchester Ancoats Hospital	14	3	27	17	2,069	—
Manchester Royal Infirmary	27	—	50	45	3,481	—
Manchester St. Luke's Hospital	17	3	86	38	10,355	530
Manchester St. Mary's Hospitals	3	—	9	40	457	—
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	19	—	5	36	1,281	—
Oldham Royal Infirmary	18	—	40	23	1,597	53
Preston Royal Infirmary	54	—	155	31	9,204	31
Rochdale Municipal Clinic	7	—	38	24	3,146	117
St. Helens Corporation Hospital	—	—	10	1	543	—
Salford Municipal Clinic	36	5	135	192	20,303	523
Southport Infirmary	8	—	9	—	80	325
Warrington Infirmary	8	—	30	5	3,293	—
Wigan Royal Albert Edward Infirmary	15	—	61	56	7,063	132
Other Institutions treating County residents	12	—	6	1	1,130	304
Total for year 1937	404	17	1,149	987	99,487	2,838

The number of *new* cases treated during 1937 was 2,557 or 45 more than in the previous year. There was again a considerable increase in the total number of attendances.

Railway vouchers and bus fares.—During the year under report, 5,773 railway vouchers were provided by the County Public Health Department and a large number of bus fares refunded to 50 necessitous persons to enable them to attend treatment centres. The expenditure on these items during 1937 was £340 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 1937 :—

Total No. of medical practitioners "approved" for supply of these preparations.	No. of doses of arsenobenzene compounds supplied to medical practitioners in 1937.							
	Kharsulphan.	Metarsenobillon.	Myosalvarsan.	Neokharsivan.	Novarsenobillon.	Stabilarsan.	Sulfarsenol.	Sulphostab.
241	32	42	18	62	137	95	76	138
								600

Public Health and Social Hygiene Education.—During the year under report the educational and propaganda work has been continued on lines similar to previous years. The County Authority has again co-operated with numerous organisations and has carried out propaganda on various aspects of social hygiene. Special attention has been paid to the smaller districts and outlying parishes. The organisations addressed included co-operative guilds, mothers' unions, child welfare and social service centres.

The County staff again co-operated with some of the larger urban districts at health exhibitions arranged in connection with local health week programmes. In many district, lectures were given by the County staff on personal hygiene and these were illustrated by films or lantern slides. There is no doubt that the cinematograph film has found a distinctive place in popular education and forms an excellent means of emphasising the facilities which exist for the prevention and treatment of disease. Experience has shown that properly constructed films on health education prove to be the best method of stimulating general interest on these matters and are a valuable attribute to social welfare.

In the early days of the County scheme it was only possible to show films of what are generally known as standard size, viz., 35 m.m., and quite apart from the cost involved they were unsuitable for showing in club rooms, schools, or to smaller audiences, by reason of their highly inflammable nature. The production of sub-standard size film, viz., 16 m.m., on a non-inflammable base very considerably widened the scope of educational work. Sub-standard film as compared with that of standard size is more economical and the apparatus required for its use is less bulky. It is perfectly safe to use in any hall or room, the screen picture is equally brilliant, and special permission is not required to show such film. In fact so much attention has been paid by manufacturers and Educational Societies to sub-standard film, with its ease of manipulation and freedom from restrictions, that apparatus of a semi-portable type has now been produced and has become a very successful and popular means of bringing to the notice of the public, films dealing with the many phases of public health work.

The success of sub-standard films has prompted many organisations to make public health propaganda films and to place many of the earlier and more successful films on this base, whilst all new films are being placed on this size and made suitable for sound projection. Apparatus of this type has been used frequently in the Administrative County during local health weeks and tours arranged in conjunction with Women's Institutes and social organisations.

From time to time, however, many difficulties have been encountered with regard to hiring the necessary apparatus, and it was felt that the possession of apparatus suitable for both sound and silent films would greatly facilitate the work and enhance the value of health propaganda. As a result, the whole of the film libraries would be at the disposal of the County Council and much more activity would follow, particularly in the smaller areas and rural districts where propaganda work has been curtailed largely owing to expense. In this respect it appeared that small audiences would derive more benefit than a large mixed audience assembled in a cinema.

Another feature of the County Council scheme and one that has been under consideration for some time is the production of films dealing with the various County Council medical services at present available to the community.

At the present time many of these services are illustrated on lantern slides prepared in the County Public Health Department, but with the increasing popularity of cinematograph films, for which there are many demands for health weeks, guilds, clubs, social centres, schools, etc., it was decided that provision should be made for the necessary material to place these services on the sub-standard film. Films dealing with the County Council services, properly edited by the County medical staff, would put before the public local health activities, stimulate interest and form an important and attractive addition to the list of films produced on public health. These films would be included in specially selected programmes dealing with safety first, care of the teeth, personal and social hygiene, and would combine to make a well balanced programme.

In order to carry into effect the suggestions outlined, it was decided to purchase a sound-on-film projector, with accommodation for silent film and suitable for an audience up to 500 persons, together with camera, complete with wide angle and telephoto lenses.

Following the purchase of this equipment, the production of a cinematograph film was immediately in hand. The film, which has now been completed, is entitled "The Way to Health" and depicts the various services available in the Administrative County for the maintenance of good health and physical fitness. The success of the film has been such that additional copies had to be obtained, one of which was requisitioned by the Ministry of Health for showing at the Fitter Britain Exhibit, Empire Exhibition, Glasgow. The film is also being used as part of the County Council propaganda work in the Administrative County and was shown at a meeting of members of local authorities and social organisations held in Preston in the early part of 1938 in support of the National Health Campaign.

The County Public Health Department keeps up-to-date a list of public health and general hygiene films, and a large selection of lantern slides is available, together with the latest literature, posters, etc. In addition, the Department possesses two sub-standard cinematograph films, viz., "The Way to Health," mentioned above, and "The Empty Bed," which was purchased for diphtheria immunisation propaganda purposes.

The material at present 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, etc.
- (b) *Cinematograph Films*—"The Way to Health" and "The Empty Bed"; list of films 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, etc.
- (c) *Posters*—Suitable for exhibition illustrating the care of the teeth and general cleanliness, etc., 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 loan 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 National Baby Week Council, the British Red Cross Society, the National "Safety First" Association, the National Milk Publicity Council, and others.

The following lectures on general public health and hygiene were given during 1937 :—

District.	Date.	Type of Audience.	Approx. No. present.	District.	Date.	Type of Audience.	Approx. No. present.
Accrington (B)	1937 Dec. 13	Agricultural Society	45	Lytham St. Anne's (B)	1937 Feb. 4	Co-operative Women's Guild	60
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Dec. 7	Mixed	82*	(St. Anne's)			
do.	Dec. 9	Women only	62	Middleton (B)	Oct. 3	Mixed	500
Bacup (B)	Oct. 7	Women only	50	(Health Wk.)			
do.	Oct. 7	Mixed	60	Ormakirk	June 22	Townswomen's Guild	40
Brierfield	Nov. 17	Mixed	50*	do.	Nov. 26	Lathom Memorial D.N.A.	21
Carnforth	Feb. 23	Co-operative workers	200	Radcliffe (B)	Aug. 18	Townswomen's Guild	60
do.	May 25	N.U.R. and Co-operative Women's Guilds	40	Ramsbottom	Nov. 13	Voluntary Welfare Committee	40
Chadderton (Health Wk.)	Oct. 19	Mixed	350*	Stretford (B)	Dec. 6	Welfare Centre	40*
Clitheroe (B)	Mar. 18	Farmers	50	Thornton Cleveleys	Nov. 8	School children and teachers	280*
Colne (B)	Aug. 3	Social Service Club	70	do.	Nov. 8	Mixed	31
Darwen (B)	Nov. 16	Women's Social Service Club	47	do.	Nov. 9	Women only	30
do.	Dec. 22	School children	3,800*	Walton-le-Dale (Bamber Bridge)	Nov. 2	School children and teachers	350*
Eccles (B)	Nov. 30	Mixed	400*	Walton-le-Dale	Nov. 11	School children and teachers	257*
(Patricroft)	Dec. 15	Mixed	150*	do.	Nov. 11	Mixed	37*
(Monton)				Whitefield	Nov. 10	School children and adults	1,200*
Fleetwood (B)	Oct. 28	Women's Guild	60	Garstang (R) (Church-town)	Nov. 24	Mothers' Union	20
Heywood (B)	Dec. 6	Mixed	35*	(St. Michael's on-Wyre)	Aug. 18	Women's Institute	30
Huyton-with-Roby	April 8	School children	350*	Preston (R) (Broughton)	Nov. 3	Women's Institute	60†
do.	April 8	Mixed	200*	(Catforth)	Dec. 8	Women's Institute	20
do.	Sept. 30	Parents' Association	130*	Ulverston (R) (Hawks-head)	Dec. 10	Mixed	12*
Lancaster (B)	Nov. 29	Tea Club	90				

* Film lecture.

† Lantern lecture.

The following statement analyses the attendances at the lectures, film showings, etc., arranged by the County Public Health Department during 1937 :—

Public Health Education.

Attendances at—	Type of audience.					Total attendances.
	Child welfare centres.	Women only.	Children.	Children and adults.	Mixed adults.	
Unillustrated lectures	40	609	—	—	977	1,626
Illustrated lectures	40	—	5,037	1,200	1,506	7,783
Total	80	609	5,037	1,200	2,483	9,409

Under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 67, and the Public Health Act, 1936, section 179, local authorities initiated lectures on health subjects in 30 districts. In many districts literature on health matters was distributed.

NATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—In September, 1937, the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education, launched a campaign to encourage the wider use of the health services. Attention was directed to certain services during each month of the campaign, which continued for a period of six months commencing October, 1937, with a view to obtaining that cumulative result which comes from simultaneous concentration on one subject through every medium of publicity. It was with this object in view that a time-table was drawn up and details of this time-table, together with illustrations of posters, leaflets, etc., were forwarded to local Welfare and Education authorities.

The following is a brief outline of the services to which special attention was directed each month :—

October, 1937	To arouse public interest in the health services in general and to introduce the slogan "Use Your Health Services."
November and December, 1937	Maternity and Child Welfare Services.
January, 1938	School Health Services.
February, 1938	Services for Adults and Adolescents.
March, 1938	Facilities already existing for physical training and recreation, and those to be provided under the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937.

The campaign was not intended in any way to replace or prejudice educational work of local authorities, but rather to supplement all these activities by sustained and co-ordinated publicity.

Local authorities were invited to participate in the campaign by :—

- (a) displaying and distributing posters, cards, bookmarks and leaflets during each month of the campaign ;
- (b) organising lectures, children's matinees, lunch-hour talks and film displays ;
- (c) arranging " Health Days " and " Health Weeks " ;
- (d) encouraging voluntary societies to arrange meetings ;
- (e) supporting displays of health films at cinemas ;
- (f) obtaining the co-operation of the local press.

Arrangements were made for local authorities in the County Child Welfare area to exhibit and distribute posters and leaflets in their respective districts. Bookmarks were also distributed through the County Council branch libraries.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.—*Information at Post Offices.*—On the 30th August, 1937, Circular No. 1643, concerning the display in Post Offices of information in regard to the health services available in each locality, was issued by the Ministry of Health. In this connection, the co-operation of the local sanitary authorities in the County was secured and arrangements were made for posters giving the required information to be exhibited in accordance with the Ministry's suggestions.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1936.

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.

The four districts referred to are the Boroughs of Darwen, Eccles, Leigh and Stretford. The statistics, etc., given in this section exclude these districts.

Roll of Midwives.—The number of state certified midwives on the County Register on the 31st December, 1937, was 738 ; at the end of the year 1936 the number was 783.

The distribution of these midwives is shown below :—

Resident in Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Resident in Rural Districts.	Resident in Areas of other Local Supervising Authorities.
428	98	212

During the year under report, 87 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 25, who had previously ceased, re-commenced to act. One hundred and fifty-seven midwives had their names removed from the County Register for the following reasons: 14 left the area, 139 ceased to practise, and 4 died.

Of the 738 midwives on the County Register at the end of the year under report, 729 were trained and 9 were bona fide or untrained midwives.

By the end of August, 1938, the number of midwives on the County Register had decreased substantially. They numbered 616, of whom only two were untrained, and one of these was resident in a County Borough.

Number of Confinements attended by Midwives.—The following table shows the number of births—live and still—attended by midwives during the five years 1933-1937.

Year	Total births —live and still— (Midwives area)	No. of births—live and still— attended.		Percentage of births attended.	
		As midwife.	As maternity nurse.	As midwife	As maternity nurse
1933	22,167	10,364	5,692	47	25
1934	22,947	10,366	5,617	45	24
1935	23,067	10,145	5,546	44	24
1936	24,050	10,457	5,827	43	24
1937	24,487	10,783	3,744	44	15

The statement below analyses the number of cases in the County Council midwifery area attended by midwives during the year 1937. This statement excludes midwives on the County Register as "practising" but who did not attend any cases.

12 midwives attended over 100 cases.

27 " " between 75 and 100 cases.

52 " " " 50 and 74 "

113 " " " 25 and 49 "

226 " " " 5 and 24 "

143 " " less than 5 cases.

Records from Midwives.—The following statement shows the number of records received by the Local Supervising Authority from midwives during 1937 :—

(a) *Medical aid forms.*—The medical aid forms received were in respect of the conditions set out below :—

(1) When a woman during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, appears to be dying or is dead —

(2) Pregnancy—

Excessive sickness	43
Abortion, actual or threatened	243
Loss of blood	228
Albumin in the urine	174
Puffiness of hands or face	20
Fits or convulsions	5
Purulent discharge	28
Sores of the genitals	3
Dangerous varicose veins	27
Deformity or stunted growth or other condition suggesting disproportion between head and pelvis	26
Other complications	274

(3) Labour—

Fits or convulsions	10
Purulent discharge	1
Sores of the genitals	—
Excessive bleeding	85
Malpresentation	395
Presentation other than the uncomplicated head or breech	
When no presentation can be made out	9
Placenta not completely expelled two hours after the birth of the child	110
Rupture of the perineal body, or other injuries of the soft parts	1,409
Other complications	1,370

(4) Lying-in—

Fits or convulsions	2
Abdominal distension and tenderness	1
Offensive lochia, if persistent	1
Rigor with raised temperature	4
Rise of temperature to 100·4° F. for twenty-four hours or its recurrence within that period, or a rise of temperature above 99·4° F. on three successive days	103
Steadily rising pulse rate	—
Unusual swelling of the breasts, with local tenderness or pain	24
Excessive or prolonged bleeding	19
White leg	21
Other complications	179

(5) The Child—

Injuries received during birth	1
Malformation or deformity endangering the child's life	6
Dangerous feebleness in a premature or full-time child	229
Inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes, however slight	224
Serious skin eruptions, especially those marked by the formation of one or more watery blisters	36
Inflammation about, or hæmorrhage from the navel	6
Other complications	280

Total 5,596

The following table shows the number of medical aid forms received from midwives during the five years 1933-1937.

Year.	Births attended—live and still—(as midwife).	No. of medical aid forms received.	Percentage of cases in which medical aid was summoned.
1933	10,364	5,083	49
1934	10,366	5,246	50
1935	10,145	5,190	51
1936	10,457	5,277	50
1937	10,783	5,596	52

(b) *Stillbirths*.—Notifications of stillbirths received from midwives numbered 259. The table below compares the stillbirths reported by midwives in 1937 with the preceding four years, giving the percentage to the total births attended by them :—

Year.	No. of births —live and still— attended (as midwife).	No. of stillbirths reported.	Percentage of stillbirths to total births attended.
1933	10,364	292	2·81
1934	10,366	281	2·71
1935	10,145	288	2·83
1936	10,457	265	2·53
1937	10,783	259	2·40

(c) *Death of mother or child*.—Notifications of the deaths of 15 mothers and 242 children were received.

(d) *Substitution of artificial for breast feeding*.—301 notifications were received.

(e) *Liability to be a source of infection*.—172 notifications were received.

(f) *Laying out the dead*.—45 notifications were received.

The following table sets out the number of each type of record for the years 1933-1937 :—

Records.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Medical aid	5,083	5,246	5,190	5,277	5,596
Stillbirths	Males 143 } 292 Females 149 }	Males 149 } 281 Females 132 }	Males 166 } 288 Females 122 }	Males 141 } 265 Females 124 }	Males 141 } 259 Females 118 }
Death of mother or child	Mother 26 } 278 Child 252 }	Mother 21 } 300 Child 279 }	Mother 15 } 259 Child 244 }	Mother 22 } 295 Child 273 }	Mother 15 } 257 Child 242 }
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	124	156	158	204	301
Liability to be a source of infection	128	173	149	108	172
Laying out the dead	68	53	62	44	45

Compensation to Midwives.—(a) *Infectious diseases*.—A sum of £63 17s. 8d. was paid by the County Council to midwives as compensation for loss of practice whilst under suspension on account of contact with infectious diseases.

(b) *Cases entering hospital*.—A further sum of £64 0s. 0d. was paid to midwives as compensation for loss of cases where a patient entered a maternity or other hospital for her confinement either on the recommendation of a general medical practitioner or as a result of advice given at an ante-natal clinic.

Subsidies to Midwives.—The County Council provided means of conveyance and gave a small fee to a few midwives who attended cases in isolated rural areas.

Supervision of Midwives.—These duties are carried out by two supervisors. During the year under report they visited all the midwives in their respective areas and explained the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936.

In the case of the Council's salaried midwives the work of the supervisors has been particularly useful. The instruction and advice given to these midwives enabled the new service to be established effectively with a minimum of delay. The supervisors have also advised midwives in independent practice regarding retirement and compensation on surrender of their Central Midwives Board's Certificates.

Routine inspection of all midwives has been continued, and investigations carried out regarding cases of puerperal pyrexia and infectious disease, and for other special purposes.

The Minister of Health in Circular No. 1620, dated May, 1937 states that the Supervisor of Midwives should be regarded as the counsellor and friend of midwives rather than a relentless critic, and that she should be prepared to instruct midwives in the various points of difficulty which arise from time to time in connection with their work, and make them feel that there is always someone to whom they can look for sympathetic understanding of the laborious nature of their profession.

Disciplinary Measures.—The disciplinary action taken during 1937 is shown in the following table. The number of charges of negligence or misconduct against midwives was 4 only. A number of minor breaches of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were also dealt with.

	Total No. of charges.	Action taken.		
		Cautioned by letter.	Report forwarded to C.M.B.	Cautioned by Supervisors of Midwives.
Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia cases	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases	4	2	—	2
Other offences	—	—	—	—

Uncertified Women acting as Midwives.—Complaints were received during the year 1937 from several districts that women not certified under the Midwives Acts were attending women in child-birth otherwise than under the direction of a medical practitioner. Enquiries were made in each instance and appropriate action taken.

It should be noted that section 6 of the Midwives Act, 1936, prohibits unqualified persons from acting as maternity nurses for gain, and that the Minister of Health may make an order applying this section to the area, or part of the area, of any Local Supervising Authority which has established a service of domiciliary midwives adequate for the area.

The Minister has been informed that the County Council's service is adequate and it is expected that he will make such an order in due course.

Training as Midwives.—During the year under report, six 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.

New regulations for the training of intending midwives have been made by the Central Midwives Board. The principal alteration is an increase in the period of training which is now as follows:—

For trained nurses	One year.
For other women	Two years.

These women may now be trained only at hospitals approved by the Central Midwives Board for the purpose.

Lectures to Midwives.—Lectures to midwives have been given by members of the County staff. In addition, the County Council has made arrangements with obstetric specialists to give lectures to branches of the Midwives' Institute.

Further, through the kindness of the Medical Officers of Health of certain County Boroughs, the midwives residing in adjacent County districts have been able to attend lectures in those towns.

Post-Certificate Courses.—The County Council paid the hospital fees in respect of post-certificate courses attended by thirteen midwives. The attendances were entirely voluntary.

The Central Midwives Board, acting under powers given by the Midwives Act, 1936, has now framed rules which make attendance at post-certificate courses obligatory on the general body of practising midwives. Briefly, the rules lay down that midwives must attend a *residential* course of not less than one month's duration at least once every seven years.

It is not intended, however, that these courses shall replace those which at present are attended voluntarily.

Payment of Doctors' Fees.—Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the number of accounts received in 1937 from medical practitioners called in by midwives in cases of emergency as defined by the Central Midwives Board's Rules was 3,737, the amount involved being £5,632 2s. 0d.

The statement below shows the number of medical aid forms received and the number of claims submitted by medical practitioners during the five years 1933-1937 :—

Year.	No. of births —live and still— attended (as midwife).	No. of medical aid forms received.	No. of claims by medical practitioners.	Total amount paid.
				£ s. d.
1933	10,364	5,083	2,989	4,431 10 0
1934	10,366	5,246	3,270	5,015 1 6
1935	10,145	5,190	3,471	5,330 12 3
1936	10,457	5,277	3,427	5,123 7 6
1937	10,783	5,596	3,737	5,632 2 0

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The passing of this Act was an event of great importance in the sphere of public health. The Act has for its main object an improvement in the standard of domiciliary midwifery practice. Accordingly, it directs each Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, 1902, to provide an adequate whole-time salaried staff of midwives which will be available for maternity work in the homes of the people in its area. A Ministry of Health circular relating to the Act recommends that the salaries and conditions of service of the midwives so employed shall be comparable with those of health visitors in the same locality. By thus increasing the status of midwives it is hoped that this branch of the nursing profession will attract more fully trained nurses than it has in the past. In order to ensure that all practising midwives shall keep in touch with the most recent obstetric theory and practice, an obligation is placed on Local Supervising Authorities to provide residential post-certificate courses and on practising midwives to attend.

The Act recognises that there are too many practising midwives and that certain midwives by reason of some defect are incapable of satisfactory work. It provides, therefore, for compensation to be paid to those who voluntarily surrender their certificates within three years of the appointed day, and to those who are compulsorily retired within the same period by reason of age or infirmity of mind or body.

Moreover, the Act gives the Minister power to prohibit handymen from engaging in maternity work in any capacity for gain in any area in which a Local Supervising Authority has set up an adequate domiciliary service of whole-time salaried midwives.

It is clear that the effect of the Act will be to reduce the number of midwives practising and ultimately to increase their quality. In this way an improvement in the standard of domiciliary midwifery practice will be achieved.

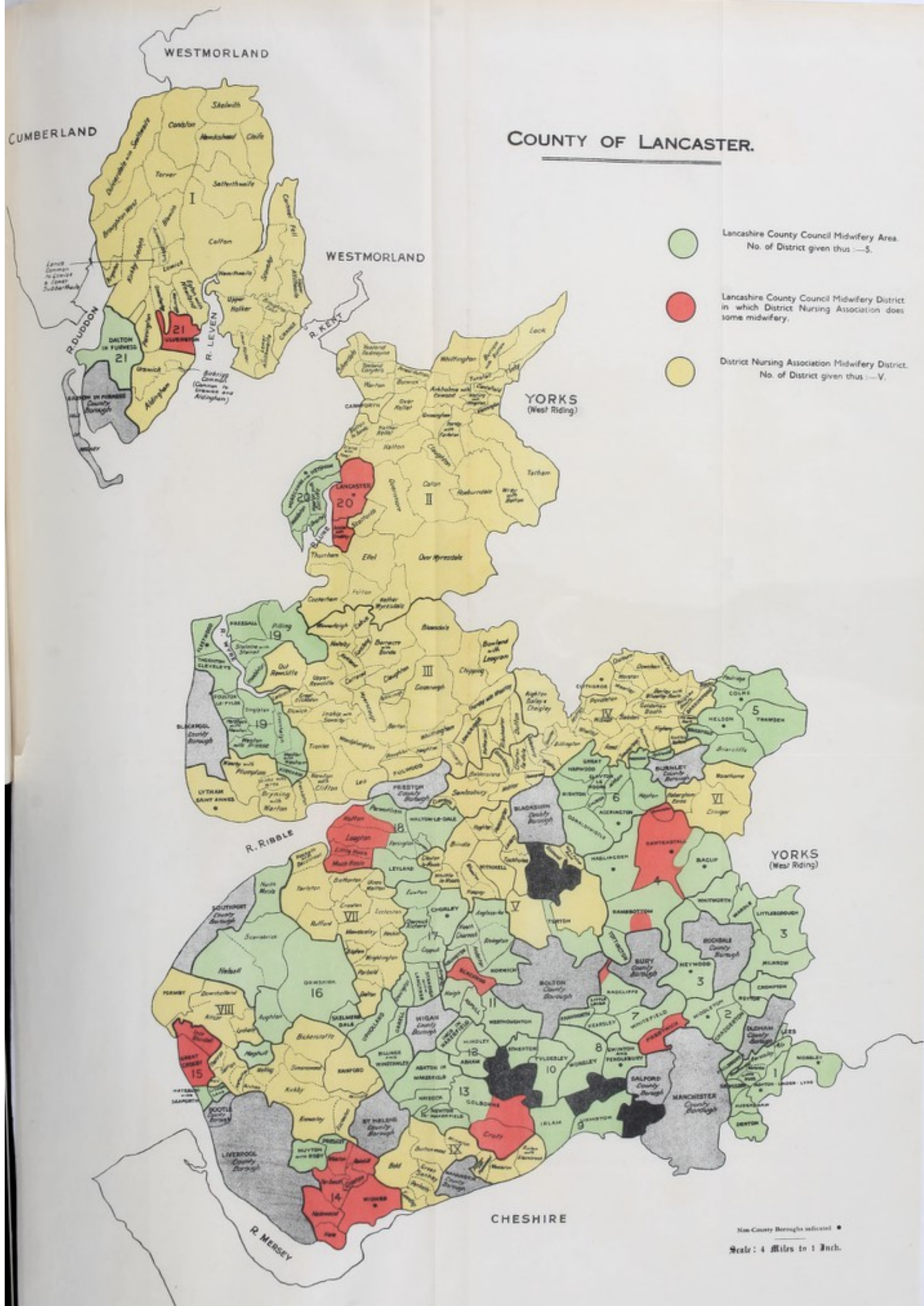
The County Council functions as a Local Supervising Authority throughout the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Municipal Boroughs of Darwen, Eccles, Leigh, and Stretford. In the area for which it is responsible there occur about 23,000 births annually, but only some 15,000 to 16,000 of these are domiciliary births.

The County districts vary in area, densities of population and transport facilities. In the south-east there are densely populated urban districts, whereas north of the Ribble there are but few urban districts and for the most part the area is very sparsely populated, and in some places difficult of access.

At the time the Midwives Act, 1936, was placed on the Statute Book the number of *independent* midwives on the County register was 654; in the previous year such midwives had been in attendance at 13,214 births. The number of midwives employed for domiciliary work by District Nursing Associations was 57, and in the previous year the number of births attended was 1,300. The remainder of the domiciliary births were attended either by handymen or maternity nurses, i.e., by midwives who act as maternity nurses only, and therefore, are not obliged to give notice of their intention to practise.

The main task of the Council under the Act was to set up an adequate service of whole-time salaried midwives. It was realised that an important feature of the service should be that a midwife should devote herself entirely to midwifery and maternity nursing. She would become expert in her work and would not be a possible source of danger to her midwifery patients by reason of her contact with other types of patient. As far as was practicable, this feature was incorporated in the scheme, and *County Council midwifery districts staffed by whole-time salaried midwives were created.*

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.



In a number of these districts, however, in order to preserve the spirit of co-operation which was implicit in the Act, an agreement was entered into by the County Council with certain Nursing Associations which undertook midwifery at that time, whereby the County Council agreed to make certain payments to these Associations in return for maternity work carried out by them, and the Associations undertook amongst other things not to extend their midwifery activities beyond their existing boundaries.

In some rural areas, the number of births did not warrant the appointment of midwives who would devote themselves entirely to midwifery and in these areas the Council created *Nursing Association midwifery districts* and made arrangements for the maternity work to be carried out by Nursing Associations, which employ nurses who usually combine midwifery with general nursing. The coloured map shows the manner in which each district is staffed.

In the matter of recruitment of midwives for its salaried service, the Council decided that it would take into the new service as many of the independent practising midwives as it could, consistent with the number required and the efficiency of the service.

A few minor alterations have been made since the scheme was first put into operation on the 1st August, 1937. The details set out below under appropriate headings give the scheme as it exists at the time of writing.

COUNTY COUNCIL MIDWIFERY DISTRICTS, TOGETHER WITH STAFF.

District 1.

This comprises :—Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Mossley (B), Audenshaw, Denton, Droylsden, Lees and Limehurst (R).

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
L. Wood,	209, Stockport Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Ashton-under-Lyne 2107.
A. E. Ibbotson,	41, Alexandra Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Ashton-under-Lyne 2033.
L. Barrett,	280, Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Ashton-under-Lyne 2119.
B. J. Egerton,	57, Ladbroke Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Ashton-under-Lyne 2063.
B. Horwood,	70, Spring Lane, Lees.	Main 3993.
F. Hoyle,	9, Livingstone Avenue, Mossley.	Mossley 197.
A. Basford,	2, Woodbank Terrace, Mossley.	Mossley 155.
E. A. Hunt,	130, Lumb Lane, Audenshaw.	Droylsden 1042.
K. Purslow,	72, Denton Road, Audenshaw.	Denton 2748.
A. Gould,	102, Scott Road, Droylsden.	Droylsden 1014.
E. Smith,	45, Scott Road, Droylsden.	Droylsden 1006.
E. Harding,	9, Tib Street, off Stockport Road, Denton.	Denton 2045.
B. Blacklie,	6, Wainwright Avenue, Denton.	Manchester East 0751.

District 2.

This comprises :—Failsworth, Chadderton, Middleton (B), Royton and Crompton.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
J. Lees,	94, Stanley Road, Chadderton.	Main 4476.
S. E. Partington,	419, Broadway, Yew Tree Estate, Chadderton.	Failsworth 1284.
M. McGrath,	644, Middleton Road, Chadderton.	Main 4410.
L. Blore,	64, Rochdale Road, Middleton.	Middleton 2113.
E. M. Evans,	650, Manchester Old Road, Rhodes, Middleton.	Middleton 2114.
A. Smith,	10, Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction.	Middleton 2115.
M. Millar,	125, Manchester Old Road, Middleton.	Middleton 2687.
A. Costello,	69, Oldham Road, Royton.	Main 1495.
B. Mort,	11, The Avenue, Shaw, Crompton.	Shaw 7347.
M. Platt,	85, Victoria Street, Shaw, Crompton.	Shaw 7387.
A. Whitehead,	146, Oldham Road, Failsworth.	Failsworth 1670.
E. Brownlow,	60, Ashton Road East, Failsworth.	Failsworth 1739.

District 3.

This comprises :—Heywood (B), Whitworth, Wardle, Littleborough and Milnrow.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
A. Fletcher,	" Sunnyside," Alexandra Street, Heywood.	Heywood 6546.
W. Fahy,	10, Wood Street, Heywood.	Heywood 6255.
A. Hillary,	321, Market Street, Whitworth.	Whitworth 52119.
I. Ellis,	100, Church Street, Littleborough.	Littleborough 8416.
R. Wood,	89, Smithy Bridge Road, Smithy Bridge, Littleborough.	Littleborough 8453.
A. Knowles,	78a, Huddersfield Road, Newhey, nr. Rochdale.	Milnrow 5495.
E. M. Holden,	17, Cornfield Street, Milnrow.	Milnrow 5496.

District 4.

This comprises :—Haslingden (B), *Rawtenstall (B), *Dunnockshaw, Bacup (B), *Ramsbottom, Tottington and Turton (part).

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
A. M. Pickup,	13, Maple Avenue, Haslingden.	Rossendale 986.
D. A. Brandwood,	2, Greenfield Street, Haslingden.	Rossendale 903.
B. A. Bowe,	111, Burnley Road, Waterfoot, nr. Rawtenstall.	Rossendale 983.
M. H. Trickett,	682, Burnley Road, Waterfoot, Crawshawbooth, nr. Rawtenstall.	Rossendale 984.
H. Graham,	134, Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, Bacup.	Bacup 339.
M. Pollard,	199, Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, Bacup.	Bacup 192.
E. J. Barcroft,	175, Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, Bacup.	Bacup 349.
M. Burton,	Eden Avenue, Highfield Road, Edenfield, Ramsbottom.	Ramsbottom 2118.
B. Grimshaw,	196, Scobell Street, Walshaw, Tottington,	Tottington 149.
G. Birtles,	27, Rigby Lane, Bradshaw, nr. Bolton.	Eagley 428.

District 5.

This comprises :—Colne (B), Foulridge, Trawden, Nelson (B), Brierfield and Briercliffe.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
B. Ellington,	183, Halifax Road, Brierfield.	Nelson 1205.
L. E. Denison,	215, Manchester Road, Nelson.	Nelson 1204.
A. Sutcliffe,	152, Barkerhouse Road, Nelson.	Nelson 1203.
K. Conroy,	57, Newmarket Street, Colne.	Colne 590.
A. Boyd,	9, Robinson Street, Colne.	Colne 585.

District 6.

This comprises :—Great Harwood, Rishton, Clayton-le-Moors, Altham, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington (B), Padiham, Ightenhill and Hapton.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
E. Winder,	25, Oak Street, Great Harwood.	Great Harwood 297.
A. Izatt,	25, Harwood New Road, Great Harwood.	Great Harwood 298.
C. A. Smith,	36, Church Street, Clayton-le-Moors.	Accrington 2250.
M. Pollard,	2, Monarch Street, Oswaldtwistle.	Accrington 3009.
M. Lonsdale,	53, St. Charles' Road, Rishton.	Great Harwood 299.
B. Fargen,	102, Arden Terrace, Plantation Street, Accrington.	Accrington 2378.
M. Hargreaves,	5, Swiss Street, Accrington.	Accrington 2567.
M. Simpson,	9, Avenue Parade, Accrington.	Accrington 2037.
C. Edmundson,	96, Lime Street, Accrington.	Accrington 3570.
M. A. Laytham,	2, St. John's Road, Padiham.	Padiham 16.
D. E. Thomason,	17, Park View, Padiham.	Padiham 315.

District 7.

This comprises :—*Radcliffe (B), Little Lever, Farnworth, Kearsley, Whitefield and *Prestwich.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
A. A. Coope,	1, Pine Street, Radcliffe.	Radcliffe 2398.
H. M. Edgerley,	44, Butterworth Street, Radcliffe.	Radcliffe 2212.
A. J. Oley,	36, Rawson Street, Farnworth.	Farnworth 493.
M. H. Fleming,	3, Beech Avenue, Farnworth.	Farnworth 180.
D. A. Buckley,	10, Worsley Road, Farnworth.	Farnworth 220.
J. Price,	106, Bury Old Road, Whitefield.	Whitefield 2797.
E. M. Hancock,	26, Elms Road, Whitefield.	Whitefield 2729.
H. Whalley,	29, Orange Hill Road, Prestwich.	Prestwich 1733.
M. Young,	Irwell House, Ringley, Stoneclough.	Farnworth 134.

District 8.

This comprises :—Worsley and Swinton and Pendlebury (B).

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
M. M. Williams,	13, Manchester Road West, Walkden.	Walkden 2364.
H. Fullam,	2, Peelwood Avenue, Little Hulton, nr. Bolton.	Little Hulton 237.
H. Watkin,	29, Normanby Street, Swinton.	Swinton 2034.
M. Southworth,	90, Partington Lane, Swinton.	Swinton 1713.
E. Cluff,	104, Station Road, Swinton.	Swinton 1755.
M. Burrows,	158, Manchester Road, Swinton.	Swinton 2320.

District 9.

This comprises :—Irlam and Urmston.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
S. Burgess,	74, Fir Street, Cadishead, Irlam.	Irlam 337.
F. E. Singleton,	Hope House, Irlam.	Irlam 281.
B. Collett,	52, Crofts Bank Road, Urmston.	Urmston 2905.
E. A. Gallagher,	4, Southgate, Flixton, Urmston.	Urmston 2560.
A. Maddocks,	Grey House, 27, Crofts Bank, Davyhulme.	Urmston 2491.

District 10.

This comprises :—Atherton and Tyldesley.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
B. H. Ward,	357, Tyldesley Road, Hindsford, Atherton.	Atherton 493.
E. Edwards,	271, Bolton Road, Atherton.	Atherton 495.
D. Dodding,	294, Hamilton Street, Atherton.	Atherton 509.
E. Baker,	171, Pear Tree Estate, Tyldesley.	Walkden 2361.
M. Cocker,	366, Manchester Road, Astley, nr. Manchester.	Atherton 492.
E. J. Bevan,	253, Mosley Common Road, Boothstown, nr. Manchester.	Walkden 2033.

District 11.

This comprises :—Horwich, Adlington, *Blackrod, Haigh, Aspull, Westhoughton, Anglezarke, Heath Charnock, Rivington and Anderton.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
M. Martin,	635, Chorley New Road, Horwich.	Horwich 240.
E. Jolly,	7, Crown Lane, Horwich.	Horwich 55.
G. Sturgess,	Highfield House, Railway Road, Adlington.	Adlington 39.
E. Dod,	37, Withington Lane, New Springs, Aspull.	Wigan 3827.
G. Winrow,	401, Manchester Road, Westhoughton.	Westhoughton 196.
S. A. Bowden,	123, Church Street, Westhoughton.	Westhoughton 190.
M. E. McMahon,	149, Wigan Road, Westhoughton.	Westhoughton 197.

District 12.

This comprises :—Ince-in-Makerfield, Hindley and Abram.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
C. McClarence,	62, Ince Green Lane, Ince-in-Makerfield.	Wigan 3824.
H. Mather,	48, Hey Street, Lower Ince, Ince-in-Makerfield.	Wigan 3822.
M. A. Unsworth,	40a, Belle Green Lane, Ince-in-Makerfield.	Wigan 3825.
H. Pollitt,	Dower House Farm, Moss Lane, Platt Bridge, nr. Wigan.	Wigan 6145.
H. Tew,	59, Winifred Street, Lower Ince, Ince-in-Makerfield.	Wigan 3821.
D. K. Bramwell,	531, Atherton Road, Hindley Green, Hindley.	Wigan 5123.
M. Allen,	2, Carr Street, off Warrington Road, Platt Bridge, nr. Wigan.	Wigan 6175.
A. Burgess,	15, Atherton Road, Hindley.	Wigan 5187.
N. Hallett,	384, Bickershaw Lane, Bickershaw, Abram.	Wigan 6179.

District 13.

This comprises :—Ashton-in-Makerfield, Haydock, Newton-in-Makerfield, *Golborne and *Croft.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
A. Swithenby,	140, Downall Green Road, Bryn, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	Ashton-in-Makerfield 7381.
A. Hollis,	74, Bolton Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	Ashton-in-Makerfield 7388.
E. Taylor,	244, Bolton Road, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	Ashton-in-Makerfield 7375.
E. Bramhall,	305, Garswood Road, Garswood, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	Ashton-in-Makerfield 7396.
M. Laites,	16, Clipsley Lane, Haydock.	St. Helens 3583.
E. J. Pye,	57, Kenyons Lane, Haydock.	Ashton-in-Makerfield 7376.
B. A. Marsh,	66, Wargrave Road, Newton-le-Willows.	Newton-le-Willows 2252.
M. Stead,	144, Haydock Street, Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows.	Newton-le-Willows 2369.
M. C. Blair,	12, Pine Avenue, Newton-le-Willows.	Newton-le-Willows 2350.
M. E. O'Clery,	138, Commons Road, Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows.	Newton-le-Willows 2251.
M. Branch,	54, Bridge Street, Golborne.	Golborne 92.
E. Smith,	22, Beech Avenue, Lowton, Golborne.	Leigh 842.

District 14.

This comprises :—*Widnes (B), Huyton-with-Roby, Prescott, *Rainhill, *Whiston, *Cronton, *Tarbock, *Halewood and *Hale.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
K. Dagnall,	37, Alford Street, Widnes.	Widnes 2207.
C. Griffiths,	27, Broadheath Terrace, The Ball, Widnes.	Widnes 2438.
L. A. Wright,	72, Leigh Avenue, Widnes.	Widnes 2705.
N. Richards,	40, Irwell Street, Widnes.	Widnes 2264.
F. C. Ames,	129, Pit Lane, Widnes.	Widnes 2866.
M. F. Tansey,	113, Albert Road, Widnes.	Widnes 2469.
M. Hindley,	54, Ditchfield Road, Widnes.	Widnes 2406.
J. E. C. Reid,	34, Deirdre Avenue, off Kingsway, Widnes.	Widnes 2295.
W. Burgess,	31, Hillside Road, Long View, Huyton-with-Roby.	Huyton 687.
J. Pemberton,	"Hawkstone," Rupert Road, Huyton-with-Roby.	Huyton 14.
C. Beattie,	2a, Kingsway Parade, Huyton-with-Roby.	Huyton 98.
L. Blackburn,	21, Wood Lane, Prescott.	Prescot 6184.
E. D. Thilwind,	159, Warrington Road, Prescott.	Prescot 6444.
E. Causer,	11, Cross Lane, Whiston.	Prescot 6257.
S. A. Johnson,	"Holly Green," Warburton Hey, Rainhill, Whiston.	Rainhill 57.

District 15.

This comprises :—*Crosby (B), *Ince Blundell and Litherland.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
E. M. Halsey,	5, Cavendish Road, Blundellsands, Great Crosby.	Crosby 1402.
M. M. E. Quinn,	Strangford House, Victoria Road, Crosby.	Crosby 1691.
A. Boyce,	47, Gordon Road, Waterloo.	Waterloo 1035.
I. R. Greenaway,	29, Kingsway, Waterloo.	Waterloo 888.
A. Jarrett,	24, Handfield Road, Waterloo.	Waterloo 1052.
E. Healey,	2, Hereford Road, Waterloo.	Waterloo 2002.
F. Witherup,	181, Church Road, Litherland.	Waterloo 2004.
L. Wood,	3, Cunard Road, Litherland.	Waterloo 1993.

District 16.

This comprises :—Ormskirk, Aughton, Skelmersdale, Upholland, Orrell, Billinge and Winstanley, North Meols, Scarisbrick, Halsall and Maghull.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
C. E. Cropper,	"Glendale," 62, Yew Tree Road, Ormskirk.	Ormskirk 176.
A. A. Lyon,	56, Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale.	Skelmersdale 116.
M. Woods,	18, College Road, Upholland.	Upholland 63.
A. A. Maledy,	8, Linden Avenue, Orrell.	Wigan 82188.
M. Barton,	50, Beacon Lane, Billinge, nr. Wigan.	Billinge 242.
J. Dawson,	"Franklyn," Southport Road, Scarisbrick.	Scarisbrick 255.
E. Martindale,	8, Sussex Road, Maghull.	Maghull 428.

District 17.

This comprises :—Chorley (B), Euxton, Charnock Richard, Coppull, Standish, Shevington and Worthington.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
A. A. Bennett,	"Olive Mount," Russell Square West, Chorley.	Chorley 2654.
J. E. Dickinson,	34, Weldbank Lane, Chorley.	Chorley 2689.
A. Christie,	3, Park Road, Chorley.	Chorley 2659.
A. M. Ralphs,	"Ashfield," Preston Road, Euxton.	Chorley 2370.
M. Brennan,	117, Spendmore Lane, Coppull.	Coppull 64.
E. Mason,	31, School Lane, Standish.	Standish 220.
M. Litchfield,	19, Manor Road, Gathurst, Shevington, Lower Standish.	Appley Bridge 266.

District 18.

This comprises :—Walton-le-Dale, Leyland, *Longton, *Little Hoole, *Much Hoole, *Hutton, Penwortham, Farington and Cuerden.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
S. E. Hodgkinson,	307, Station Road, Bamber Bridge.	Bamber Bridge 85360.
A. Spencer,	94, Victoria Road, Walton-le-Dale.	Preston 4783.
C. Houghton,	"Longcroft House," Hall Carr Lane, Longton.	Longton 49.
M. L. E. Moore,	16, Lark Avenue, Penwortham.	Preston 83434.
E. Toal,	46, Canberra Road, Leyland.	Leyland 81167.

District 19.

This comprises :—Fleetwood (B), Thornton Cleveleys, Poulton-le-Fylde, Hardhorn, Singleton, Weeton, Kirkham, Wesham, Greenhalgh, Preesall, Stalmine, Hambleton and Pilling.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
T. Shaw,	6, Mount Road, Fleetwood.	Fleetwood 650.
S. McClatchey,	59, Warren Street, Fleetwood.	Fleetwood 8122.
T. O'Brien,	16, Albany Road, Fleetwood.	Fleetwood 8121.
A. Insole,	108, Promenade Road, Fleetwood.	Fleetwood 8120.
M. J. Sumner,	72, Gamble Road, Thornton Cleveleys.	Cleveleys 2051.
E. Parker,	41, Cleveleys Avenue, Thornton Cleveleys.	Cleveleys 3346.
H. F. Lamb,	Langsett House, Mains Lane, Little Singleton.	Poulton-le-Fylde 179.
M. E. Thompson,	Strathmore, Mellor Road, Kirkham.	Kirkham 207.
M. Thompson,	16, Sandy Lane, Preesall.	Knott End 280.

District 20.

This comprises :—Morecambe and Heysham (B), Middleton, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Overton, *Lancaster (B) and *Ashton-with-Stodday.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
E. Cresswell,	"Min-y-don," Lancaster Road, Morecambe.	Morecambe 454.
E. A. Parkinson,	55, Brentlea Crescent, Heysham.	Heysham 57.
J. Fawley,	84, Albert Road, Morecambe.	Morecambe 1151.
M. E. Barker,	91, Halton Road, Lancaster.	Lancaster 1076.
E. Fox,	5, Cromwell Road, Lancaster.	Lancaster 1279.
M. Bartle,	63, Ashton Drive, Luneville, Skerton, Lancaster.	Lancaster 1280.
N. Cowell,	14, Wellington Road, Lancaster.	Lancaster 1273.
I. M. Jones,	2, Ayr Street, Moorlands, Lancaster.	Lancaster 692.

District 21.

This comprises :—Dalton-in-Furness (except Lindal), and *Ulverston U.D.

The salaried midwives employed in this district are :—

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.
J. McRae White,	47, Romney Park, Dalton-in-Furness.	Dalton-in-Furness 106.
C. A. Richards,	53, Prince Street, Dalton-in-Furness.	Dalton-in-Furness 105.
M. M. Cloudsdale,	9, Town Bank Terrace, Ulverston.	Ulverston 355.

The places indicated by an asterisk are those in which a Nursing Association undertakes some midwifery work on the terms mentioned on a previous page.

The Associations functioning in the several districts are given below :—

District 4	Rawtenstall, Crawshawbooth, Brooksbottoms and Summerseat.
District 7	Ainsworth and Harwood. Prestwich.
District 11	Blackrod.
District 13	Culcheth.
District 14	Widnes, Rainhill and Whiston.
District 15	Great Crosby.
District 18	Longton.
District 20	Lancaster.
District 21	Ulverston.

Conditions of Service of salaried midwives employed directly by the County Council.—The conditions of service of the salaried midwives employed directly by the County Council are given below :—

(a) Age.

(i) During the transitional period in which some of the present independent midwives will be absorbed into the new service, the age of the independent midwives on appointment shall be under 55 years in general, but suitable midwives under 60 years of age may be appointed without superannuation rights.

(ii) Afterwards, the age on appointment shall be under 40 years in accordance with the County Council's Resolution No. 122 of the 7th May, 1931.

(b) Salary.

This shall be at the rate of £172 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £242 per annum subject to satisfactory service.

(c) Allowances.

(i) Approved uniform, £15 per annum.

(ii) Laundry, £13 per annum.

(iii) Bicycle (if deemed necessary), £5 per annum.

(iv) Car mileage (if approved by the Committee), according to scale.

(v) Rent.—An allowance equal to one-third of the gross annual assessment but not exceeding £10 per annum will be payable where adequate facilities exist in the home of the midwife for the supervision of her patients.

(d) Superannuation.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, but during the transitional period the County Council will accept suitable candidates whose age shall be under 55 years when appointed. At its discretion the County Council will grant to midwives who have sufficient practising years and who, on appointment, are between the ages of 45 years and 55 years, one year of non-contributory service for each year over and above the age of 45 years up to a maximum of ten practising years. No non-contributory years of service shall be granted to employed midwives who are under 45 years of age (unless on medical grounds the County Council may decide to add such years of service for pension purposes).

(e) Annual Holiday.

This shall be of four weeks' duration.

(f) Off-duty time.

Each midwife shall be granted one half-day each week and one week-end each month free from duty. A half-day shall be from noon on one day to 7 a.m. the following day, and a week-end shall be from noon on Saturday to 7 a.m. on the following Monday.

(g) Absence from duty on account of sickness.

This shall be governed by the same rules as those laid down for the County Council's Health Visitors.

(h) Telephones.

Each midwife will be required to have a telephone at her residence. The County Council will pay for the installation and rental, and for all calls which are made in the interests of the Council.

(i) Drugs, Dressings, Equipment, etc.

The Lancashire County Council will provide these according to an approved schedule.

(j) Revision Courses.

Each midwife will be required periodically to undergo a revision course, the fees for which shall be paid by the County Council. She shall be paid full salary during this period but shall be charged the sum allowed to the Matron of the Training School for the board of pupil midwives.

(k) Determination of Appointments.

The appointments shall be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

(l) Each midwife shall be a whole-time servant of the Lancashire County Council and shall at all times work under the direction and supervision of the County Medical Officer or Officers deputed by him, and shall reside in such portion of the County as he may direct.

(m) Cessation from Practice.

Each midwife on entering the service of the County Council shall sign an agreement binding herself not to practise as a midwife or maternity nurse within the area of her employment for a period of three years after leaving the service of the County Council.

Equipment.—Each midwife has been supplied with a delivery bag and a nursing bag. The equipment of each is detailed below :—

Delivery Bag.

1 Kidney Dish, 8" S.S.	1 Powder Dredger.
1 Kidney Dish, 10" S.S.	1 Probe.
2 Bowls, 6" S.S.	1 Saline Apparatus.
1 Nail Brush and Container.	1 Pint Measure, straight.
1 Higginson Syringe with short rectal tube attachment.	1 Spring Balance.
1 Rotunda Douche with glass tube and nozzle.	1 Aluminium Case, containing Medicine and Minim Glasses.
1 Rubber Catheter, No. 7.	1 Mackintosh Sheet, 36" x 54".
1 Rubber Catheter, No. 9.	2 pairs Spencer Wells Artery Forceps.
1 pair Surgical Scissors, 6½".	1 bottle Cord Ligature.
1 pair Dissecting Forceps.	1 bottle Iodine.
1 Lotion Thermometer.	1 bottle Silver Nitrate 1 per cent.
1 Clinical Thermometer.	1 bottle Syr. Chloral.
	1 Glove Case.

Nursing Bag.

1 bottle for Methylated Spirit.	1 pair Scissors, 5".
1 bottle for Boracic Crystals.	1 Clinical Thermometer.
1 Powder Dredger.	1 Lotion Thermometer.
1 Nail Brush and Container.	1 Pint Measure, straight.
1 Kidney Dish, 8" S.S.	1 Pelvimeter S.S. Boyce's Garrould's C.350.
2 Bowls, 6" S.S.	6 Masks.
1 Rubber Catheter, No. 7.	1 Glove Case.
1 Higginson Syringe with short rectal tube attachment.	4 Inside Covers.
1 pair Dissecting Forceps.	1 Outside Cover.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.—The sterilised outfits set out below are supplied not only to County Council salaried midwives but also to the Nursing Associations which have entered into an agreement with the County Council. In addition, arrangements have been made which allow independent midwives to purchase these outfits at cost price.

No. 1 Large Outfit.—for use at normal confinements.

- 12 Sanitary pads, extra large, $11\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$.
- 12 Sanitary pads, large, $10\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$.
- 1 Accouchement sheet, $18" \times 18"$.
- 3 4-oz. packets absorbent hospital cotton wool.
- 1 sheet brown waterproof paper, $36" \times 45"$.
- 6 pieces of B.P.C. white absorbent lint, $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$.

No. 2 Small Outfit.—for use at miscarriages.

- 6 Sanitary pads, extra large, $11\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$.
- 6 Sanitary pads, large, $10\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$.
- 1 Accouchement sheet, $18" \times 18"$.
- 2 4-oz. packets absorbent hospital cotton wool.
- 1 sheet brown waterproof paper, $36" \times 45"$.

Antiseptics, Drugs, etc.—The midwives have been instructed to use Dettol in their midwifery practice. The routine to be followed by them has been laid down in detail. Dettol is supplied to them in one gallon tins and in 3 oz. tubes in the case of Dettol lubricant.

In the case of other medical requisites an approved list has been drawn up and midwives obtain them locally.

NURSING ASSOCIATION MIDWIFERY DISTRICTS.

The districts for which certain Nursing Associations, through the Lancashire County Nursing Association, have assumed responsibility are set out in the Agreement which is given below. The Agreement also contains information as to the conditions of service of the midwives employed by the Nursing Associations concerned, the manner in which the County Council will pay the Associations for the work carried out by them, the fees to be charged, etc.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into this twentieth day of October, Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven between the COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") of the one part and MILDRED ASSHETON, wife of Ralph Cockayne Assheton, Esquire, of Downham Hall, Clitheroe, in the said County of Lancaster and JANET BARBARA PARKER, of Browsholme Hall, Clitheroe, aforesaid, Spinster, for and on behalf of THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION (hereinafter referred to as the "County Association") of the other part.

WHEREAS the District Nursing Associations (hereinafter referred to collectively as "the District Associations") and which are set out in the first column of the First Schedule hereto are affiliated to the County Association and each of them has agreed that the County Association shall enter into this Agreement on their behalf AND WHEREAS the Council as the Local Supervising Authority for the Administrative County other than the Municipal Boroughs of Darwen, Eccles, Leigh and Stretford have in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, submitted proposals to the Minister of Health for the purpose of carrying out their duties for the establishment of a domiciliary service of salaried midwives and the said Minister has intimated his approval subject to certain modifications which are incorporated herewith AND WHEREAS the County Association have for themselves and for the District Associations agreed to enter into this Agreement with the Council in manner hereinafter appearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED by and between the said parties hereto their successors and assigns as follows :—

1.—The County Association agrees :—

(1)—That each of the District Associations shall employ for the area indicated in the second column of the First Schedule hereto opposite to its name the number of certified midwives specified in relation thereto in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2)—To employ such number of certified midwives as may be necessary to provide for the temporary replacement of such of the midwives provided under Clause 1 (1) as may from time to time be rendered unavailable for service.

(3)—That the County Association and the District Associations will make such arrangements as will secure, so far as practicable, that the number of midwives specified in the First Schedule in relation to any area are always available for service in that area.

(4)—That the midwives provided under this Agreement shall be the whole-time servants of the County Association or the District Association, as the case may be, which employs them.

(5)—That the midwives so employed shall be available for attendance on women in their own homes either as midwives or, if a doctor is engaged for the confinement, as maternity nurses in childbirth and from time to time thereafter during a period not less than the lying-in period as defined in the rules for the time being of the Central Midwives Board.

(6)—That the salaries and other emoluments paid to the midwives so employed shall be those specified in the Second Schedule hereto, and the fees charged for their services as midwives and maternity nurses respectively shall be those specified in the Third Schedule hereto except where the Council otherwise direct.

(7)—That the County Association and the several District Associations shall supply the Council from time to time with a list of the names and addresses of the midwives employed by them in pursuance of this Agreement.

(8)—That the County Association and the several District Associations shall keep records of the cases attended by the midwives employed by them in pursuance of this Agreement, and of the numbers of their attendances in each case, distinguishing between attendances as midwives and attendances as maternity nurses.

(9)—That the County Association and the several District Associations shall supply the Council with such financial and other returns as the Council may reasonably require, including a copy of the audited annual accounts of the Association, and the records kept by the County Association and the District Associations shall be open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health of the Council, or by any other Officer of the Council specially authorised for that purpose.

2.—The Council agrees :—

(1)—To pay to the County Association an annual sum to be ascertained by reference to the net costs of maintaining nurse midwives—including salary and expenses—by the respective District Associations and the proportion of the nurse midwives' time which has been taken up in maternity duties shall be calculated according to the number of maternity cases attended.

(2)—That for the purposes of this Agreement the number of cases which shall be taken to represent the work of a full-time midwife shall be :—

<i>Nursing Association District.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
1.—Ulverston District	50
2.—Lancaster District	50
3.—Fylde District	60
4.—Clitheroe District	60
5.—Withnell District	60
6.—Worsthorne District	60
7.—Croston District	70
8.—Formby District	70
9.—Warrington District	70

From these net costs, the fees to be collected by the District Associations from patients, together with a sum of 10/- for each contributing member of the District Association who has been attended for maternity purposes, shall be deducted, and the balance paid by the Council to the County Association for distribution between the various District Associations.

(3)—That the payment of the foregoing moneys will be made on the following basis :—

Fifty per cent. of the estimated net annual expenditure at the commencement of each financial year and ten per cent. of the estimated net annual expenditure at the end of each of the following three quarters, i.e., 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, the balance to be paid at the end of the financial year on the ascertainment of the amount of work done by the District Associations.

(a) The County Association undertakes to pay out of the moneys referred to in Clauses 2 (2) and (3) to each of the District Associations such amounts as may be agreed between the Council and the County Association.

(4) To make a grant each year towards the administrative expenses of the County Association.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER AGREED between the said parties as follows :—

(a) That any difference or dispute between any of the parties arising out of this Agreement shall be referred to a single arbitrator appointed by agreement between the parties, or, in default of agreement, by the Minister of Health, and

(b) That this Agreement shall have effect as from the 1st day of August, 1937, and shall continue in force as respects each of the areas mentioned in the First Schedule, subject to any variations which may be agreed between the Council, the County Association and the District Association for that area, until it is determined, either by agreement between the said parties, or by not less than six months' notice in writing, terminating on the 31st day of March in any year given with the consent of the Minister by any one of the said parties.

(c) That midwives already employed by the District Associations shall be accepted by the Council as " approved midwives " but all future appointments shall be subject to approval by the Council.

(d) That the Council will make provision for revision courses for all midwives employed by District Associations on terms which will not involve the District Associations in additional cost.

AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER AGREED AND DECLARED that in connection with the recovery of fees charged for the services of midwives and maternity nurses respectively, the Associations will proceed in the manner laid down by the County Council from time to time.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have set their respective hands and Seals the day and year first before written.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Name of District Association.	Area to be served.	Number of Midwives to be employed.
<i>1.—Ulverston District.</i>		
Broughton-in-Furness	Broughton West, and Dunnerdale-with-Seathwaite Kirkby Ireleth (part) Angerton (part)	1
Cark-in-Cartmel	Lower Holker Lower Allithwaite (part) Upper Holker Broughton East (part)	1
Coniston and Torver	Coniston Torver Skelwith (part)	1
Crake Valley	Blawith Subberthwaite Lowick Egton-with-Newland Mansriggs Osmotherley	1
Grange and Allithwaite	Grange-over-Sands Lower Allithwaite (part)	1
Hawkshead	Skelwith (part) Hawkshead Claife	1
Kirkby Ireleth	Kirkby Ireleth (part) Angerton (part)	1
Leven Valley	Cartmel Fell Upper Allithwaite Broughton East (part) Staveley Haverthwaite	1
Low Furness	Pennington Urswick Aldingham and The Lindal part of Dalton-in-Furness	1
Colton, Rusland and Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite Colton	1

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of District Association.	Area to be served.	Number of Midwives to be employed.
<i>2.—Lancaster District.</i>		
Lunesdale	Cantsfield Arkholme-with-Cawood Burrow-with-Burrow Claughton Gressingham Hornby-with-Farleton Ireby Leck Melling-with-Wrayton Tunstall Tatham Wennington Wray-with-Botton Whittington Roeburndale	2
Silverdale, Warton and Yealand	Silverdale Warton Yealand Redmayne Yealand Conyers	1
Carnforth	Carnforth	1
Bolton-le-Sands, Slyne-with-Hest and Nether Kellet	Bolton-le-Sands Slyne-with-Hest Nether Kellet Over Kellet	1
Caton, Halton and District	Caton Halton Quernmore	1
Ellel	Scotforth Ellel Forton Thurnham Cockerham Nether Wyresdale Over Wyresdale	2
Burton Holme	Borwick Priest Hutton	1
<i>3.—Fylde District.</i>		
Garstang	Barnacre-with-Bonds Catterall Claughton Garstang Great Eccleston Elswick Inskip-with-Sowerby Kirkland Nateby Out Rawcliffe Winmarleigh Bleasdale Cabus Upper Rawcliffe Larbreck	2
St. Anne's-on-Sea	Lytham St. Anne's	2
Freckleton, Warton and Wrea Green	Westby-with-Plumpton Ribby-with-Wrea Bryning-with-Warton Freckleton	1
Lea	Lea Newton-with-Clifton Treales	2
Bilsborough	Barton Myerscough Bilsborrow Woodplumpton Goosnargh (part)	1
Longridge	Longridge Grimsargh Haighton (part) Whittingham Goosnargh (part) Chipping Bowland-with-Leagram Thornley-with-Wheatley	2

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of District Association.	Area to be served.	Number of Midwives to be employed.
<i>Fylde District—continued.</i>		
Longridge—continued	Dutton Ribchester Hothersall	
Broughton	Broughton Fulwood Haighton (part)	1
<i>4.—Clitheroe District.</i>		
Barrowford and Blacko	Barrowford Blacko	1
Pendle Forest	Barley-with-Wheatley Booth Goldshaw Booth Higham Old Laund Booth Reedley Hallows Roughlee Booth	1
Sabden, Read, Simonstone and Northtown	Sabden Read Simonstone Northtown	1
Whalley	Whalley Wiswell Billington Dinckley	1
Mellor, Balderstone and Samlesbury	Mellor Balderstone Osbaldeston Samlesbury Cuerdale	1
Clitheroe	Clitheroe	2
Ribblesdale	Aighton Bailey Chaigley Mitton Pendleton Mearley Worston Downham Twiston Chatburn	2
Wilshire	Wilshire Salesbury Clayton-le-Dale Ramsgreave	1
<i>5.—Withnell District.</i>		
Blackburn	Pleasington Tockholes (part) Livesey	1
Darwen	Yate and Pickup Bank Eccleshill Tockholes (part) Turton (part)	1
Brindle, Clayton-le-Woods, Hoghton and Whittle-le-Woods	Brindle Clayton-le-Woods Hoghton Whittle-le-Woods	1
Withnell	Withnell Wheelton Heapey	1
Belmont	Turton (part)	1
Turton and Edgworth	Turton (part)	1
<i>6.—Worsthorne District.</i>		
Cliviger and Worsthorne with Hurstwood	Cliviger Worsthorne Habergham Eaves	1

FIRST SCHEDULE—continued.

Name of District Association.	Area to be served.	Number of Midwives to be employed.
<i>7.—Croston District.</i>		
Tarleton, Rufford and Bretherton	Tarleton Rufford Bretherton Hesketh-with-Becconsall	2
Croston and Ulles Walton	Croston Ulles Walton	1
Eccleston	Eccleston Mawdesley (part) Heskin Bispham (part) Wrightington (part)	1
Parbold and Appley Bridge	Parbold Wrightington (part) Bispham (part) Mawdesley (part) Dalton	1
<i>8.—Formby District.</i>		
Formby	Formby Downholland Altcar	2
Sefton	Aintree Ford Netherton Sefton Thornton	1
Kirkby	Kirkby Simonswood Melling Lydiate Knowsley	1
Rainford Area	Rainford Eccleston Windle Bickerstaffe	2
<i>9.—Warrington District.</i>		
Burtonwood	Burtonwood Bold (part) Winwick	1
Penketh, Great Sankey and Cuerdley	Penketh Great Sankey Cuerdley Bold (part)	1
Poulton, Woolston and Rixton	Poulton-with-Fearnhead Woolston Rixton-with-Glazebrook	1

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Salaries and Allowances.

<i>(a) Queen's Nurse Midwives.</i>		£
For the first year after the completion of training		80
" second	"	90
" third	"	95
" fourth	"	100
" fifth	"	105
" sixth and succeeding years	"	110

The above salaries are in addition to the usual allowances to cover uniform, board and laundry with rooms, including fire, light, and attendance, or, if a house is provided instead of rooms, rent, rates, cleaning materials and household laundry, in addition to fire, light, and attendance.

(b) Non-Queen's Nurse Midwives.

A salary of not less than £172 per annum. In some cases part of this salary will be paid in kind.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Fees to be charged to patients.

(a) Contributors to District Nursing Association	(i) Midwife	20/-
	(ii) Maternity Nurse	15/-
(b) Non-contributors to District Nursing Association	(i) Midwife	30/-
	(ii) Maternity Nurse	25/-

Fees.—The fees charged to patients for the services of midwives employed by the Lancashire County Council are as follow :—

(a) for attendance as midwife	30/-
(b) for attendance as maternity nurse	25/-
(c) for attendance at miscarriages	10/-

The fees charged for the services of midwives employed by District Nursing Associations are identical with those charged for the Lancashire County Council midwives, with the exception that patients who are contributing members of a District Nursing Association are charged 10/- less in respect of the services of either a midwife or maternity nurse except in cases of miscarriage.

Where a maternity benefit is payable, the full fee is recovered except where the Committee otherwise direct. Where a maternity benefit is not payable, the following scale is applied in all districts in connection with the recovery of costs :—

Scale of Income for use in connection with Recovery of Fees.

No. of persons in family including parents.	Net Family Income after deducting Rent.			
	No charge.	Quarter charge.	Half charge.	Three-quarters charge.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 5 0	2 7 6
3	2 5 0	2 7 6	2 10 0	2 12 6
4	2 10 0	2 12 6	2 15 0	2 17 6
5	2 15 0	2 17 6	3 0 0	3 2 6
6	3 0 0	3 2 6	3 5 0	3 7 6
7	3 5 0	3 7 6	3 10 0	3 12 6
8	3 10 0	3 12 6	3 15 0	3 17 6
9	3 15 0	3 17 6	4 0 0	4 2 6
10	4 0 0	4 2 6	4 5 0	4 7 6
11	4 5 0	4 7 6	4 10 0	4 12 6
12	4 10 0	4 12 6	4 15 0	4 17 6

Work done under the Act.—From the 30th July to the 19th December, 1937, the salaried midwives employed directly by the County Council attended 2,271 cases as midwives and 616 cases as maternity nurses for which a total sum of £3,932 10s. 6d. was received in fees. In addition, 237 cases for which these midwives were engaged were removed to hospital on account of obstetric complications.

From the 1st August to the 31st December, 1937, the midwives employed by District Nursing Associations attended 405 cases as midwives and 275 cases as maternity nurses, the amount received in fees being £696 8s. 0d. In addition, 21 cases were removed to hospital.

From the returns already available it is clear that the proportion of cases attended by the County Council salaried midwives and the District Nursing Association midwives will be much greater in the year 1938.

Retirement of Midwives.—VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.—(a) *Midwives resident in County Midwives' area.*—Up to the end of December, 1937, thirty-six midwives voluntarily surrendered their midwifery certificates to the County Council. The total amount paid to them in compensation was £7,972. Four of these midwives were also practising at the time of retirement in the areas of other local supervising authorities. The amount recovered by the County Council from these authorities was £31 14s. 10d.

(b) *Midwives resident in areas of other Local Supervising Authorities.*—Twelve claims amounting to a total of £79 0s. 3d. were received from other authorities in respect of midwives compensated by them who were also practising in the County Council area at the time of retirement.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.—(a) *Midwives resident in the County Midwives' area.*—Thirty-four midwives were compulsorily retired on account of age or infirmity, the amount of compensation paid being £8,014. This includes three cases in which joint directions were issued with other authorities. The amount recovered from the authorities concerned was £97 13s. 3d.

(b) *Midwives resident in areas of other Local Supervising Authorities.*—In seven instances the County Council joined with other authorities in directing midwives to surrender their certificates. The County Council's liability in this connection was £135 18s. 6d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

At the end of 1937 the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the area of the Administrative County was carried out by the County Council in 73 County districts and by "Welfare Councils" in the remaining 36 County districts.

The work was divided as follows :—

	Estimated population.	No. of live births registered in 1937.
Undertaken by the County Council—in 73 districts (2 boroughs, 56 urban, and 15 rural districts).....	864,203	12,384
By Local Sanitary Authorities—in 36 districts (22 boroughs and 14 urban districts).....	994,997	13,305
	1,859,200	25,689

Generally speaking, in those districts in which the County Council is the authority for Elementary Education it is also the authority for Maternity and Child Welfare. At the end of 1937 there were ten County districts in which this was not so. The Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Urban District of Royton was transferred to the County Council on the 1st April, 1938, and arrangements are being made for the Urban Districts of Westhoughton and Ramsbottom to be included in the County scheme as from the 1st October, 1938, and the 1st April, 1939, respectively. These transfers will bring about better co-ordination of the services.

In one instance—the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham—the County Council is the Welfare Authority but is not the authority for Elementary Education.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The work is carried out under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health, who is assisted by two Chief Assistant Medical Officers.

Twenty-three Assistant Medical Officers, who also act as Assistant School Medical Officers, carry out the work in the "field." Their Maternity and Child Welfare activities consist mainly in giving advice at welfare centres to mothers in regard to their health and that of their children.

The Assistant Medical Officers are assisted in their work by health visitors, who also act as school nurses and inspectors of boarded-out children.

The following statement shows the number of visits paid by the nurses as health visitors during the year 1937 :—

HOME VISITS—

Infants under one year—

No. of 1st visits	12,726
No. of re-visits	37,079

Children 1—5 years of age—

No. of visits	31,920
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ANTENATAL WORK—

Expectant mothers—

No. of 1st visits	2,217
No. of re-visits	2,274

OTHER VISITS—

Special visits to older children, Medical Officers of Health, etc.	1,121
Visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and other matters	526
Visits to cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia	52
Visits to cases under Children Act, 1908 (Part I.) and Children and Young Persons Act, 1932	430

County Child Welfare Centres.—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	Wednesday, 2—4-30	Dr. Erskine	Miss Unsworth
Adlington	Ambulance Rooms, Granville Street, off Railway Road.	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Johnstone	Mrs. O'Connor
Aspull (New Springs)	Ind. Methodist Sunday School, New Springs	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Jagger	Miss Evans and Miss Edwards
Atherton	Alder House	Wednesday, 2-15—3-30 Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Leigh Dr. Eldridge	Miss M'Cardell Miss Rist
Audenshaw	"Westernlea," Denton Road	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Ashcroft	Miss Dickinson
Bamber Bridge (Walton-le-Dale)	The Clinic, School Lane	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Spenceley
Barrowford	Congl. Sunday School, Hill Top	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Corbett	Miss Wright
Barton (Preston R.)	Village Hall	First Thursday each month, 2—4	Dr. Wray	Miss Singleton
Billinge	Conservative Club	Wednesday, 10—12	Dr. Gawne	Mrs. Thomas
Blackrod	308, Manchester Road	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Jagger	Miss Evans
Briercliffe (Burnley R.)	Tennyson Street Mission Hall	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Corbett	Miss Mares
Bromley Cross (Turton)	Birtenshaw Meth. Sunday School, Darwen Road	Monday, 2—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	First Monday each month 2—4	Dr. Fay	Miss Canton
Chipping (Clitheroe R.)	Oddfellows Institute	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. Fay	Miss Singleton
Church	Baptist Sunday School, Ernest Street	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Hall	Miss Hanes
Clayton-le-Moors	Town Hall	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Hall	Miss Ryden
Coppull (Chorley R.)	Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Johnstone	Miss Gray
Crompton	East Crompton, Church Institute	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Pickup	Mrs. Stringer
Dalton-in-Furness	Carnegie Library	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Catlow	Miss Tomkinson
Davyhulme (Urmston)	"Moorlands," Cornhill Road	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Stocks	Miss Lawley
" "	" "	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Stocks	Miss Lawley
Droylsden	"Morningside," Fairfield Avenue	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Wade	Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Bullough
Failsworth	"Firs Hall," Oldham Rd.	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Webb	Miss Hall and Miss Pope
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, Miss Higham and Miss Fenton
" "	(2) " "	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Batty	Miss Fawcett, Miss Higham and Miss Fenton
Flixton (Urmston)	The Institute, Flixton Road	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Stocks	Mrs. Chambers
Formby	25, Chapel Lane	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Gray	Miss Hughes
Garstang	Oddfellows Hall	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Tomb	Mrs. Dewhurst
Great Harwood	Mercer Hall	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Cumming	Mrs. Gray
Haydock	Methodist Sunday School, Clipsley Lane	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. —	Miss Hodgson
Huyton-with-Roby	Methodist Church, East Liverpool Road	Tuesday, 2—4 Wednesday, 2—4 Friday, 10—12	Dr. Cookson	Miss Webster, Miss Bellis and Mrs. Palin
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. Wade	Miss Milner

LIST OF COUNTY CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—*continued.*

District.	Address of Child Welfare Centre.	Day and Time open.	Medical Officer.	Nurse.
Kirkham	Mellor Road	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Fay	Miss Smith
Lathom and Burscough (Ormskirk)	Old Council Offices	Friday, 2—4	Dr. Wray	Miss Dickinson
Lees	Meth. School, Princess Street	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Pickup	Miss Watson
Leyland	Congl. Schools, Quin St.	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Wray	Miss Hughes
Litherland	32, Linacre 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—4	Dr. Wade	Miss Dudley
Longridge	26, Kestor Lane	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Wray	Miss Singleton
Maghull	Parish Institute	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Barker	Mrs. Ashton
Milnrow	1, Wesley Street	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Pickup	Miss Sizer
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	Parliament Street Sunday School	Monday and Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Tomb	Miss Stewart
Ormskirk	Church House, Church Street	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Gawne	Miss Dickinson & Mrs. Ashton
Orrell	(1) 299-301, Orrell Road	Thursday, 2—4-30	Dr. Gawne	Miss Pearce
"	(2) " " "	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Gawne	Mrs. Thomas
Oswaldtwistle	Barnfield House	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Pare	Miss Townend
Padgate (Warrington R.)	Methodist School, Padgate Lane	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Crawford	Miss Gray
Padiham	West Bank House	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Corbett	Mrs. Read
Penketh (Warrington R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Wright	Miss Gray
Poulton-le-Fylde	St. Chad's Church Hall	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Fay	Miss Procter
Preesall	Parochial Hall	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Tomb	Mrs. Dewhurst
Prescot	Old Grammar School, High Street	Monday and Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Wright	Miss Walters and Miss Heseltine
Prestwich No. 1	Methodist Sunday School, Chapel Street	Thursday, 2—4-30	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Wellard
*Prestwich No. 2	Congl. School, Heaton Park	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Hutchinson	Miss Wellard
Rainford	Council Offices	Tuesday, 10—12	Dr. Gawne	Mrs. Thomas
Rishton	108, High Street	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. Hall	Miss Hanes
†Royton	The Village Sunday School	Wednesday and Thursday 2—4	Dr. Pickup	Miss Milne
Sabden (Burnley R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. Corbett	Miss Mares
Skelmersdale	Congregational Schools, Witham Street	Wednesday, 10—12-30	Dr. Barker	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—4	Dr. Hutchinson	Mrs. Tregarthen
Trawden	Methodist Sunday School	First and third Wednesdays each month, 2—4	Dr. Corbett	Miss Wright
Ulverston	"The Rookery"	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Catlow	Miss Holmes
Walkden (Worsley)	51, Park Road	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Stocks	Miss Murphy and Miss Dudley
Wardle	Methodist Sunday School	First and third Tuesdays each month, 2—4	Dr. Wilson	Miss Cubbin
Waterloo (Limehurst R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Thursday, 2—4	Dr. Pickup	Miss Watson
Whalley (Clitheroe R.)	Methodist Sunday School	Monday, 2—4	Dr. Fay	Miss Singleton
Whitefield	"Uplands"	Tuesday, 2—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	Wednesday, 2—4	Dr. Wilson	Miss Cubbin

* Prestwich No. 2 Centre opened 10th January, 1938.

† Royton M. & C.W. Services transferred to County Council, 1st April, 1938.

The following table gives a statistical summary of the work done in the Centres during the year ended 31st December, 1937 :—

Name of Child Welfare Centre.	No. of times open.	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	47	95	137	87	101	1516	602	697	32	148	2	9
Adlington	48	53	54	43	61	779	540	1069	14	134	7	98
Aspull (New Springs)	48	105	99	64	30	750	421	115	46	194		
Atherton	43	246	270	128	64	2602	774	351	2	3		
Audenshaw	48	106	197	120	101	2839	956	665	20	67	10	82
Bamber Bridge	49	60	174	93	99	1448	734	800	37	168	56	296
Barrowford	48	36	72	49	60	701	397	278	1	2	7	10
Barton	12	10	45	37	37	172	121	124	3	9	11	57
Billinge	46	65	80	46	43	865	498	368	8	37	9	14
Blackrod	47	35	52	42	34	513	263	206	17	71		
Briercliffe	24	10	40	21	36	364	210	404	2	8		
Bromley Cross	47	14	106	68	83	1194	310	239	40	198		
Burtonwood	49	26	40	15	25	431	126	96	5	14		
Carnforth	47	33	51	34	48	381	256	307	7	46		
Catforth	13	8	25	20	21	97	69	78	4	12	12	46
Chipping	23	5	11	6	9	106	49	98	1	2	5	47
Church	47	40	148	96	78	2168	1014	796	10	81	4	19
Clayton-le-Moors	48	84	106	75	74	1326	900	962	26	209	9	194
Coppull	47	61	133	62	80	1527	632	843	20	82	13	423
Crompton	49	107	177	96	74	2275	636	552	20	77	2	7
Dalton	49	84	209	142	144	1347	750	698	66	305		
Droylsden	92	299	496	168	131	6027	1201	638	38	69	2	2
Failsworth	47	182	348	207	192	4456	1514	1267	16	59	49	92
Feniscowles	47	11	58	33	27	579	210	176	3	16	2	29
Fleetwood	94	421	527	321	447	6633	2951	3354	47	191		
Formby	50	96	99	61	64	1220	492	683	32	67		
Garstang	27	17	74	66	84	364	292	399	16	56		
†Great Crosby	48	152	168	58	86	2169	566	682	22	95		
Great Harwood	48	113	110	89	75	1585	1343	1124	23	236	10	198
Haydock	47	149	160	80	56	1615	482	202	19	75	1	1
Huyton	84	392	421	268	276	5571	3013	2377	64	163		
Irlam (Longfield Lodge)	24	211	149	54	13	1258	431	95	5	14	24	324
Irlam (Irlam Hall)	25		186	85	16	1442	605	113	7	17	30	346
Kearsley	49	92	167	90	55	2277	301	130	61	191		
Kirkham	49	72	168	124	94	1872	917	777	12	66	20	102
Lathom and Burscough	48	60	70	57	62	749	438	369	17	44	1	35
Lees	48	45	85	46	29	1030	301	154	8	8		
Leyland (Bradshaw St.)	12	167	10	4	8	82	12	48			5	40
Leyland (Quin St.)	47		250	127	105	2377	788	593	16	54	7	271
Litherland	48	206	291	92	158	3325	817	106	16	77		
Littleborough	49	205	155	66	63	2030	526	294	14	34		
Little Lever	47	37	70	44	17	958	301	77	6	26		
Longridge	46	65	131	94	109	1195	526	484	9	32	8	154
Maghull	49	43	151	51	40	1881	439	244	23	91		
Milnrow	48	80	95	38	41	1270	272	191	9	31		
Morecambe	48	291	218	108	105	1958	980	803	39	114		
Ormskirk	47	207	186	98	74	2541	949	706	18	91		
Orrell No. 1	48	117	132	56	66	1557	652	636	25	60	16	16
Orrell No. 2	47	106	85	43	50	792	315	309	19	78	5	8
Oswaldtwistle	46	105	155	127	85	1645	778	532	15	58	1	12
*Padgate	37	8	140	57	38	1475	250	106	3	4	11	51
Padiham	47	134	120	53	26	1052	524	126	14	38	17	44
Penketh	46	30	129	68	44	1378	501	152	8	22	10	10
Poulton-le-Fylde	25	39	75	58	84	576	402	679	16	44	35	114
Preesall	24	25	50	36	75	394	278	540	10	44		
Prescot	96	130	474	246	210	3270	763	519	69	138	1	1
Prestwich	48	320	349	174	99	4408	1167	445				
Rainford	48	37	55	32	33	537	220	203	9	61	3	6
Rishton	48	65	75	49	28	1059	454	315	4	36	6	33
Sabden	12	7	18	20	22	136	188	239	8	35		
Skelmersdale	47	64	129	68	91	1512	519	877	22	141	12	283

† Great Crosby was merged in the Borough of Crosby, November, 1937. * Padgate Centre opened 3rd March, 1937.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT CENTRES—*continued.*

Name of Child Welfare Centre.	No. of times open.	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.
Standish	48	114	143	71	90	1688	695	660	33	64	18	19
Thornton	48	178	165	104	158	1438	1020	2022	46	273	—	—
Tottington	48	55	60	42	36	667	427	405	6	8	—	—
Trawden	47	11	25	16	15	269	108	87	2	2	1	3
Ulverston	47	146	188	121	139	1376	773	712	43	234	—	—
Urmston No. 1 (Davyhulme)	47	111	145	72	81	1731	685	465	8	58	59	178
Urmston No. 2 (Urmston)	47	208	141	70	85	1708	356	442	10	22	56	87
Urmston No. 3 (Flixton)	48	92	232	128	133	3378	1211	786	34	202	40	375
Walkden	46	151	300	119	58	3040	666	173	7	11	8	24
Wardle	23	17	28	14	23	299	168	216	3	5	1	4
Waterloo	26	38	71	47	48	701	333	345	7	39	—	—
Whalley	47	18	42	37	44	441	288	355	9	40	29	131
Whitefield	44	104	226	136	97	2656	1155	761	—	—	—	—
Whittle-le-Woods	21	18	51	34	39	390	155	115	7	14	4	54
Whitworth (Facit)	48	88	103	41	71	1915	462	716	27	160	1	27
TOTAL	3401	7432	10975	6012	5797	121353	46438	39770	1385	5675	640	4376

The Care of Children under School Age.—Facilities exist for the inspection and treatment of these children at child welfare centres, school clinics, orthopaedic clinics, ophthalmic clinics, dental clinics and artificial light clinics, and at hospitals for the treatment of certain conditions. Further, arrangements have been made whereby suitable children are admitted to convalescent homes on the payment by the County Council of a fixed weekly sum for each child. The amount to be recovered by the County Council from the parents of the child is determined by the use of an income scale.

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.

The following tables show the number of children under school age who have attended at the school clinics for the ailments and conditions indicated :—

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Treatment.

No. of individual children attending	1,689
No. of attendances made	3,712
Disease or defect treated :—	
Ringworm : Scalp	2
Body	4
Scabies	22
Impetigo	185
Other skin	211
Minor eye	121
Minor ear	112
Miscellaneous	956

Inspection.

In addition, 501 individual children made 1,029 attendances at the various minor ailments clinics for inspection by the Assistant County Medical Officers, and advice with regard to treatment was given in respect of 540 defects found.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS.

Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.						
No. of individual children attending.	No. of attendances made.	Errors of refraction.	Other defect or disease of the eye.	No. of glasses prescribed.	No. of glasses obtained.	No. recommended for treatment other than by glasses.
380	923	306	96	169	162	113

DENTAL CLINICS.

No. of individual children treated.	No. of attendances made.	No. of fillings.	No. of extractions.	No. of administrations of general anæsthetics.	No. of other operations performed.
647	904	191	1,734	309	390

Toddlers.—Supervision over toddlers is maintained at the Child Welfare Centres and by systematic home visiting.

Day Nurseries.—The County Council has provided only one Day Nursery. This is at Leyland and has accommodation for 30 infants and young children. The nursery is in the charge of a Matron, who is assisted by two nurses and two probationers, and is supervised by the Assistant County Medical Officer for the district. Mothers residing in Leyland and the immediate vicinity, who go out to work, may, for a small charge, leave their young children at the nursery during the day time. Fifty-seven individual children attended during the year 1937; the average attendance was 19.

Maternity Services.—An account of the work of the salaried midwives is given elsewhere in this report.

The Council's policy has been to develop its maternity services on a regional basis. This necessitates arrangements being made with hospitals and sometimes with other Welfare Authorities.

Briefly, a regional maternity service consists of a staff of salaried midwives and an obstetrician of standing who is appointed to act as consultant in a defined area. It is essential that he should be in charge of an adequate number of hospital maternity beds. These beds may be needed for cases requiring antenatal treatment and for cases of abnormal childbirth. The obstetrician is available for consultation in the homes of the people at the request of the family doctor. He may be required simply to give advice or he may have to perform a difficult operation.

A recent development has been the organisation of Emergency Maternity Units—the so-called "Flying Squads." These consist of obstetrician, nurse, dressings, and necessary equipment and are intended for use in those cases where the patient cannot safely at that time be removed to hospital, e.g., cases of severe hæmorrhage and shock.

In each area antenatal clinics are established and these are conducted by the obstetrician, with the help of the Council's salaried midwives and health visitors.

It has not yet been possible to cover the whole of the Administrative County by regional schemes, but the information set out below shows that substantial progress has been made.

Regional schemes have been organised in the following districts :—

Lancaster and district	Obstetrician, Dr. E. Holmes. Clinics, Carnforth and Morecambe. Hospital, Royal Lancaster Infirmary.
Blackpool and district	Obstetrician, Dr. R. Everett. Clinic, Fleetwood. Hospitals, Blackpool Victoria and Fleetwood Hospital (emergency cases only).

Preston and district	Obstetrician, Dr. W. Simpson. Clinics, Preston Royal Infirmary, Bamber Bridge, Kirkham, Leyland and Longridge. Hospitals, Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green.
Blackburn and district	Obstetrician, Dr. A. L. Potter. Clinics, Blackburn Springfield Maternity Home, Blackburn Health Office, Clayton-le-Moors, Great Harwood, Oswaldtwistle and Rishton. Hospitals, Blackburn Springfield Maternity Home, Queen's Park Hospital and Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool and district	Obstetricians, Dr. P. Malpas and Dr. C. McIntosh Marshall. Clinics, Formby, Huyton, Litherland and Prescott. Hospitals, Liverpool Maternity Hospital and Whiston County Hospital.
Bury and district	Obstetrician, Dr. W. M. Martin. Clinic, Whitefield. Hospitals, Jericho Hospital, Bury, and Radcliffe Maternity Home.

In addition to the services at the antenatal clinics, there are facilities for carrying out further examinations, e.g., X-ray, at the hospitals mentioned above or other neighbouring hospitals. Pregnancy diagnosis tests are also carried out where necessary.

Antenatal Care.—Various types of antenatal care are in operation in the Administrative County, and a combination of methods seems to be most suitable for a County in which the areas are not uniform in character.

The types of antenatal care in operation may be classified as follow :—

1. *County Council Specialist Antenatal Clinics.*—The following is a list of specialist antenatal clinics which have been established by the County Council :—

District.	Address of Antenatal Clinic.	Day and time open.	Specialist.	Nurse.
Bamber Bridge	The Clinic, School Lane	First and third Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. W. Simpson	Miss Spenceley
Carnforth	21, Market Street	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.30—4.30	Dr. E. Holmes	Miss Walker
Clayton-le-Moors	Town Hall	Alternate Mondays, 2—4	Dr. A. L. Potter	Miss Ryden
Fleetwood (B)	Orient Buildings, Station Road	Alternate Mondays, 10—12 noon, and 2—4	Dr. R. Everett	Miss M. Fawcett, Mrs. Dewhurst, Miss Higham & Miss Fenton (Two nurses each session)
Formby	25, Chapel Lane	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. C. McIntosh Marshall	Miss Hughes
Great Harwood	Mercer Hall	Alternate Fridays, 2—4	Dr. A. L. Potter	Mrs. Gray
Huyton	Methodist Church, Liverpool Road	Wednesday, 10—12	Dr. P. Malpas	Miss Webster, Miss Bellis & Mrs. Palin
Kirkham	Mellor Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. W. Simpson	Miss Smith
Leyland	5 & 7, Somerset Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2—4	Dr. W. Simpson	Miss Hughes & Miss Reeves
Litherland	32, Linacre Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2—3	Dr. P. Malpas (attends alternate sessions)	Miss Robinson & Miss Shaw
Longridge	26, Kestor Lane	Second and fourth Wednesdays, 2—4	Dr. W. Simpson	Miss Singleton
Morecambe and Heysham (B)	The Clinic, Euston Road	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.30—4.30	Dr. E. Holmes	Miss Stewart
Oswaldtwistle	Barnfield House	Alternate Mondays, 2—4	Dr. A. L. Potter	Mrs. Beckett
Prescot	Old Grammar School, High Street	Tuesday, 2—4	Dr. P. Malpas	Miss Walters & Miss Heseltine
Rishton	108, High Street	Alternate Fridays, 2—4	Dr. A. L. Potter	Miss Hanes
Whitefield	The Uplands	Monday, 2—4	Dr. W. M. Martin	Mrs. Tregarthen

2. *Antenatal Clinics of Other Authorities.*—Persons resident in the adjacent portions of the County area may attend at the antenatal clinics established by the local authorities at Blackburn, Chorley, Colne, Eccles, Rochdale and Widnes, and also at the Preston Royal Infirmary, under arrangements made with the authorities concerned by the County Council.

These are specialist antenatal clinics, but the specialists at Colne and Rochdale only attend by special arrangement.

Steps are being taken to extend these facilities, wherever suitable arrangements can be made with authorities providing the requisite clinics.

3. *County Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions.*—Antenatal clinics are held at the undermentioned hospitals and institutions and are conducted by members of the medical staffs of the hospitals and institutions :—

Moorlands Institution, Rawtenstall,
Public Assistance Institution, Ormskirk,
Jericho Hospital, Bury,
Whiston County Hospital,
Park Hospital, Davyhulme,
Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

A number of beds is either specially set apart, or is available in these institutions for antenatal cases requiring in-patient treatment.

4. *Other Hospitals.*—There are antenatal clinics at the following *municipal* hospitals with which the County Council has a "user" agreement :—

Bolton : Townleys Hospital.
Liverpool : Walton Hospital.
 Smithdown Road Hospital.
 Mill Road Infirmary.
Manchester : Crumpsall Hospital.
 Withington Hospital.
Oldham : Boundary Park Municipal Hospital.
Preston : Sharoe Green Hospital.
Rochdale : Birch Hill Hospital.
Salford : Hope Hospital.
Warrington : Borough General Hospital.

Antenatal clinics are also held at the following *voluntary* hospitals or *voluntary* maternity institutions with which arrangements for the admission of patients have been made under the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne,
Chorley Hospital,
Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster,
Liverpool Maternity Hospital,
Lytham Hospital,
Preston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary,
Widnes Queen's Nurses' Maternity Home.

5. *Assistant County Medical Officers.*—At all the County Council Child Welfare Centres expectant mothers may be seen by the Assistant County Medical Officer in charge.

6. *County Health Visitors.*—A large amount of useful work is done for expectant mothers by the County health visitors. In 1937 they made first visits to 2,217 mothers and 2,274 re-visits.

This is of special value to those mothers living in a scattered country district where it is impracticable for them to attend an antenatal clinic; for such expectant women the visits of the County health visitor have been a valuable addition to the help rendered by the local midwife and doctor.

The following statement shows the attendances at Antenatal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres during the year 1937 by women resident in the County area :—

Clinic or Centre.	No. of individual women.	No. of attendances.
County Council Specialist Antenatal Clinics	1,352	3,583
Antenatal Clinics of other Authorities	704	1,906
Antenatal Clinics at County Hospitals and Public Assistance Institutions	825	4,357
County Council Child Welfare Centres	1,379	5,649
TOTAL	4,260	15,495

The total number of individual women who attended the antenatal clinics referred to in the foregoing statement is 2,881 and is approximately 59 per cent. of the number of births in the areas served by the clinics.

Dental Treatment.—This is available at the dental clinics in the County area for expectant mothers and also for nursing mothers, and 633 women availed themselves of these facilities during 1937, making 894 attendances.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.					
Individuals treated.	No. of attendances made.	No. of fillings.	No. of extractions.	No. of administrations of general anæsthetics.	Other operations.
633	894	98	3,234	404	415

A scheme has been put into operation for the provision of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers. In the operation of the scheme, the expectant or nursing mother needing treatment is referred by the obstetrician at the antenatal clinic or by the Assistant County Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centre to the County Dental Surgeon. The County Dental Surgeon then carries out the treatment necessary, and if artificial dentures are required application is made to the Central Office. An order is then issued through the County Dental Surgeon on a private dentist for the supply of the dentures. Each patient is required to pay towards the cost of the dentures according to a scale approved by the Committee.

Postnatal Work.—Each mother attending a specialist antenatal clinic is instructed to pay at least one visit to the clinic after her confinement has taken place so that, if abnormalities are present, they may be discovered. The response to the instruction has been encouraging and in the Fleetwood area the numbers attending for postnatal examination have been so large that a special session has been arranged for this work.

Postnatal clinics are also held at the following County Hospitals or Public Assistance Institutions :—

Moorlands Institution, Rawtenstall,
Public Assistance Institution, Ormskirk,
Jericho Hospital, Bury,
Park Hospital, Davyhulme,
Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

There is no doubt that adequate postnatal examination and treatment, where necessary, will do much to prevent a great deal of the chronic invalidity which sometimes follows childbirth.

During the year, 418 women resident in the County area made 439 attendances at the post-natal clinics.

Emergency Maternity Units.—The purpose of these units has already been indicated. To render them as effective as possible arrangements are being made with blood transfusion services for their employment when necessary. The County Council has decided to make arrangements with hospitals and/or local authorities for the provision of emergency maternity units where possible. The following arrangements have been made to date :—

Unit provided by—	County Maternity and Child Welfare area to be served.
Blackburn Corporation	Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Rishton, Church and Oswaldtwistle Urban Districts, Blackburn Rural District and part of Clitheroe Rural District.
Burnley Corporation	Barrowford and Trawden Urban Districts, Burnley Rural District and part of Clitheroe Rural District.
Jericho Hospital, Bury	Prestwich, Tottington and Whitefield Urban Districts.
Lancaster Royal Infirmary	Morecambe and Heysham Borough, Carnforth Urban District, Lancaster and Lunesdale Rural Districts, and part of Garstang Rural District.
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	Litherland, Formby, Rainford, Huyton, Prescott and Ormskirk Urban Districts, Whiston Rural District and part of West Lancashire Rural District.
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	Atherton, Worsley, Irlam, Failsworth, Lees, Droylsden and Audenshaw Urban Districts and Limehurst Rural District.
Rochdale Corporation	Whitworth, Wardle, Littleborough, Milnrow, Crompton and Royton Urban Districts.

Home Helps.—A home help may be defined as a woman who is employed solely for domestic purposes in the homes of mothers who, through incapacity incidental to pregnancy or childbirth, are unable to do this work themselves.

The Ministry of Health has repeatedly stated that, wherever practicable, the maternity scheme of each Welfare Authority should make provision for a service of home helps. Notwithstanding this, the latest published figures show that only a few of the Welfare Authorities in England and Wales have provided such a service. The reason for this state of affairs is that Welfare Authorities have known that there are difficulties in the recruitment of suitable home helps and in persuading patients to make use of them. With regard to *recruitment*, earning a living as a home help in a poor home does not appeal to many women. Consequently, there is great difficulty in finding suitable candidates. Further, the employment is intermittent in character. With regard to the *use made of the service*, one Medical Officer of Health reports that the call on this service has been very disappointing, whilst another states that the demand is very small and that no home helps were supplied in 1936. There appear to be two main reasons why patients do not make use of a home help service. In the first place they object to the presence of another woman, perhaps a stranger, in their homes; secondly, they fear that the home help may be indiscreet.

The existence of difficulties, however, does not alter the fact that no maternity service is complete which does not make provision for home helps. The Minister states :

“The services of suitable women provided by the local authority to carry out domestic duties in the homes of the women during illnesses of pregnancy, at the time of confinement and throughout the puerperium, may be of great benefit if satisfactory private arrangements cannot be made.

“When the mother has been removed to hospital the services of a help in the home may relieve her of domestic worry and enable her treatment to be continued for as long a period as may be considered desirable on medical grounds.”

The time is opportune for the institution of an experimental home help service. Handywomen who, for a small fee have combined the functions of maternity nurse and home help, will shortly be prohibited by the Minister of Health from taking any part in maternity nursing. Domestic work is no part of the duties of salaried midwives. The need for home helps, therefore, will be greater than in the past.

The County Council has decided to set up a system of home helps in Fleetwood and Atherton only in the first instance, in order that experience in working may be gained. The conditions of service, laid down by the Council, are given below :—

(1) In general, the home help should attend daily between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. except on Sundays and Bank Holidays, unless these are within four days of the confinement. There may be instances, however, where some alteration in these hours will be necessary—due regard must be paid to the wishes of the patient in this matter. After a normal confinement the home help should attend for a period of fourteen days.

(2) She must :—

- (a) Keep the home clean and tidy,
- (b) Cook and prepare meals for the family,
- (c) Care for any children there may be, and see that those attending school do so punctually, and are clean and tidy,
- (d) Do the washing, including linen soiled during the confinement,
- (e) Undertake careful marketing for the family if asked to do so.

(3) She must recognise that she is *not* a nurse. She must in no way interfere with the instructions of the doctor or nurse, and she must not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

(4) She must supply and cook her own food. She must *not* consume alcohol whilst on duty.

(5) The home help must be clean and tidy in appearance, and wear an overall whilst on duty.

(6) She must not accept money or presents from the patients.

(7) If a case of infectious disease occurs in her own home she must stop work and notify the County Medical Officer of Health at once.

(8) If a home help feels unfit to work on any day she must notify the County Medical Officer of Health at once.

Payment by the County Council to Home Helps.

- (a) Payment will be at the rate of 9d. an hour—less National Health Insurance contributions.
- (b) Tram or 'bus fares would be allowed in approved circumstances.
- (c) There will be no retaining fee.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.—These are provided free of cost for every patient who engages a County Council salaried midwife, notwithstanding the fact that the patient may live in a County district which is itself a Welfare Authority. The County Council has also made arrangements whereby independent midwives may purchase these outfits at cost price for such of their patients as are resident in the County Council midwives' area.

Details of the outfits are given in the section of this report which deals with the Midwives Act, 1936.

Hospital Provision for Maternity Cases.—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.
 Blackburn Royal Infirmary.
 Blackburn Queen's Park Hospital.
 Blackpool Corporation Maternity Home.
 Blackpool Victoria Hospital.
 Bolton Corporation (Haslam) Maternity Home.
 Bolton Townley's Hospital.
 Bootle Corporation Maternity Home.
 Burnley Corporation (Bank Hall) Maternity Home.
 Burnley Municipal Hospital.
 Chorley Hospital.
 Chorley Public Assistance Hospital.
 Colne Corporation (Christiana Hartley) Hospital.
 Davyhulme Park Hospital.
 Fleetwood Cottage Hospital.
 Fulwood Sharoe Green Maternity Home.
 Lancaster Royal Infirmary.
 Leigh Corporation (The Firs) Maternity Home.
 Liverpool Maternity Hospital.
 Liverpool Mill Road Infirmary.
 Liverpool Smithdown Road Hospital.
 Liverpool Walton Hospital.
 Lytham Hospital.
 Nelson Corporation (Fern Lea) Hospital.
 Oldham Corporation (Greenacres) Maternity Hospital.
 Preston Royal Infirmary.
 Radcliffe Corporation (Bealey) Maternity Home.
 Rochdale Birch Hill Hospital.
 St. Anne's-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital.
 Southport Corporation (Christiana Hartley) Hospital.
 Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Warrington Corporation (Borough General) Hospital.
 Warrington Corporation (Latchford) Maternity Home.
 Whiston County Hospital.
 Widnes Ethel Gossage Maternity Home.

During the past year the total number of women admitted under these arrangements was 428. This compares with 181, 198, 175, 145, 260 and 342 for the previous six years. In each case an enquiry is made by the health visitor into the economic circumstances and sanitary conditions of the homes. During the year the payment for these patients amounted to £3,730 11s. 7d., of which £970 12s. 11d. was recovered from the patients.

The increasing number of cases being sent into hospital for antenatal treatment is a reflection of the work being done at the antenatal clinics which have been established. It should lead to a reduction in maternal mortality and morbidity.

Supply of milk and other foodstuffs.—There is still much unemployment in this part of the country, and consequently a large quantity of milk or milk products is supplied free or at half price at, or through, the welfare centres to necessitous nursing mothers, women in the last six months of pregnancy, and infants and young children; during the year an amount of £16,431 was so spent. The conditions under which such supplies are made are those of medical necessity coupled with the inability to purchase the necessary foodstuffs.

Extra nourishment in the form of milk, eggs, butter, etc., is also supplied to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, where such nourishment is recommended by the specialists at the antenatal clinics or the Assistant County Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres.

During the past year, 994,480 pints of fresh milk were supplied direct to the recipients by milk purveyors, at a cost of £12,431, and the following statement shows the amount of dried milks, cod liver oil, Virol, etc., supplied at the centres :—

No.	Units.	Article of foodstuff.	Cost.		
			£	s.	d.
96,079	1 lb. packets	Cow and Gate	6,038	4	5
23,690	1 lb. tins	Ostermilk	1,497	2	10
26,173	1 lb. packets	Lactogen	1,647	1	3
17,649	1 lb. cartons	Cod Liver Oil and Malt	487	0	7
15,395	8 oz. tins	Virol	769	15	0
124	1 lb. jars	Vitamalt	8	7	8
5,828	1 lb. bottles	Horlick's Malted Milk	761	19	2
1,797	7 oz. tins	Virolax	77	19	0
6,612	1 lb. jars	Cod Liver Oil and Malt with Parrish's Food	223	7	5
4,796	4 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Oil	99	19	10
7,136	1 lb. packets	Hemolac	450	6	0
1,084	1 lb. tins	Colact	69	9	8
1,313	1 lb. tins	Prenatalac	83	9	1
4,560	4—8 oz. bottles	Aberdeen Emulsion	162	8	0
6,741	Capsules	Adexolin	152	9	0
4,027	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	124	17	1
4,720	8 oz. tins	Ovaltine	293	12	4
8,332	8 oz. bottles	Egg Emulsion	244	10	1
231	8 oz. tins	Bemax	13	4	9
1,352	1 lb. packets	Ambrosia	91	1	4
712	4 oz. tins	Lactagol	41	10	1
904	1 lb. tins	Chocolate Milk	56	18	8
1,968	8 oz. tins	Maltoline	50	13	4
366	12 oz. and 1 lb. tins	Allergilac	32	7	8
2,883	4—8 oz. bottles	A. & D. Emulsion	138	17	0
536	1 lb. tins	Vitasac	60	15	4
279	1 lb. bottles	Mellin's Food	27	14	4
403	Capsules	Wheat Germ Capsules	2	11	1
12	1 lb. tins	Secway	12	0	
4,607	1 lb. tins	Trufood	437	16	2
261	1 lb. packets	Lacidac	16	6	3
122	8 oz. bottles	Liquid Paraffin	3	18	4
68	1 lb. tins	Ferrolac	5	13	4
70	8 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Oil with Parrish's Food	1	19	8
106	8 oz. tins	Malted Brestol	2	14	10
346	8 oz. bottles	Ferrated Emulsion	14	18	2
1,494	4 oz. bottles	Cod Liver Emulsion	29	17	1
12	1 lb. tins	New Zealand Cream	1	10	0
12	1 lb. tins	Karilac	1	1	0
			£14,223	18	10

In the above statement most of the foodstuffs 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 £4,000.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—In the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 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.

NOTE.—The Public Health Act, 1936, which came into force on the 1st October, 1937, omitted puerperal fever from the definition of notifiable diseases. This makes for administrative simplicity. It also renders ineffective the reference to puerperal fever in the 1926 Regulations. From the 1st October, 1937, notifications are required only under the term "Puerperal Pyrexia."

During the year 1937 the following notifications were received :—puerperal fever 36, puerperal pyrexia 191. These notifications are analysed below :—

	Notified as :		Cases.
	P.F.	P.P.	
Cases attended at childbirth solely by midwives	8	57	65
Cases in which midwives acted as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners	13	44	57
Cases in which midwives were not in attendance	15	90	105
Total 1937	36	191	227

In the County Council Maternity and Child Welfare area the following facilities are available :—

(a) *Obstetric Specialists.*—The following specialists are available for consultations :—

Dr. R. Y. Aitken,
Oakfield,
Blackburn.
(Tel. Blackburn 5034).

Dr. A. A. Gemmell,
55, Rodney Street,
Liverpool.
(Tel. Liverpool Royal 2270; after 6 p.m. Wavertree 507).

Dr. Jeffrey Ramsey,
53, Preston New Road,
Blackburn.
(Tel. Blackburn 5225; Residence—Ribchester 20).

Dr. T. N. A. Jeffcoate,
38, Rodney Street,
Liverpool.
(Tel. Liverpool Royal 2090).

Dr. R. Everett,
209a, Hornby Road,
Blackpool.
(Tel. Blackpool 334; Residence—Blackpool 51523).

Dr. A. Leyland Robinson,
63, Rodney Street,
Liverpool.
(Tel. Liverpool Royal 61).

Dr. R. W. Beesley,
135, Deane Road,
Bolton.
(Tel. Bolton 417 and 1527; Residence—517).

Dr. J. St. George Wilson,
13, Rodney Street,
Liverpool.
(Tel. Liverpool Royal 2168).

Dr. A. Callam,
345, Colne Road,
Reedley,
Burnley.
(Tel. Burnley 3973; Residence—2867).

Dr. E. Holmes,
2, Queen Square,
Lancaster.
(Tel. Lancaster 15).

Dr. J. W. Burns,
75, Rodney Street,
Liverpool.
(Tel. Liverpool Royal 4272).

Dr. W. R. Addis,
2, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 0435; Residence—Rusholme 1907).

Dr. K. Vernon Bailey,
2, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 0786; Residence—Rusholme 4399).

Dr. C. Philip Brentnall,
18, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 9984; Residence—Didsbury 3762).

Dr. D. Dougal,
11, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 0139; Residence—Didsbury 1434).

Dr. Gordon Fitzgerald,
Woodstock,
West Didsbury,
Manchester.
(Tel. Didsbury 3350).

Dr. Eric A. Gerrard,
26, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 0079; Residence—Didsbury 2681).

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. Blackfriars 1500; Residence—Didsbury 3092).

Dr. Robert Newton,
11, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 2198; Residence—Rusholme 4472).

Dr. C. D. B. Rickards,
14, St. John Street,
Manchester.
(Tel. Blackfriars 4179; Residence—Didsbury 1290).

Dr. T. F. Todd,
28, St. John Street,
Manchester, 3.
(Tel. Blackfriars 7485).

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).

(b) *Bacteriological Examinations*.—For bacteriological examinations of lochia and blood, facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories of the Liverpool and Manchester Universities.

(c) *Hospital Treatment*.—Arrangements have been made by the County Council with certain hospitals for the admission of cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia.

(d) *Provision of Trained Nurses*.—Arrangements have been made with District Nursing Associations and Nursing Homes for the provision of trained nurses.

Under the facilities provided by the County Council, action was taken as follows :—

Puerperal fever.—13 cases were removed to hospital and in 3 cases a second opinion was sought.

Puerperal pyrexia.—43 cases were removed to hospital; in 9 cases a second opinion was sought; in 1 case an examination was made of lochia and blood, and in 3 cases a trained nurse was provided.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—By means of notifications under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, and by medical aid forms received from midwives, 278 cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes came under notice; of these, 118 were notified as ophthalmia neonatorum. In the previous year these figures were 208 and 91 respectively.

Sixty-one of the ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified were in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area and of these 14 were removed to hospital, 17 were provided with trained nurses and in 1 case a second opinion was sought.

In 1933 a scheme was put into operation for the purpose of obtaining *immediate* information of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurring in the practice of midwives. Midwives have been requested in all cases in which they have had occasion to call in medical assistance on account of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes, however slight, to notify the cases *immediately* to the County Medical Officer by telegram or telephone. (The midwives are refunded the amount expended on the telegram or telephone). Immediate steps are then taken to see that the children receive proper treatment.

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 shall put aside all other work until the eyesight of the child is beyond danger or past cure.

It is hoped by this prompt action to prevent the type of blindness which has resulted from ophthalmia neonatorum so frequently in the past.

In the areas of the "Welfare Councils" arrangements have also been made for the prompt notification of ophthalmia neonatorum to the local Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937.—Under these Regulations notifications of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are now to be forwarded by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

The County Council therefore receives such notifications direct from 73 districts.

Copies of these notifications are forwarded, within 24 hours of their receipt, to the Medical Officer of Health of the district within which the child is being attended.

The following table shows the number of eye cases reported and ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified to the County Council as the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, together with the number of ophthalmia neonatorum cases in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area, during the past five years :—

Year.	County Midwives' Area.				County Maternity and Child Welfare Area.	
	No. of eye cases reported.	No. per 1,000 live births.	No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.	No. per 1,000 live births.	No. of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.	No. per 1,000 live births.
1933	275	13.1	129	6.1	47	4.4
1934	284	13.0	116	5.3	54	4.8
1935	233	10.6	108	4.9	55	4.8
1936	208	9.1	91	3.9	44	3.6
1937	278	11.9	118	5.0	61	5.0

The increase in the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year 1937 is a clear indication that the provision of silver nitrate at the beginning of 1938 for use as a prophylactic by the Council's midwives was opportune.

Results of the action taken.—The following table shows the number of ophthalmia neonatorum cases during 1937 for the whole of the Administrative County area and the results achieved by the schemes in force :—

OPHTHALMIA CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Blindness (both eyes).	Deaths.
Number notified.	Treated at home.	Treated at hospital.				
*141	100	41	136	1	1	3

* In whole County—includes the four districts granted the powers of a local supervising authority.

Grants.—The grants made during the year 1937 under section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, to voluntary associations providing maternity and child welfare services in or for the benefit of the County are shown below :—

	£
53 Nursing Associations	500
Cartmel, Holker, Cark and Flookburgh Nursing Association	60
Clitheroe Nursing Association	25
Darwen Nursing Association	30
Widnes Nursing Association	50
Mother and Baby Homes :—	
Simpson Hill, Heywood	470
Ennismore Hostel, Eccles	304
	<u>£1,439</u>

The grants to Nursing Associations in respect of midwifery and maternity nursing have been discontinued in consequence of the Council's scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES OF WELFARE COUNCILS.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Antenatal Clinics.—The following is a list of the Child Welfare Centres and Antenatal Clinics which have been established by Welfare Councils (July, 1938) :—

District.	CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.		ANTENATAL CLINIC.	
	Address.	Day and time open.	Address.	Day and time open.
Accrington (B)	Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge Huncoat Council School	Daily, 10-30—12 Thurs., 2-15—4-30 First Tuesday each month, 2-30—4	Ambulance Drill Hall, Bull Bridge	Tuesday and Friday, 10-30—12
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Congreg. School, Gerard Street	Thursday, 2—4	59, Old Road, Ashton	Alternate Weds., 3—5
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Enville House, Scotland Street Richmond House, Richmond Street Ormonde Street School, Hurst	Tuesday, 2—4 Monday, 10—12 Wednesday, 2—4	Enville House, Scotland Street Richmond House, Richmond Street	Alternate Fridays, 2—4
Bacup (B)	Rochdale Road	Daily, 9—5-30 Saturday, 9—12	Rochdale Road	First Friday every two months, 3-45
Brierfield	Town Hall Annexe	Tuesday, 3—5-30 Wednesday, 2-30—5-30 Thursday, 3—5 Friday, 3—6	Town Hall Annexe	Tuesday by appointment Thursday, 3—5-30 Friday, 3—6-30
Chadderton	Washbrook Prim. Meth. School Town Hall, Middleton Road	Monday, 2—5 Tuesday and Thursday, 2—5	Washbrook Centre Town Hall Centre	Monday, 2—5 Tuesday and Thursday, 2—5
Chorley (B)	Eaves Lane and St. George's Street Cong. Church Halls	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2-30—4	2, St. Thomas' Sq.	Alternate Thurs., 10
Clitheroe (B)	The Castle	Fortnightly— Tuesday, 2	The Castle	Third Wednesday in each month, 3
Colne (B)	Bank House, Albert Road	Tuesday, 3—5 Wednesday and Thursday, 9—12 and 3—5 Friday, 3—5	Maternity Home, Barrowford Road	Wednesday and Friday, 2—7
Crosby (B)	Prince Street, Waterloo	Monday, 2-30—4-30 Wednesday, 10-30—12-30 and 2-30—4-30	Prince Street, Waterloo	Friday, 10-30
Darwen (B)	43, Bolton Road Greenfield Institute	Daily, 9—10 Saturday, 9—12 Special afternoon sessions, Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4-30 Wednesday, 2—4	43, Bolton Road	Thursday, 10—12
Denton	Peel Street	Monday, 2—5 Thursday, 2—5	Peel Street	Alternate Weds., 2-30—3-30
Eccles (B)	Green Lane, Patricroft	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4-30	Green Lane, Patricroft	First, third and fifth Fridays, 2-30
Farnworth	Wesley School, Market Street	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2—4	Greenbank, Glynn Street	Alternate Thursdays, 2-30
Golborne	Independent Meth. School, High St., Golborne Methodist School, Newton Road, Lowton C. of E. School, Common Lane, Culcheth	Alternate Thursdays, 2-30—4-30 Alternate Tuesdays, 2-30—4		
Haslingden (B)	Methodist School, Manchester Road	Alternate Thursdays, 2-30—4-30		
Heywood (B)	School Clinic, Taylor Street	Thursday, 2—4	School Clinic, Taylor Street	Thursday, 2—4
Hindley	White House, Liverpool Road	Monday and Wednesday, 2-30—4-30	White House, Liverpool Road	Wednesday, 2-30—4-30

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, etc.—*continued.*

District.	CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.		ANTENATAL CLINIC.	
	Address.	Day and time open.	Address.	Day and time open.
Horwich	Jones Street	Daily, 9—10 Tuesday, 10—12 Weds. and Thurs., 3—5	Jones Street	Tuesday, 10—12.30
Ince-in-Makerfield	Central Clinic, Ince Green Lane	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4	Central Clinic	Monday, 1—4
Lancaster (B)	Thurnham House Rylands House, Skerton	Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4 Monday, 2—4	Thurnham House Rylands House, Skerton	Friday, 2—4 Thursday, 9.30— 11.30
Leigh (B)	Stone House, St. Helens Road Coal Pit Lane Nangreaves Street Chapel Street	Monday, 2—4 Wednesday, 2—4 Wednesday, 2—4 Thursday, 2—4	Stone House, St. Helens Road Coal Pit Lane Nangreaves Street Chapel Street Firs Maternity Home	Monday and Wednesday, 2 Tuesday, 2 Thursday, 2 Friday, 2 Wednesday, 3.30—4
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	Public Baths, Lytham Public Offices, South Drive, St. Anne's	Thursday, 2.30—5 Tuesday, 2.30—5	Lytham Hospital St. Anne's War Memorial Hospital	Thursday, 3.15—4.15 Thursday, 2—3
Middleton (B)	Health Dept., Durnford Street Reading Room, Middleton Junction	Thursday, 2—5 Alternate Weds., 2—5 Alternate Weds., 2—5	Health Dept., Durnford Street	Last Monday in each month, 2—5
Mossley (B)	Wesleyan School, Stamford Road	Wednesday, 3	Wesleyan School, Stamford Road	First Wednesday in each month, 3
Nelson (B)	9, Carr Road	Wednesday, 2—5	9, Carr Road	Monday, 6—8 Thursday, 2—6
Newton-in-Makerfield	Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows	Monday and Tuesday, 2—4.30	Latham House, Cross Lane, Newton-le-Willows	Thursday, 2—5
Radcliffe (B)	Methodist School, Ainsworth Close Park	Alternate Fridays, 2—4 Tuesday and Thursday, 1.30—4	Methodist School, Ainsworth Close Park	Alternate Fridays, 2—4 Thursday, 10—12
Ramsbottom	Technical School, Stubbins Lane Hill Street, Summerseat	Tuesday, 2.30 Alternate Wednes- days, 2.30		
Rawtenstall (B)	6, Kay Street Goodshaw Council School Whitewell Bottom Council School	Tuesday, 2.30—4 Wednesday, 2.30—4 Thursday, 2.30—4	6, Kay Street	Friday, 2
*Royton	Free Library, Rochdale Road	Wednesday, 2		
Stretford (B)	Trafford Public Hall, Old Trafford Stretford Public Hall Sixth Street, Trafford Park	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2—4.30 Wednesday and Friday, 2—4.30 Tuesday, 2—4.30	Trafford Public Hall, Old Trafford Stretford Public Hall	Wednesday, 2—4.30 Friday, 2—4.30
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	Town Hall, Swinton Folly Lane, Swinton Parish Hall, Clifton	Monday, Thursday and Friday, 2—4.30 Tuesday, 2—4.30 Wednesday, 2—4.30	Town Hall, Swinton Folly Lane, Swinton	Monday, 2—4 Alternate Tuesdays, 2—4
Tyldesley	Technical School Independent Meth. Church, Astley	Thursday, 2—4 Tuesday, 2—3.30	Technical School	Second Friday in each month, 3.30—4.30.
Westhoughton	Sunny Bank, Market Street	Tuesday and Thurs- day, 2.30—4.30	Sunny Bank, Market Street	Alternate Mondays, 3.30
Widnes (B)	Halebank Town Hall Cooper Hall Mill Brow	Thursday, 2—4 Daily, 9—5	Town Hall	Wednesday, 1.30—5

* From the 1st April, 1938, Royton U.D. joined the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Antenatal Work by Local Authorities.—In 34 of the 36 districts where the local health authorities are responsible for child welfare, antenatal 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 antenatal clinics are held or antenatal advice is given:—Accrington (B), Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Bacup (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Crosby (B), Darwen (B), Denton, Eccles (B), Farnworth, Golborne, Heywood (B), Hindley, Horwich, Ince-in-Makerfield, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham St. Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Mossley (B), Nelson (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Radcliffe (B), Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall (B), Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Tyldesley, Westhoughton and Widnes (B).

The following statement shows the attendances, during the year 1937, at local authorities' antenatal clinics:—

Name of Authority.	No. of individual women.	No. of attendances.
Accrington (B)	139	563
Ashton-in-Makerfield	163	569
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	311	1,740
Bacup (B)	141	192
Brierfield	55	448
Chadderton	203	621
Chorley (B)	83	247
Clitheroe (B)	50	112
Colne (B)	436	1,859
Crosby (B)	144	857
Darwen (B)	109	303
Denton	159	528
Eccles (B)	363	852
Farnworth	110	368
Heywood (B)	57	103
Hindley	50	156
Horwich	113	496
Ince-in-Makerfield	126	486
Lancaster (B)	300	773
Leigh (B)	302	867
Lytham St. Anne's (B)	11	17
Nelson (B)	195	1,684
Middleton (B)	85	136
Mossley (B)	128	319
Newton-in-Makerfield	131	535
Radcliffe (B)	186	439
Rawtenstall (B)	107	255
Stretford (B)	323	933
Swinton and Pendlebury (B)	355	1,551
Tyldesley	106	241
Westhoughton	74	269
Widnes (B)	791	2,575
TOTAL	5,906	21,284

Obstetric Consultants.—In the following 35 districts arrangements have been made by the local authorities for the services of obstetric consultants:—

Accrington (B)	Horwich
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Ince-in-Makerfield
Ashton-under-Lyne (B)	Lancaster (B)
Bacup (B)	Leigh (B)
Brierfield	Lytham St. Anne's (B)
Chadderton	Middleton (B)
Chorley (B)	Nelson (B)
Clitheroe (B)	Newton-in-Makerfield
Colne (B)	Radcliffe (B)
Crosby (B)	Ramsbottom
Darwen (B)	Rawtenstall (B)
Denton	Royton
Eccles (B)	Stretford (B)
Farnworth	Swinton and Pendlebury (B)
Golborne	Tyldesley
Haslingden (B)	Westhoughton
Heywood (B)	Widnes (B)
Hindley	

Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Under the facilities provided by the local Welfare Councils action was taken as follows :—

Puerperal fever.—5 cases were removed to hospital; in 1 case a second opinion was sought, and in 1 case an examination was made of lochia and blood.

Puerperal pyrexia.—43 cases were removed to hospital; in 5 cases a second opinion was sought, and in 1 case a trained nurse was provided.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.—11 cases were removed to hospital and in 13 cases trained nurses were provided.

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), 14 beds; Leigh (B), 18 beds; Nelson (B), 10 beds; and Radcliffe (B), 10 beds. At Ashton-under-Lyne (B), 5 beds are available at the District Infirmary; at Chorley (B), 29 beds are available at the Public Assistance Hospital and the Chorley & District Hospital; at Lancaster (B), 17 beds are available at the Infirmary; at Lytham St. Anne's (B), 15 beds 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 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.

For information regarding private maternity homes, registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, and the Public Health Act, 1936, see page 218.

Hospitals for Children.—The reports of the following local authorities indicate that arrangements for hospital treatment for children have been made :—Accrington (B), Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne (B), Bacup (B), Brierfield, Chadderton, Chorley (B), Clitheroe (B), Colne (B), Crosby (B), Darwen (B), Eccles (B), Farnworth, Golborne, Haslingden (B), Heywood (B), Horwich, Ince-in-Makerfield, Lancaster (B), Leigh (B), Lytham St. Anne's (B), Middleton (B), Mossley (B), Newton-in-Makerfield, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall (B), Royton, Stretford (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), Tyldesley, Westhoughton and Widnes (B).

The County Council arrangements for children are referred to in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Supply of Milk and Foodstuffs.—In all the districts undertaking 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.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

County Orthopædic Scheme.—The arrangements for dealing with crippled children are fully described in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1937. The autonomous authorities who participate in the County Council scheme now number 32, i.e., 5 county boroughs, 16 municipal boroughs and 11 urban districts.

Particulars as to the number of children treated during 1937, together with details of the work undertaken at After-Care Centres and the Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital, etc., are set out in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Local Orthopædic Schemes.—The following Councils which are local authorities for child welfare purposes have made their own arrangements for orthopædic treatment—Chorley (B), Middleton (B), Swinton and Pendlebury (B), and Widnes (B).

NURSING HOMES.

The law relating to Nursing Homes, formerly contained in the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, was repealed and re-enacted by sections 187-195 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1937.

The County Council is the authority under the Act for the area of the Administrative County. In respect of the County districts given below, however, the County Council has delegated its powers and duties to the Town Councils :—

Accrington	Darwen	Middleton
Ashton-under-Lyne	Eccles	Morecambe and Heysham
Bacup	Heywood	Nelson
Chorley	Lancaster	Rawtenstall
Clitheroe	Leigh	Stretford
Colne	Lytham Saint Anne's	Swinton and Pendlebury

In addition to the above, on the 3rd February, 1938, the County Council delegated to the Council of the Borough of Crosby their functions relating to the nursing homes in that district.

Area under the Jurisdiction of the County Council.—There are at the present time (July, 1938), 47 nursing homes registered. An Exemption Certificate issued by the Ministry of Health on the 22nd July, 1931, with respect to a Christian Science Nursing Home at Whitefield was withdrawn by the Ministry on the 4th August, 1937.

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 73 such re-inspections took place.

The following is a summary of the action taken during 1937 :—

Applications for registration under consideration at 31st December, 1936.....	5
Applications for registration received	8
Certificates of registration issued.....	8
Applications withdrawn	1
Applications refused	—
Applications under consideration at 31st December, 1937	4
Certificates cancelled during the year on account of removal, by request, or in consequence of the appointment of the persons concerned as salaried midwives under the County Council Midwifery Scheme	24

The nursing homes are situated in the following districts :—

Barrowford	1	Ulverston	3
Denton	1	Urmston	3
Fleetwood (B)	3	Whitefield	1
Formby	2	Widnes (B)	1
Grange	1	Worsley	2
Horwich	1	Blackburn (R)	1
Leyland	1	Burnley (R)	1
Longridge	2	Clitheroe (R)	1
Preesall	1	Lunesdale (R)	1
Prestwich	2	Preston (R)	2
Radcliffe (B)	1	Warrington (R)	3
Thornton Cleveleys	4	West Lancashire (R)	5
Tottington	2	Wigan (R)	1

The following tables show particulars of the cases admitted to registered nursing homes in the area under the jurisdiction of the County Council during 1937 :—

MATERNITY CASES.

No. of cases admitted.	No. of confinements.	No. of deaths during confinement or subsequently as a result of confinement.	No. of deaths of mothers occurring after discharge.	No. of live births.	No. of still-births.	No. of deaths of infants within 14 days of birth.
1,490	1,398	5	—	1,369	51	41

MEDICAL CASES.

SURGICAL CASES.

No. of patients admitted.	No. of deaths.	No. of patients admitted.	No. of operations performed.	No. of deaths
289	48	439	441	9

Maternal mortality rate	Per 1,000 <i>live</i> births	3.65
	Per 1,000 <i>live and still</i> births	3.52
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births		35
Death-rate of infants (within 14 days of birth) per 1,000 live births		29

The following is an analysis of the types of anæsthetics used in the nursing homes :—

Minnitt's apparatus	9 homes
Chloroform and/or ether	30 „
General (type not stated)	14 „
Local	2 „

BLIND PERSONS ACTS, 1920 AND 1938.

Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938.—These Acts empower 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 main provision in the Blind Persons Act, 1938, is clause 1, which provides for the reduction of the age at which pensions may be paid to blind persons under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, from 50 to 40 years.

Clause 2 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, provides that all assistance given to blind persons by local authorities (other than institutional or medical assistance) must be given under the Blind Persons Act and not by way of poor relief. The clause also requires that local authorities, in giving financial assistance to a blind person, shall take into account the needs of any members of his household who are dependent on him.

This clause does not make any appreciable change in the scheme of the Lancashire County Council as a declaration was made by the County Council that as from the 1st April, 1931, all assistance to necessitous blind persons should be provided exclusively by virtue of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and not by way of poor relief. Furthermore, it was decided that as from 1st April, 1931, the functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as they related to the domiciliary relief of the sighted dependent wife and/or children under 16 years of age of a blind person should be discharged, on behalf of and subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee, by the Committee of the Council responsible for the administration of the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

It will be noted, however, that the Blind Persons Act, 1938, provides that in giving financial assistance to a blind person a local authority shall take into account the needs of any members of his household and not only the sighted dependent wife and children under 16 years of age.

Clause 2 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, also contains a provision enabling a local authority to pay or contribute to the payment of the funeral expenses of a blind person or a member of his household who is dependent on him. The Lancashire County Council has agreed that the County Medical Officer of Health be authorised to make arrangements, in necessitous cases, for the County Council to pay, or contribute towards, the payment of the funeral expenses of a blind person or a sighted dependent member of the household of a blind person, such contribution not to exceed £10.

Clause 3 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, provides machinery for adjusting between the local authorities the charges in respect of blind persons who move from one area to another.

The Public Health and Housing Committee of the Lancashire County Council is responsible for the administration of the Acts.

The expenses incurred by the County Council under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938, 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.

GENERAL AIMS OF THE SCHEME.

1. *The Prevention of Blindness.*—As it is only possible, in a scheme under the Blind Persons Acts, 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 Acts. 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 follow :—

- (a) By using the medical and nursing staff in the prevention and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, and other eye conditions found in infancy.
- (b) By providing facilities under the Venereal Diseases Regulations for the prevention and 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 departments as may tend to the prevention of blindness caused by other diseases.
- (e) By general educational methods through the staff of the departments.

The Lancashire County Council in the exercise of their powers under and by virtue of section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have made the following arrangements for assisting in the prevention of blindness, and in particular for the treatment of persons, ordinarily resident in the Administrative County area, suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes :—

- (1) A sum of 2s. 6d. is paid by the County Council to medical practitioners for each notification forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health, relating to a person threatened with blindness *who resides in any part of the Administrative County area.*
- (2) A sum of 1s. 0d. is paid for similar notifications forwarded by the Medical Officer of any public body, or institution.
- (3) One payment only in respect of any one person is made and no payment is made to any person or body who is required by any statutory enactment or regulation for the time being in force or by any terms of service or otherwise to give the notification.
- (4) A fee is not paid for a notification if the County Medical Officer of Health has already in his possession a report on the case notified.
- (5) Persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts who belong to approved societies who give ophthalmic benefit, may obtain ophthalmic treatment in accordance with the regulations in force for additional benefits, but only on written application to the approved society.
- (6) Cases notified are visited by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers who endeavours to persuade the person concerned to take advantage of the expert treatment and supervision available.
- (7) The County Medical Officer of Health arranges for the provision of treatment, either at hospital or otherwise, for any person threatened with blindness.
- (8) The cost of the treatment is, in approved cases, met by the County Council.
- (9) Arrangements are made for almoners of hospitals to notify the County Medical Officer of Health of any cases threatened with blindness who are not regularly attending the hospital for treatment. The health visitor follows up these cases and reports the circumstances to the County Medical Officer of Health. Vouchers for railway fares are then sent or petty cash for 'bus fares is given by the health visitor.
- (10) If a notification is received in respect of a child resident in a district which is autonomous for Maternity and Child Welfare and/or Elementary Education, the County Medical Officer of Health, immediately communicates with the Medical Officer of Health or the School Medical Officer concerned, if necessary, by telegram or telephone.

A copy of the above arrangements has been forwarded to all the medical practitioners in Lancashire; to all the Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers in Lancashire; to Secretaries of all the Voluntary Hospitals or Infirmarys in Lancashire; to Secretaries of all the Agencies for the Blind in Lancashire; to the Assistant County Medical Officers and School Nurses and Health Visitors employed by the Lancashire County Council.

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 or other assistance to unemployable and other destitute blind persons.
- (d) The provision of financial assistance to the sighted dependants 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, 1938. Section 5 of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, 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, 1938, 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 has 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 1937, 1,060 alleged blind persons were examined by the County Council and of this number 612 were certified to be blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, and 448 (44.26 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.	0—		5—		16—		21—		50—		70—		All ages		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accrington and District Institution for the Blind	—	—	1	—	3	3	19	11	36	29	28	34	87	77	164
Ashton-under-Lyne and District Society for the Blind	—	—	3	—	1	1	24	26	52	62	26	52	106	141	247
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	15	9	10	18	34	30	64
Blackburn and Darwen Society for the Blind	—	—	1	1	4	2	17	24	54	68	42	66	118	161	279
Blackpool and Fylde Society for the Blind	—	1	—	3	1	—	15	14	32	32	21	34	69	84	153
Bolton Workshops and Homes for the Blind	—	1	5	3	4	2	51	44	96	109	78	93	234	252	486
Burnley and District Society for the Blind	—	—	1	2	1	1	25	12	37	30	21	42	85	87	172
Colne Blind Prevention and Aid Society	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	5	8	20	10	14	32	39	71
Fulwood Workshops and Homes for the Blind	—	—	6	2	1	6	32	25	55	52	48	56	142	141	283
Heywood and Whitefield Blind Welfare Society	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	10	23	28	13	28	41	66	107
Liverpool, County area adjacent to	1	—	2	7	3	—	32	23	39	55	30	48	107	133	240
Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	—	—	6	2	2	5	49	47	65	67	31	67	153	188	341
Oldham Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee	—	—	1	—	4	2	16	18	36	46	20	23	77	89	166
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	—	—	1	1	1	—	9	4	15	13	4	11	30	29	59
Rossendale Society for the Blind	—	—	—	3	1	2	9	10	10	28	12	16	32	59	91
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	—	—	1	—	2	—	12	8	18	10	8	12	41	30	71
Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind	—	2	2	2	—	1	24	13	39	46	29	34	94	98	192
Wigan, Leigh and District Workshops for the Blind	—	1	4	2	2	4	47	34	79	72	76	62	208	175	383
Total	1	5	37	28	31	29	405	331	709	776	507	710	1690	1879	
	6		65		60		736		1485		1217		3569		

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 1937 at the following Institutions was 23 boys and 26 girls, viz. :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Burnley Blind School	—	1	1
Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool	2	5	7
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood	6	6	12
Liverpool School for the Blind	3	4	7
Oldham Blind School	1	1	2
Thomasson Memorial School, Bolton	4	5	9
Henshaw's Institution, Manchester	7	1	8
Sunshine Home, Southport	—	2	2
Court Grange Special School, Abbotsherswell	—	1	1
	23	26	49

(b) The number of blind persons over 16 years of age who were maintained during the year 1937 at Special Institutions for the Blind was 39 males and 32 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.
Brush making	3	—	3
Machine knitting	—	5	5
Total	3	5	8

Bolton Workshops for the Blind.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Skip making	3	—	3
Basketry	—	2	2
Mat making	5	—	5
Total	8	2	10

Burnley Workshops for the Blind.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Machine knitting	—	1	1
Basket making	4	—	4
Basket making and rush seating	1	—	1
Total	5	1	6

Homes for the Blind, Fulwood.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Basket making	1	—	1
Brush making	3	—	3
Boot repairing	1	—	1
Machine knitting	—	2	2
Flat knitting and chair caning	—	1	1
Light basketry	—	1	1
Total	5	4	9

*Liverpool School for the Blind,
Hardman Street.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Basket making	3	—	3
Chair seating and light basketry	—	1	1
Machine knitting and chair caning	—	2	2
Chair and rush seating, light basketry and round machine knitting	—	1	1
Machine knitting	—	1	1
Total	3	5	8

Catholic Blind Asylum, Liverpool.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hand and machine knitting and chair seating	—	3	3
Basket making	1	—	1
Total	1	3	4

Royal Normal College, London.

Shorthand and Typewriting	—	1	1
Total	—	1	1

Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester.

Machine knitting	—	7	7
Brush making	3	—	3
Basket making	4	1	5
Boot repairing	1	—	1
Furniture making	1	—	1
Knitting, basketry and chair seating	—	1	1
Mat making	2	—	2
Chair seating and light basketry	—	2	2
Skip making and repairs	1	—	1
Total	12	11	23

Wigan Workshops for the Blind.

Skip making	2	—	2
Total	2	—	2

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 pays 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 25s. 0d. 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 5s. 0d. of their earnings and augmentation, grants them such financial assistance as may be necessary to ensure that they have a weekly income of 25s. 0d. (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	11
Blackpool " " " " " "	3
Bolton " " " " " "	25
Burnley " " " " " "	7
Liverpool (Hardman Street) " " " "	2
Liverpool (Cornwallis Street) " " " "	11
Manchester, Henshaw's Institution	44
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	8
Oldham Blind Women's Industries	6
Preston (Fulwood) Workshops for the Blind	9
St. Helens Workshops for the Blind	2
Warrington " " " " " "	3
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 pays 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 5s. 0d. of their earnings and augmentation, grants them such financial assistance as may be necessary to ensure that they have a weekly income of 25s. 0d. (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	13
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind	2
Blackburn Workshops for the Blind	3
Bolton Workshops for the Blind	4
Burnley Society for the Blind	8
Colne Society for the Blind	2
Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, Preston	15
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind (Cornwallis Street)	9
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	5
Oldham Workshops for the Blind	2
Rochdale and District Society for the Blind	1
Rossendale Society for the Blind	5
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	2
Warrington and District Workshops 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.

Two County cases are resident in the Woodlands Home and Hostel for Blind Women, Bolton, and two in the Hayesleigh Hostel, Henshaw's Institution, Manchester.

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 all the maintenance fees (excepting the amounts contributed by the blind persons) in respect of "Home" cases. The amount usually contributed by the blind person is 8s. 0d. per week out of the old age pension of 10s. 0d. per week.

The following table shows the "homes" and the number of County cases resident there :—

Sunbeam Home of Rest, Blackpool	2
Woodlands Home and Hostel for Blind Women, Bolton	2
Rhyl Home for Men and Hayesleigh Home, Manchester	14
Oaklands Home, Pendleton, Manchester	12
Little Sisters of the Poor, Manchester	1
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	31
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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	4
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	2
County area adjacent to Liverpool	2
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind, Manchester	1
Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	3
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	4
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	37
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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 also on page 205 of the County health report for 1934.

UNEMPLOYABLE BLIND PERSONS AND THEIR SIGHTED DEPENDANTS.—The regulations for the provision of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons, as approved by the Lancashire County Council and the Ministry of Health, were described in detail on pages 206-209 of the Annual Report for 1934. These regulations have now been supplemented and provide that the following income of a blind person shall be disregarded :—

- (a) One-half of any weekly payment by way of compensation under the enactments relating to Workmen's Compensation ; and
- (b) Grants from charitable organisations which are made conditional on Blind Persons Act allowances not being affected thereby.

Other amounts which are disregarded when a blind person makes application for financial assistance were set out on page 207 of the Annual Report for 1934.

The regulations for granting domiciliary assistance to the sighted dependent wife and/or children were described in detail on pages 194 and 195 of the Annual Report for 1930. The regulations continue to operate but the scale of relief has been amended so as to provide for the following payments :—

Wife	8s. 0d. per week.
Children under 14 years of age	4s. 0d. per week.
Children 14-18 years of age	5s. 0d. per week.
Children over 18 years of age	7s. 0d. per week.

In exceptional cases where the blind person of the household is absent from home because of sickness, or being resident in an Institution for the Blind for training, or any other justifiable cause, the sighted dependants are granted financial assistance on the following scale :—

One adult, not living with relative	12s. 0d. per week.
Two persons, not living with other relatives	20s. 6d. per week.

Where there are *more* than two sighted dependants living in the same household the scale is as follows :—

First member	10s. 0d. per week.
Second member	8s. 0d. per week.

Third and subsequent members of the sighted dependants receive assistance on the following scale :—

18 years of age and over	7s. 0d. per week.
14-18 years of age	5s. 0d. per week.
Under 14 years of age	4s. 0d. per week.

Rent.—There is added to the above scale, for the sighted dependants who are exceptional cases, the actual weekly sum paid for rent (including rates but excluding arrears) up to the under-mentioned limits according to the number of persons comprising the household, and if the sum paid for rent exceeds the appropriate limit, one-half of the excess amount may also be added, viz. :—

One person	6s. 0d.
Two persons	8s. 0d.
Three persons	10s. 0d.
More than three persons	12s. 0d.

During the year 1937-38, domiciliary assistance was granted to 2,327 blind persons under the scheme of the County Council. During the same period, 254 blind persons were granted domiciliary assistance in respect of their sighted dependants, the number of sighted dependants involved being 389.

VISITING OF BLIND PERSONS.—Members of the office staff of the County Medical Officer of Health periodically visit blind persons in receipt of domiciliary assistance in order to investigate their financial circumstances and to ensure that they are receiving the correct amount of financial assistance as provided for in the regulations of the Lancashire County Council for the provision of domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons.

During the year under report, 1,570 visits were made to the homes of such blind persons.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR BLIND PERSONS.

The County Council pays the cost of dental treatment, and if necessary the cost of dentures, for blind persons in all cases where the expenditure has in the first instance been approved by the County Medical Officer.

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, 1938, the required certificate is issued.

During the year 1937, the Lancashire County Council issued 453 certificates.

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.

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 1937-38.

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 £156 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.
Accrington and District Institution	—	313 6 1	234 0 0	—	—	—	10 12 0	4134 2 6	192 0 0	—	204 14 9	5088 15 4
Ashton-under-Lyne and District Society	—	—	234 0 0	—	—	—	4 5 4	4793 7 3	250 0 0	—	182 1 0	5463 13 7
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society	—	68 8 6	112 12 0	—	—	—	16 9 6	1350 16 2	80 0 0	(a)	51 3 10	1679 10 0
Blackburn Workshops	368 13 11	98 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	36 14 11	—	603 11 9
Blackburn and Darwen Society	—	—	312 0 0	—	—	—	47 1 6	4511 10 3	342 0 0	(b)	88 4 0	5313 15 1
Blackpool and Fylde Society	116 8 6	—	234 0 0	52 0 0	—	—	9 9 1	2941 19 7	178 0 0	(b)	115 12 6	3675 11 0
Bolton Workshops	999 0 3	119 3 10	516 16 0	52 0 0	10 1 8	—	78 10 1	11134 12 0	600 0 0	(c)	688 4 1	14803 8 10
Burnley and District Society	—	275 7 4	306 8 7	—	—	—	17 19 7	3150 0 2	203 0 0	—	170 9 3	4123 4 11
Burnley Workshops	312 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312 6 11
Cobne and District Society	—	82 12 0	156 0 0	—	—	—	1 12 8	1705 16 4	89 0 0	—	15 5 0	2050 6 0
Fulwood (Preston) Workshops	299 13 11	465 2 11	455 14 4	—	—	16 0 5	74 19 0	4959 19 9	352 0 0	—	71 15 0	6695 5 4
Heywood and Whitefield Blind Welfare Society	—	—	228 7 1	—	—	—	12 11 5	2719 1 7	134 0 0	(b)	98 7 0	3196 17 1
Liverpool, Cornwallis Street Work-shops	403 14 0	251 11 1	—	—	—	31 8 6	—	174 6 4	—	—	—	860 19 11
Liverpool, Hardman Street Work-shops	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0
Liverpool, Administrative County area adjacent to	—	—	306 11 1	—	—	—	113 14 0	5211 1 0	—	(b)	452 11 8	6096 2 9
Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	—	—	412 9 4	277 5 4	—	—	27 3 3	5158 0 9	402 0 0	(b)	220 2 0	6510 8 8
Manchester, Henshaw's Institution	1743 8 7	123 6 2	25 14 6	188 18 9	16 8 3	—	—	494 14 4	966 0 0	—	68 14 3	3627 4 10
National Library for the Blind, Northern Branch, Manchester	—	486 18 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	680 0 0	—	—	1166 18 5

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 £156 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.
Manchester, Little Sisters of the Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 9	—
Norwich Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 5 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 5 1	—
Northern Counties Association	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	475 0 0	—
National Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	513 0 0	—	(b)	—	—	—	513 0 0	—
Oldham, Men's Workshops	266	7 9	32	9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	8 2	20	0 0	4	10 0	85	14 7	588	9 8
Oldham, Blind Women's Industries	226	4 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	5 10
Oldham, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 11 4	3046	16 0	10	0 0	—	—	—	51	14 0	3274	1 4
Rochdale and District Society	—	—	40	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 17 11	1463	11 4	82	0 0	8	8 11	(b)	112	12 0	1864	10 2
Rossendale Society	—	—	100	3 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 10 3	1791	9 0	107	0 0	—	—	—	41	0 0	2203	2 4
St. Helens and District Society	78	10 8	84	16 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 10	1600	14 11	190	0 0	—	—	—	153	10 0	2188	7 7
Warrington, Widnes and District Society	116	8 3	2	7 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 12 10	3994	1 11	325	0 0	15	0 0	(b)	287	1 0	5059	5 2
Wigan, Leigh and District Workshops	649	0 1	235	12 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 0 7	9049	18 11	672	0 0	63	3 7	(a)	470	4 6	11675	9 10
Total	5629	17 1	2779	6 11	4855	7 0	588	19 11	26	9 11	47	8 11	516	6 2	73592	9 10	6962	0 0	804	2 0	3629	0 5	99431	8 2

(a) Travelling expenses of workshop employees.

(b) Hearing-aid appliances.

(c) Includes £142 1s. 3d. Christmas grants and socials.

£316 2s. 6d. Extra augmentation to workshop employees.

£18 18s. 0d. Hearing-aid appliances.

£103 6s. 9d. Cost of socials and outings.

£10 14s. 0d. National Health Insurance Contributions (Home Teachers).

£5 17s. 5d. Appointment of Home Teacher (Adverts., etc.)

£8 1s. 0d. Ambulance charges.

£605 0s. 11d.

Recovered from the Public Assistance Committee — — — — — 3629 0 5

£95802 7 9

DEAF-BLIND PERSONS—PROVISION OF HEARING-AIDS.

Arrangements have been made for deaf-blind persons to have free hearing tests at the Manchester University where there is a department for Education of the Deaf. For cases who attend the University and where the specialist reports that the hearing of a deaf-blind person can be helped with a hearing-aid, as recommended at the University, the County Medical Officer is authorised to arrange for the payment of two-thirds of the cost of the hearing-aid. The balance of the cost is paid by the Northern Counties' Association for the Blind.

BLIND OLD AGE PENSIONS UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE
OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1936.

The Minister of Health, after consulting with the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, decided that 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 2 of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, and (b) the registration of blind persons under schemes made by local authorities.

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 year 1937, the Lancashire County Council, as Registration Authority, completed the necessary form of enquiry in respect of 249 blind persons.

SHOPS ACTS.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1936.—The County Council is the "local authority" for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts in the Administrative County area, except in the 24 municipal boroughs, and 8 urban districts which had a population of over 20,000 at the last published census. The power to make closing, half-holiday, and other Orders is conferred on the County Council, but this power so far as it relates to the Shops Act, 1912, has been delegated by the County Council in 28 instances to urban district councils, the County Council retaining in these districts the power of supervision, prosecution, etc.

The present law relating to shops is contained in the following Acts :—

- The Shops Act, 1912 (except section 5 (4 and 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 Shops Act, 1934.
- The Shops Act, 1936.
- The Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.
- The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.

Regulations in operation are dated 1912, 1913, 1934, and 1937, and there are official memoranda on the law relating to shops issued in 1913, and on the Shops Act, 1934, and the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.—On the 1st June, 1937, a scheme under this Act was put into operation for a period of 12 months, and provides for the carrying out of the inspectorial duties required to be undertaken by the County Council. These duties include the enforcement of the provisions of the Act in regard to :—

- (a) the hours of employment of young persons,
- (b) inspection of records and notices,
- (c) means of lighting, washing facilities, and facilities for meals,
- (d) Seats for female shop assistants.

Sixty Urban and fourteen Rural District Councils agreed to allow their Sanitary Inspectors to inspect shops in their districts twice during the period of 12 months, and forward to the County Council, on forms provided for this purpose, details of their inspections. During the six months ended 31st December, 1937, inspection reports received under the scheme numbered 5,913 and, as a result, it has been necessary to communicate with certain shopkeepers for offences as set out below :—

Offence.	No. of shopkeepers concerned.
<i>Young Persons.</i>	
Exceeding the normal weekly working hours	111
Failure to exhibit prescribed records, notices, etc.	1,090
<i>Female Shop Assistants.</i>	
Failure to exhibit or provide prescribed form in regard to provision of seats	558
Total	1,759

In each case the shopkeeper concerned was cautioned by letter.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1936.—This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1937, provides for the application of the Shops Acts, 1912-1934 to premises and places where the business of lending books or periodicals is carried on for purposes of gain. It is to be noted that commercial lending libraries are required to comply not only with the closing provisions of the Shops Acts, 1912 and 1928, and with the provisions relating to assistants' half-holidays under the Shops Act, 1912, but also with the provisions for the regulation of hours of young persons and the health and comfort of shop assistants contained in the Shops Act, 1934. In addition, such libraries are subject to the provisions of the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.

THE RETAIL MEAT DEALERS' SHOPS (SUNDAY CLOSING) ACT, 1936 came into operation on the 1st January, 1937, and is designed to prohibit the sale on Sunday of butchers' meat not only in butchers' shops but also at stalls or any other places, subject to certain exemptions applying to Jewish butchers and to meat required for ships or aircraft on their arrival at or immediately before their departure from a port or aerodrome.

THE SHOPS (SUNDAY TRADING RESTRICTION) ACT, 1936 became operative as from the 1st May, 1937. The general effect of the Act is :—

- (i) to require the closing of shops on Sundays subject to a number of exceptions designed to meet the reasonable needs of the public, and
- (ii) to provide for compensatory holidays during the week for persons employed on Sunday about the business of those shops which are permitted to open, subject to exemptions for certain classes of workers.

The provisions as to the closing of shops are in substitution for the provisions of the Sunday Observance Acts in so far as they relate to retail trade. The Act also applies to the carrying on of retail business in places not being shops. Special provision is made to enable persons of the Jewish religion to carry on retail trade or business on Sunday up to 2 p.m., and the special needs of holiday resorts are provided for. Provision is also made for the partial exemption of certain transactions such as :—

- (a) Bread and flour confectionery (including rolls and fancy bread),
- (b) Fish (including shell-fish),
- (c) Groceries and other provisions commonly sold in grocers' shops.

ORDERS.—To the end of December, 1937, the County Council had made 164 Orders of various kinds and 81 Orders had been made by local Councils under the powers delegated to them. The following statement shows the action taken in connection with applications for Orders received during the year 1937 :—

District.	Nature of Order required.	Action taken.
Denton	Certificate of Exemption in respect of an Exhibition.	Exemption granted.
Horwich	Certificate of Exemption in respect of an Exhibition.	Application not acceded to.
Litherland	Closing Order in respect of barbers and hair-dressers.	Application acceded to.
Poulton-le-Fylde	Revocation of existing Order and fixing weekly half-holiday.	Requisite majority not obtained.
Prescot	Late Closing Order, applying to all non-exempted trades.	Application acceded to.
do.	Closing and Weekly Half-holiday Order in respect of fruiterers, florists, greengrocers, fish-mongers or poulterers.	do.
Worsley	Certificate of Exemption in respect of an Exhibition.	Exemption granted.

OFFENCES.—Proceedings were instituted in 22 cases during 1937. Fines were imposed in 10 instances ; in 11 instances defendants were ordered to pay costs and 1 was cautioned. A number of minor offences were met by cautions.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
OF THE
BOROUGHES, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS
FOR THE YEAR 1937,

COMPARED WITH THE RATES FOR THE YEAR 1936, AND WITH THE
AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1932—1936.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

PHYSIOLOGICAL, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

FOR THE YEAR 1901

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 17.3 per 1,000.

[illegible]

Atherton.—								
Population, 20,620.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	14.2	11.8	0.40	1.39	4.13	3.89	75
Year—								
1936	....	14.1	11.6	0.29	1.41	6.89	6.41	58
1937	....	14.0	*11.2	0.29	1.26	nil	nil	51
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	—0.2	—0.6	—0.11	—0.13	—4.13	—3.89	—24
Previous year	....	—0.1	—0.4	nil	—0.15	—6.89	—6.41	—7
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.14) = 12.7 per 1,000.								

Audenshaw.—								
Population, 11,460.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	12.4	11.0	0.51	1.71	3.12	3.02	35
Year—								
1936	....	13.4	12.4	0.90	1.44	nil	nil	40
1937	....	13.7	*9.8	0.43	1.30	nil	nil	12
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+1.3	—1.2	—0.08	—0.41	—3.12	—3.02	—23
Previous year	....	+0.3	—2.6	—0.47	—0.14	nil	nil	—28
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.09) = 10.6 per 1,000.								

Bacup (Borough).—								
Population, 19,760.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.2	14.5	0.53	1.53	6.99	6.56	56	
Year—								
1936	14.3	15.7	0.40	2.41	7.01	6.57	63	
1937	12.5	*15.7	0.80	2.02	4.04	3.93	60	
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.7	+1.2	+0.27	+0.49	-2.95	-2.63	+4	
Previous year	-1.8	nil	+0.40	-0.39	-2.97	-2.64	-3	
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 16.9 per 1,000.								

Barrowford.—								
Population, 4,960.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	11.0	14.4	0.27	1.62	8.70	8.38	63
Year—								
1936	.....	10.7	12.7	nil	0.79	18.51	17.54	37
1937	.....	7.8	*13.1	nil	1.61	nil	nil	25
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	.....	—3.2	—1.3	—0.27	—0.01	—8.70	—8.38	—38
Previous year	.....	—2.9	+0.4	nil	+0.82	—18.51	—17.54	—12
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 12.9 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		
Crompton.—								
Population, 13,430.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.4	13.7	0.52	1.50	7.33	7.03	61
Year—								
1936	11.3	15.0	0.50	1.52	nil	nil	44
1937	12.5	*15.5	0.59	2.01	nil	nil	71
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+1.1	+1.8	+0.07	+0.51	—7.33	—7.03	+10
Previous year	+1.2	+0.5	+0.09	+0.49	nil	nil	+27

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.15) = 17.8 per 1,000.

Crosby (Borough).—

Population, 55,580.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.1	11.5	0.68	1.60	4.15	3.97	63
Year—							
1936	13.5	12.5	0.77	1.76	3.97	3.83	55
1937	15.0	*12.7	0.62	1.76	4.76	4.54	56
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.9	+1.2	-0.06	+0.16	+0.61	+0.57	-7
Previous year	+1.5	+0.2	-0.15	nil	+0.79	+0.71	+1

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 13.0 per 1,000.

† The Urban Districts of Great Crosby and Waterloo-with-Seaforth were incorporated as the Municipal Borough of Crosby on the 9th November, 1937. The above rates have, therefore, been calculated on the composite figures of births and deaths in the combined districts.

Dalton-in-Furness.—

Population, 10,380.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	15.0	14.3	0.63	1.61	6.64	6.29	71
Year—							
1936	16.5	12.2	0.38	1.36	nil	nil	64
1937	14.2	*18.0	0.09	1.73	13.51	13.24	60
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.8	+3.7	-0.54	+0.12	+6.87	+6.95	-11
Previous year	-2.3	+5.8	-0.29	+0.37	+13.51	+13.24	-4

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.95) = 17.1 per 1,000.

Darwen (Borough).—

Population, 32,280.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	10.8	14.6	0.36	2.12	11.69	10.92	56
Year—							
1936	10.7	15.3	0.36	2.23	5.64	5.42	73
1937	11.3	*16.7	0.46	2.29	8.21	7.95	54
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.5	+2.1	+0.10	+0.17	-3.48	-2.97	-2
Previous year	+0.6	+1.4	+0.10	+0.06	+2.57	+2.53	-19

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.02) = 17.0 per 1,000.

Denton.—

Population, 21,090.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	12.0	12.7	0.52	1.64	3.77	3.54	73
Year—							
1936	12.8	13.8	0.61	1.57	nil	nil	86
1937	16.6	*12.5	0.42	2.27	nil	nil	56
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+4.6	-0.2	-0.10	+0.63	-3.77	-3.54	-17
Previous year	+3.8	-1.3	-0.19	+0.70	nil	nil	-30

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 12.8 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	
Haslingden (Borough).—							
Population, 15,400.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	10.0	15.0	0.44	1.52	5.99	5.71	77
Year—							
1936	9.0	15.7	0.69	1.65	nil	nil	105
1937	10.6	*15.4	0.12	1.29	nil	nil	60
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.6	+0.4	-0.32	-0.23	-5.99	-5.71	-17
Previous year	+1.6	-0.3	-0.57	-0.36	nil	nil	-45

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.00) = 15.4 per 1,000.

Haydock.—							
Population, 10,750.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	18.1	10.8	0.43	0.64	5.43	5.18	76
Year—							
1936	17.8	9.6	0.37	0.83	nil	nil	72
1937	16.7	*11.1	0.55	1.39	11.11	10.63	66
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.4	+0.3	+0.12	+0.75	+5.68	+5.45	-10
Previous year	-1.1	+1.5	+0.18	+0.56	+11.11	+10.63	-6

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.24) = 13.7 per 1,000.

Heywood (Borough).—							
Population, 25,400.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.0	14.5	0.62	1.75	7.59	7.16	66
Year—							
1936	15.5	15.7	0.50	2.22	7.51	7.09	62
1937	12.8	*15.5	0.35	1.92	3.05	2.91	97
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.2	+1.0	-0.27	+0.17	-4.54	-4.25	+31
Previous year	-2.7	-0.2	-0.15	-0.30	-4.46	-4.18	+35

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 16.7 per 1,000.

Hindley.—							
Population, 20,440.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.2	13.8	0.71	1.62	4.75	4.39	94
Year—							
1936	13.1	14.5	0.43	2.32	11.07	10.27	81
1937	13.6	*14.2	0.39	1.66	nil	nil	82
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.6	+0.4	-0.32	+0.04	-4.75	-4.39	-12
Previous year	+0.5	-0.3	-0.04	-0.66	-11.07	-10.27	+1

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.17) = 16.6 per 1,000.

Horwich.—							
Population, 14,940.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.6	11.8	0.36	1.36	6.77	6.53	53
Year—							
1936	10.9	11.2	0.33	1.12	6.06	5.81	48
1937	11.7	*13.0	0.40	1.33	5.68	5.20	119
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.1	+1.2	+0.04	-0.03	-1.09	-1.33	+66
Previous year	+0.8	+1.8	+0.07	+0.21	-0.38	-0.61	+71

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 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	
Lancaster (Borough).—							
Population, 47,220.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.6	12.1	0.50	1.31	3.61	3.44	63
Year—							
1936	15.2	12.4	0.44	1.57	2.79	2.64	61
1937	13.9	*12.5	0.46	1.50	6.06	5.81	66
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.7	+0.4	-0.04	+0.19	+2.45	+2.37	+3
Previous year	-1.3	+0.1	+0.02	-0.07	+3.27	+3.17	+5
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 12.3 per 1,000.							

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 12.3 per 1,000.

Lees.—							
Population, 4,273.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.4	14.1	0.44	1.98	11.00	10.38	42
Year—							
1936	10.7	15.1	0.45	2.52	nil	nil	21
1937	11.9	*16.3	0.46	2.80	19.60	18.86	78
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.5	+2.2	+0.02	+0.82	+8.60	+8.48	+36
Previous year	+1.2	+1.2	+0.01	+0.28	+19.60	+18.86	+57

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 17.4 per 1,000.

Leigh (Borough).—							
Population, 46,100.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.9	12.9	0.48	1.34	5.10	4.76	76
Year—							
1936	12.8	13.3	0.48	1.31	6.82	6.34	80
1937	13.5	*14.4	0.52	1.69	4.79	4.58	70
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.4	+1.5	+0.04	+0.35	-0.31	-0.18	-6
Previous year	+0.7	+1.1	+0.04	+0.38	-2.03	-1.76	-10

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.19) = 17.1 per 1,000.

Leyland.—							
Population, 11,860.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.3	11.7	0.42	1.60	3.93	3.64	78
Year—							
1936	15.0	10.9	0.52	1.56	nil	nil	63
1937	15.1	*12.2	0.25	1.60	16.66	15.95	16
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.8	+0.5	-0.17	nil	+12.73	+12.31	-62
Previous year	+0.1	+1.3	-0.27	+0.04	+16.66	+15.95	-47

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.13) = 13.7 per 1,000.

Litherland.—							
Population, 18,860.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	19.1	11.7	0.98	1.41	4.80	4.63	70
Year—							
1936	19.3	11.7	0.93	1.37	8.52	8.17	65
1937	20.6	*11.1	0.95	1.16	2.56	2.48	53
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+1.5	-0.6	-0.03	-0.25	-2.24	-2.15	-17
Previous year	+1.3	-0.6	+0.02	-0.21	-5.96	-5.69	-12

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.24) = 13.7 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	
Milnrow.— Population, 8,058.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	12·2	14·5	0·32	2·01	4·14	3·98	53
Year—							
1936	11·4	13·2	0·12	2·65	10·52	10·20	21
1937	11·9	*14·5	0·62	2·23	nil	nil	41
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0·3	nil	+0·30	+0·22	-4·14	-3·98	-12
Previous year	+0·5	+1·3	+0·50	-0·42	-10·52	-10·20	+20

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1·01) = 14·6 per 1,000.

Morecambe and Heysham (Borough).—								
Population, 29,840.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	10.0	16.4	0.45	1.98	4.27	4.08	60
Year—								
1936	....	10.0	17.6	0.45	2.46	10.38	9.80	44
1937	....	10.1	*17.3	0.40	2.24	9.93	9.37	66
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936		+0.1	+0.9	—0.05	+0.26	+5.66	+5.29	+6
Previous year	....	+0.1	—0.3	—0.05	—0.22	—0.45	—0.43	+22

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.75) = 12.9 per 1,000.

Mossley (Borough).—								
Population, 11,030.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	11.5	14.2	0.47	1.91	8.03	7.65	75
Year—								
1936	....	11.5	13.7	0.17	1.32	nil	nil	76
1937	....	15.5	*16.1	0.63	2.35	5.81	5.64	46
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+4.0	+1.9	+0.16	+0.44	-2.22	-2.01	-29
Previous year	....	+4.0	+2.4	+0.46	+1.03	+5.81	+5.64	-30
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 17.3 per 1,000.								

Nelson (Borough).—								
Population, 35,670.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	9.8	13.0	0.48	1.53	4.72	4.45	62
Year—								
1936	....	9.3	13.1	0.30	1.50	nil	nil	49
1937	....	9.1	*13.7	0.39	1.42	nil	nil	30
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	—0.7	+0.7	—0.09	—0.11	—4.72	—4.45	—32
Previous year	....	—0.2	+0.6	+0.09	—0.08	nil	nil	—19
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 14.6 per 1,000.								

Newton-in-Makerfield.—								
Population, 20,520.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	15.8	12.2	0.59	1.34	7.11	6.82	68
Year—								
1936	....	17.4	13.3	0.77	1.65	16.71	16.00	69
1937	....	16.6	*11.8	0.48	0.92	2.92	2.87	90
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+0.8	—0.4	—0.11	—0.42	—4.19	—3.95	+22
Previous year	....	—0.8	—1.5	—0.29	—0.73	—13.79	—13.13	+21
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 13.2 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	
Preesall.—							
Population, 2,027.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.5	13.4	0.19	2.96	8.33	7.40	32
Year—							
1936	12.2	15.7	0.49	2.45	nil	nil	86
1937	13.3	*14.3	nil	3.94	nil	nil	74
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+1.8	+0.9	-0.19	+0.98	-8.33	-7.40	+42
Previous year	+1.1	-1.4	-0.49	+1.49	nil	nil	-

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.88) = 12.5 per 1,000.

Prescot.—									
Population, 11,450.									
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	15.2	10.5	0.40	1.23	9.88	9.39	52
Year—									
1936	....	13.1	9.8	0.44	1.15	20.40	19.35	54
1937	....	13.8	*14.9	0.17	2.35	12.57	11.90	75
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—									
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	-1.4	+4.4	-0.23	+1.12	+2.69	+2.51	+23
Previous year	....	+0.7	+5.1	-0.27	+1.20	-7.83	-7.45	+21

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.16) = 17.2 per 1,000.

Prestwich.—								
Population, 31,710.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	11.5	9.7	0.48	1.39	1.65	1.58	51
Year—								
1936	....	12.7	10.2	0.39	1.50	5.14	4.97	33
1937	....	14.4	*9.8	0.37	1.13	6.53	6.35	56
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+2.9	+0.1	—0.11	—0.26	+4.88	+4.77	+5
Previous year	....	+1.7	—0.4	—0.02	—0.37	+1.39	+1.38	+22

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.04) = 10.1 per 1,000.

Radcliffe (Borough).—									
Population, 27,100.									
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	12.8	13.1	0.57	1.65	4.69	4.48	46
Year—									
1936	....	12.8	12.4	0.33	1.67	11.56	11.14	49
1937	....	12.1	*13.3	0.44	1.66	nil	nil	67
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—									
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	—0.7	+0.2	—0.13	+0.01	—4.69	—4.48	+21
Previous year	....	—0.7	+0.9	+0.11	—0.01	—11.56	—11.14	+18

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.11) = 14.7 per 1,000.

Rainford.—									
Population, 3,635.									
<i>Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936</i>		....	15.3	10.7	0.38	1.45	4.25	4.08	50
Year—									
1936		....	14.3	12.9	nil	1.96	nil	nil	58
1937		....	13.4	*11.0	nil	1.10	nil	nil	163
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>									
<i>5 years' average, 1932-1936</i>		....	—1.9	+0.3	—0.38	—0.35	—4.25	—4.08	+113
<i>Previous year</i>		....	—0.9	—1.9	nil	—0.86	nil	nil	+105

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 12.3 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		
Ramsbottom.—								
Population, 15,030.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.4	12.8	0.61	1.74	4.67	4.41	66
Year—								
1936	12.1	13.5	0.46	2.04	5.40	5.07	81
1937	11.8	*12.3	0.33	1.46	5.61	5.34	56
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.4	—0.5	—0.28	—0.28	+0.94	+0.93	—10
Previous year	—0.3	—1.2	—0.13	—0.58	+0.21	+0.27	—25

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.02) = 12.5 per 1,000.

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Rawtenstall (Borough).—							
Population, 27,300.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.1	13.3	0.45	1.64	3.16	2.98	61
Year—							
1936	12.0	14.3	0.50	1.55	nil	nil	59
1937	9.7	*15.0	0.51	1.31	7.51	7.22	71
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.4	+1.7	+0.06	-0.33	+4.35	+4.24	+10
Previous year	-2.3	+0.7	+0.01	-0.24	+7.51	+7.22	+12

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.01) = 15.1 per 1,000.

Rishton.—							
Population, 5,937.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.8	12.7	0.53	1.71	nil	nil	47
Year—							
1936	12.2	12.4	0.33	1.98	nil	nil	40
1937	11.9	*14.1	0.33	2.18	14.08	12.50	56
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.1	+1.4	-0.20	+0.47	+14.08	+12.50	+9
Previous year	-0.3	+1.7	nil	+0.20	+14.08	+12.50	+16

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 14.9 per 1,000.

Royton.—							
Population, 15,650.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	12.7	14.2	0.58	1.54	8.04	7.64	87
Year—							
1936	11.6	14.5	0.43	1.63	10.75	10.30	59
1937	13.8	*15.5	0.76	1.40	9.25	8.92	46
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+1.1	+1.3	+0.18	-0.14	+1.21	+1.28	-41
Previous year	+2.2	+1.0	+0.33	-0.23	-1.50	-1.38	-13

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.16) = 17.9 per 1,000.

Skelmersdale.—							
Population, 6,177.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	15.6	11.6	0.42	1.40	2.06	1.96	79
Year—							
1936	14.1	9.6	0.65	1.31	nil	nil	58
1937	14.2	*10.5	0.48	1.29	nil	nil	56
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.4	-1.1	+0.06	-0.11	-2.06	-1.96	-23
Previous year	+0.1	+0.9	-0.17	-0.02	nil	nil	-2

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.19) = 12.4 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	
Trawden.—							
Population, 2,322.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	9.1	13.5	0.32	1.78	7.40	6.89	63
Year—							
1936	10.4	13.3	0.41	2.09	nil	nil	40
1937	8.1	*15.0	0.43	1.29	nil	nil	nil
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.0	+1.5	+0.11	-0.49	-7.40	-6.89	-63
Previous year	-2.3	+1.7	+0.02	-0.80	nil	nil	-40
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.10) = 16.5 per 1,000.							

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.10) = 16.5 per 1,000.

Turton.—							
Population, 11,260.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	10.5	13.5	0.48	1.89	nil	nil	54
Year—							
1936	10.2	13.9	0.43	2.10	nil	nil	34
1937	10.6	*13.6	0.17	2.13	nil	nil	33
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.1	+0.1	-0.31	+0.24	nil	nil	-21
Previous year	+0.4	-0.3	-0.26	+0.03	nil	nil	-1

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 13.4 per 1,000.

Tyldesley.—							
Population, 18,740.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	14.9	11.9	0.57	1.38	0.77	0.74	60
Year—							
1936	13.8	11.2	0.68	1.53	nil	nil	34
1937	13.6	*13.5	0.53	1.38	7.81	7.35	66
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.3	+1.6	-0.04	nil	+7.04	+6.61	+6
Previous year	-0.2	+2.3	-0.15	-0.15	+7.81	+7.35	+32

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.20) = 16.2 per 1,000.

Ulverston.—							
Population, 9,299.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	12.9	13.7	0.36	2.11	8.56	8.15	57
Year—							
1936	12.6	13.8	nil	2.27	17.09	16.66	59
1937	12.3	*16.5	0.43	1.50	nil	nil	78
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-0.6	+2.8	+0.07	-0.61	-8.56	-8.15	+21
Previous year	-0.3	+2.7	+0.43	-0.77	-17.09	-16.66	+19

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.89) = 14.6 per 1,000.

Upholland.—							
Population, 6,026.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	15.8	11.1	0.54	1.40	4.30	4.12	75
Year—							
1936	17.1	11.7	0.49	1.15	nil	nil	105
1937	18.5	*12.9	0.66	0.99	nil	nil	53
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+2.7	+1.8	+0.12	-0.41	-4.30	-4.12	-22
Previous year	+1.4	+1.2	+0.17	-0.16	nil	nil	-52

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.22) = 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			
Urmston.—								
Population, 30,500.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	15.1	10.4	0.35	1.59	3.69	3.51	47	
Year—								
1936	16.1	11.0	0.27	1.42	6.45	6.10	4	
1937	17.3	*9.9	0.49	1.37	11.34	10.83	58	
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+2.2	—0.5	+0.14	—0.22	+7.65	+7.32	+11	
Previous year	+1.2	—1.1	+0.22	—0.05	+4.89	+4.73	+11	

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.09) = 10.7 per 1,000.

Walton-le-Dale.—

Population, 13,360.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	12.8	11.8	0.58	1.63	3.89	3.68	62
Year—								
1936	....	14.0	12.5	0.97	1.50	nil	nil	37
1937	....	14.5	*13.9	0.37	1.64	5.12	4.87	51
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+1.7	+2.1	—0.21	+0.01	+1.23	+1.19	—11
Previous year	....	+0.5	+1.4	—0.60	+0.14	+5.12	+4.87	+14

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 14.7 per 1,000.

Wardle.—

Population, 4,299.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	12.3	15.0	0.36	1.99	7.01	6.25	67
Year—								
1936	....	13.1	14.5	0.46	1.84	35.08	31.25	35
1937	....	7.6	*18.1	0.46	2.09	30.30	28.57	90
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	-4.7	+3.1	+0.10	+0.10	+23.29	+22.32	+23
Previous year	....	-5.5	+3.6	nil	+0.25	-4.78	-2.68	+55

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.76) = 13.7 per 1,000.

Westhoughton.—

Population, 15,110.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	13.4	11.9	0.37	1.28	6.56	6.19	68
Year—								
1936	....	12.8	13.2	0.32	1.62	nil	nil	45
1937	....	14.2	*10.8	0.26	1.19	9.30	8.69	60
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+0.8	-1.1	-0.11	-0.09	+2.74	+2.50	-8
Previous year	....	+1.4	-2.4	-0.06	-0.43	+9.30	+8.69	+15

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.15) = 12.4 per 1,000.

Whitefield.—

Population, 12,040.									
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	14.3	11.6	0.40	1.57	7.47	7.10	53
Year—									
1936	....	14.5	12.2	0.69	1.29	11.90	11.36	53
1937	....	16.1	*11.4	0.58	1.82	nil	nil	25
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—									
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+1.8	-0.2	+0.18	+0.25	-7.47	-7.10	-28
Previous year	....	+1.6	-0.8	-0.11	+0.53	-11.90	-11.36	-28

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.10) = 12.5 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	
Whitworth.—							
Population, 7,625.							
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.6	15.2	0.66	1.72	1.61	1.51	92
Year—							
1936	11.0	14.6	0.38	1.90	nil	nil	149
1937	14.0	*14.2	0.13	1.44	nil	nil	65
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>							
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.4	—1.0	—0.53	—0.28	—1.61	—1.51	—27
Previous year	+3.0	—0.4	—0.25	—0.46	nil	nil	—84

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 15.0 per 1,000.

Widnes (Borough).—									
Population, 43,140.									
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936		19.9	11.9	0.71	1.24	4.00	3.82	70
Year—									
1936		20.3	12.9	0.49	1.25	8.12	7.76	89
1937		20.0	*11.9	0.69	1.18	3.46	3.28	92
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—									
5 years' average, 1932-1936		+0.1	nil	—0.02	—0.06	—0.54	—0.54	+22
Previous year		—0.3	—1.0	+0.20	—0.07	—4.66	—4.48	+3
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.20) = 14.2 per 1,000.									

Withnell.—								
Population, 2,778.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	10.5	11.9	0.68	1.23	28.13	26.62	40
Year—								
1936	....	11.6	14.1	0.70	1.76	30.30	29.41	30
1937	....	12.5	*13.3	nil	1.43	nil	nil	57
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+2.0	+1.4	—0.68	+0.20	—28.13	—26.62	+17
Previous year	....	+0.9	—0.8	—0.70	—0.33	—30.30	—29.41	+27
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.12) = 14.8 per 1,000.								

Worsley.—								
Population, 24,500.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	12.5	12.3	0.39	1.55	4.80	4.52	64
Year—								
1936	....	14.5	12.1	0.33	1.77	2.84	2.72	51
1937	....	13.4	*13.9	0.48	1.46	9.11	8.52	63
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+0.9	+1.6	+0.09	—0.09	+4.31	+4.00	—1
Previous year	....	—1.1	+1.8	+0.15	—0.31	+6.27	+5.80	+12
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 15.0 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		
Garstang.—								
Population, 11,750.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.8	12.1	0.23	1.32	7.76	7.52	50
Year—								
1936	14.8	10.8	0.08	1.27	nil	nil	28
1937	12.1	*12.7	0.25	1.44	nil	nil	27
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	-1.7	+0.6	+0.02	+0.12	-7.76	-7.52	-23
Previous year	-2.7	+1.9	+0.17	+0.17	nil	nil	-1

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.96) = 12.1 per 1,000.

Lancaster.—

Population, 9,842.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	13.9	14.0	0.51	1.84	2.90	2.74	70
Year—								
1936	....	16.1	14.1	0.71	1.22	nil	nil	82
1937	....	14.4	*14.9	0.71	1.42	14.08	13.60	49
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	...	+0.5	+0.9	+0.20	—0.42	+11.18	+10.86	—21
Previous year	....	—1.7	+0.8	nil	+0.20	+14.08	+13.60	—33
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.86) = 12.8 per 1,000.								

Limehurst.—

Population, 8,006.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	11.8	12.2	0.51	1.79	1.88	1.83	60
Year—								
1936	....	13.2	12.8	0.37	1.49	9.43	9.17	37
1937	....	11.6	*12.7	0.24	2.49	10.75	10.20	64
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	-0.2	+0.5	-0.27	+0.70	+8.87	+8.37	+4
Previous year	....	-1.6	-0.1	-0.13	+1.00	+1.32	+1.03	+27
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.09) = 13.8 per 1,000.								

Lunesdale.—

Population, 6,329.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	....	14.4	12.6	0.21	1.22	6.84	6.68	48
Year—								
1936	.....	16.0	13.5	0.31	1.55	nil	nil	29
1937	.....	14.2	*13.5	nil	1.42	nil	nil	44
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	-0.2	+0.9	-0.21	+0.20	-6.84	-6.68	-4
Previous year	.....	-1.8	nil	-0.31	-0.13	nil	nil	+15
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.89) = 12.0 per 1,000.								

Preston.—

Population, 33,360.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	...	13.3	10.2	0.31	1.34	4.79	4.55	49
Year—								
1936	....	13.4	10.6	0.33	1.29	6.86	6.52	50
1937	....	15.4	*10.9	0.32	1.04	7.73	7.44	63
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	....	+2.1	+0.7	+0.01	—0.30	+2.94	+2.89	+14
Previous year	....	+2.0	+0.3	—0.01	—0.25	+0.87	+0.92	+13
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.96) = 10.4 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		
Aggregate of County Urban Districts.—								
Population, Estimate 1937—1,616,700.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13·34	12·76	0·51	1·55	5·15	4·91	64	
Year—								
1936	13·62	13·09	0·48	1·64	5·16	4·89	59	
1937	13·78	*13·47	0·48	1·61	5·25	5·00	64	
<i>Increase or decrease in 1937 on—</i>								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0·44	+0·71	-0·03	+0·06	+0·10	+0·09	nil	
Previous year	+0·16	+0·38	nil	-0·03	+0·09	+0·11	+5	

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1·07) = 14·41 per 1,000.

Population, Estimated 1936-1937, 121,000.								
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.18	11.41	0.35	1.34	4.88	4.65	57
Year—								
1936	13.71	11.21	0.35	1.31	5.24	4.98	47
1937	14.05	*12.14	0.34	1.47	5.28	5.02	51
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.87	+0.73	—0.01	+0.13	+0.40	+0.37	—6
Previous year	+0.34	+0.93	—0.01	+0.16	+0.04	+0.04	+4
* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 12.01 per 1,000.								

Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	13.32	12.58	0.49	1.52	5.13	4.87	63
Year—								
1936	13.63	12.85	0.46	1.60	5.17	4.90	58
1937	13.81	*13.29	0.46	1.59	5.25	5.00	62
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—								
5 years' average, 1932-1936	+0.49	+0.71	—0.03	+0.07	+0.12	+0.13	—1
Previous year	+0.18	+0.44	nil	—0.01	+0.08	+0.10	+4

* 1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 14.08 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 1937.

Result of Observations taken during the Year.		Mean for the last 90 years.
<i>Readings of Barometer in inches.</i>		
Mean of the year	29.450	29.492
Highest monthly mean (August)	29.636	29.750
Lowest " " (February)	29.080	29.221
Highest reading (December 27th)	30.267	30.299
Lowest " " (February 27th)	28.389	28.219
Range	1.878	2.080
<i>Thermometer, Fahrenheit.</i>		
Highest monthly mean temperature (August)	59.8	58.7
Lowest " " (March)	36.9	35.8
Highest reading of a Max. therm. (August 1st)	78.1	81.1
Lowest reading of a Min. therm. (December 18th)	21.4	16.9
Range of thermometer readings	56.7	64.2
Mean of highest daily readings	53.4	54.3
Mean of lowest daily readings	42.3	41.2
Mean daily range	11.1	13.1
Deduced mean temperature (from mean of Max. and Min.)	46.9	46.8
Mean temperature from dry bulb	48.1	47.3
Adopted mean temperature of the year	47.5	47.1
Mean temperature of evaporation	45.5	44.7
Mean temperature of dew point	42.7	42.2
Mean elastic force of vapour	inches 0.273	0.274
Mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air	grains 3.1	3.2
Mean additional weight required for saturation	" 0.7	0.7
Mean degree of humidity (saturation 100)	80	84
Mean weight of a cubic foot of air	grains 537.0	538.9
Mean amount of cloud (0-10)	7.3	7.3
Total fall of rain	inches 33.217	47.310
Greatest monthly rainfall (February)	" 6.159	7.619
Least " " (November)	" 1.562	1.214
Greatest rainfall in one day (June 3rd)	" 1.708	1.664
No. of days on which .005 inch or more rain fell	210	207.0

SUMMARY OF WIND, 1937.

Prevailing direction	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days for each	36	66	33	9	44	43	115	19
Mean velocity in miles per hour	6.4	5.8	9.8	11.7	9.9	8.4	9.6	7.3
Total No. of miles for each direction	5555	9211	7740	2531	10477	8642	26433	3316
								Mean for the last 70 years.
Total No. of miles registered	73905							84469
Greatest monthly total (January)	11290							9892
Least " " (August)	4030							4855
Greatest recorded hourly velocity (January 20th)	48							50
Prevailing direction of wind	W							W

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