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Contributors

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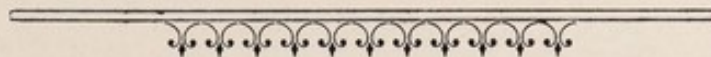
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West Lancashire Rural District
Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1910.



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
GEORGE EDWARD SCHOLEFIELD,
M.D., EDIN., D.P.H., VICT.

West Lancashire Rural District Council, 1910.

Chairman HENRY UNDERWOOD.

Vice-Chairman .. JOHN PIMBLEY.

Altcar CHARLES HY. MILBOURN.

Aughton HENRY UNDERWOOD.

„ JAS. M. WOODS.

Bickerstaffe RICHARD RIMMER.

„ THOMAS HEYES.

Bispham LAWRENCE ASHCROFT.

Downholland JOB SUMNER.

Halsall JOHN HARRISON.

Hesketh DAVID RIMMER.

Lydiate JAMES G. BLACKLEDGE.

Maghull JOHN PIMBLEY.

Melling EDWARD SERVICE.

North Meols JOHN WAREING.

Rufford THOMAS LYON.

Scarisbrick HENRY FREEMAN.

„ PETER RIMMER.

Simonswood JOHN HESKETH,

Tarleton ROBERT LATHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the West Lancashire Rural District Council

GENTLEMEN,—

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Thirteenth Annual Report, dealing with the Vital Statistics, the Public Health, and the Sanitary Work of the District during the year 1910.

POPULATION.—The basis upon which this is calculated is the number of Inhabited Houses in the District. The Assistant Overseers have informed me that this number was, at the end of the year, 4,393, an increase of 77 over the number in 1909. Altcar had 1, Aughton 8, Halsall 7, Lydiate 7, Maghull 2, Melling 4, North Meols 12, Rufford 4, Scarisbrick 12, and Tarleton 31 more than in the previous year; while Bickerstaffe had 2, Hesketh 7, and Simonswood 2 less than in 1909. Bispham and Downholland had the same number. From these figures I estimate that the population at the middle of the year was 21,384, including 380 in the various institutions, which number is, however, deducted in arriving at the various rates which follow. This is an increase of 176 over that of the previous year.

BIRTH-RATE.—Four hundred and sixty-four Births were registered during the year, 240 being boys, and 224 girls. This number gives an Annual Birth-rate of 22·09 per 1,000 of the population, which is 2·05 more than that for the previous year, but 1·45 less than the average of the 10 preceding years. Nine of the Births, or 1·9 per cent. of the whole were illegitimate.

DEATH-RATE.—Two hundred and nineteen Deaths were registered as having occurred in the District, to which number must be added those of 14 which occurred in the Ormskirk Workhouse, 1 in the Cottage Hospital, Ormskirk, 5 in Liverpool Hospitals, and 1 in the County Asylum, Lancaster ; while 3 which occurred in the Epileptic Homes, Maghull, 2 in the Liverpool Union Convalescent Home, Maghull, and 4 in the Southport Isolation Hospital, which is situated in the Township of North Meols, must be deducted. This gives a net total of 231 belonging to the District, 137 being males and 94 females. The resulting Annual Death-rate is 10·99 per 1,000 of the population, which is 1·64 less than that for the previous year, and 2·47 less than the average of the 10 preceding years. It is also the lowest rate that I can find recorded.

EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE.—Eleven Deaths were registered as being due to the principal Epidemic Diseases, viz :— 4 to Diphtheria, 2 to Measles, 3 to Whooping Cough, and 2 to Diarrhœa. These 11 Deaths give an Epidemic Death-rate of ·52 per 1,000 of the population, being ·19 more than that for 1909, but ·39 less than the average of the 10 preceding years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY-RATE.—There were 36 Deaths of Children under the age of one year. This gives an Annual Infantile Mortality-rate of 77 per 1,000 Births, which is 23 below that for 1909 and 28 below the average of the 10 preceding years. Three of these Infants were illegitimate being 8·2 per cent. of the total Infantile Mortality, and 33·3 per cent. of the Illegitimate Births.

The rate for Phthisis Pulmonalis was ·7, which is below the average, for the other Chest Diseases 1·4, the lowest for many years. Cancer with a rate of ·84, while below that of last year, is above the average. Those due to Diarrhœa were again much below the average.

The following Table compares the foregoing rates with those for England and Wales, and with some of those for the Administrative County of Lancaster.

DEATHS AND OTHER RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES,
LANCASHIRE, AND THE WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Epidemic Death-rate per 1,000 living	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	24·8	13·4	·99	106
Rural England & Wales	25·0	12·6	·74	96
Lancashire.....	...	11·8	·95	...
Urban Lancashire.....	...	11·9	...	...
Rural Lancashire .....	...	11·4	...	...
West Lancashire Rural District	22·09	10·99	·52	77

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIPS COMPRISED IN THE
WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT.

1910.	Average.	Population estimated to middle of 1910.	Number of Inhabited Houses 1910.	Public Houses & Beerhouses.	Birth-Rate per 1000 living.	Average of previous ten years.	Death-Rate per 1000 living.	Average of previous ten years.	Epidemic Death-rate per 1000 living.	Average of previous ten years.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.	Average of previous ten years.
ALTCAR	4,083	529	93		15.10	23.91	11.34	14.35	—	2.60	—	139
AUGHTON	4,610	3,856	796		20.48	21.58	13.12	12.44	—	.87	75	112
BICKERSTAFFE	6,444	2,137	390		22.46	26.57	9.82	13.39	—	.99	41	100
BISPHAM	926	341	60		11.73	15.97	8.79	14.05	—	.84	—	93
DOWNHOLLAND	3,473	739	147		21.65	21.67	15.96	14.23	1.35	1.12	125	147
HALSALL	6,995	1,436	305		22.98	25.63	6.96	11.70	.69	.97	60	113
HESKETH	4,736	1,036	238		31.88	29.61	16.42	14.63	.96	.69	60	84
LYDIATE	1,995	1,052	218		19.96	24.03	6.47	16.39	—	1.61	—	121
MAGHULL	2,098	1,766	303		20.02	20.06	12.98	13.53	1.69	1.16	178	128
MELLING	2,118	1,004	214		30.87	28.04	4.97	15.49	1.99	1.03	—	121
NORTH MEOLS	3,237	1,940	416		28.35	28.14	11.34	11.57	51	.79	125	94
RUFFORD	3,120	798	179		15.03	18.68	11.28	14.72	—	.64	83	120
SCARISBRICK	8,397	2,296	487		17.85	20.51	8.62	12.39	43	.40	22	95
SIMONSWOOD	2,645	354	62		8.47	19.48	2.82	10.57	2.82	.83	—	70
TARLETON	5,553	2,100	485		24.76	26.11	15.27	13.62	—	.89	153	104
WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT	60,430	21,384	4,393		22.09	23.63	10.99	13.46	.52	.91	77	105

Table showing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease which came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority during the years 1900 to 1910, and also the number of Houses infected and the Deaths that occurred.

	Smallpox.			Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Group.			Enteric Fever.			Erysipelas.			Typhoid Fever.			Totals.			Measles.			Whooping Cough.			Diarrhoea and Dysentery.			Totals.		
	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.	H.	C.	D.			
1900.....	41	65	0	11	15	3	14	21	2	11	11	3	2	2	1	79	114	9	.....	.....	9	11	2	9	9	9	18	20	11	
1901.....	56	95	1	26	35	5	21	21	4	21	21	0	2	2	0	128	174	10	24	36	0	47	65	3	18	18	18	89	119	21
1902.....	1	2	.....	49	89	4	12	12	5	10	10	3	14	14	1	4	4	2	90	131	15	141	218	1	15	18	8	3	3	159	239	12
1903.....	7	15	2	34	46	0	10	17	2	17	24	6	5	5	0	4	4	3	77	111	13	39	79	1	12	15	3	6	6	57	100	10	
1904.....	57	77	1	1	1	0	12	12	2	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	76	95	5	230	331	9	64	97	6	6	6	300	434	21	
1905.....	55	83	1	12	14	2	13	15	4	7	7	0	3	3	3	90	122	10	131	196	0	2	2	2	4	4	137	202	6	
1906.....	32	39	3	7	7	1	18	22	3	9	9	0	1	1	1	67	78	8	95	145	3	3	3	3	11	11	109	159	17	
1907.....	40	83	4	12	14	2	5	5	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	109	7	212	430	3	19	28	2	4	4	225	462	9	
1908.....	49	73	3	4	4	1	9	22	2	8	9	.....	3	3	2	73	111	8	3	3	.....	165	257	7	3	3	171	263	10	
1909.....	45	82	0	13	13	1	5	6	.....	14	14	3	.....	.....	.....	77	115	4	192	307	2	13	15	2	1	2	206	324	6	
1910.....	44	56	0	26	31	4	7	7	.....	11	11	.....	1	1	.....	89	106	4	82	135	2	116	148	3	2	2	200	285	7	

The figures given in this table differ from those given in the Annual Reports previous to 1905, as the returns for Ainsdale and Formby are not included.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT FROM 1900 TO 1910.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Mean of 10 years, 1900 to 1909.	Mean of England & Wales, 1900 to 1909.
Estimated Population	19,924	19,846	20,269	20,163	20,445	20,506	20,657	20,910	21,040	21,208	21,384	20,497	...
Birth Rate, per 1000 living	26.55	26.60	24.71	23.31	23.77	24.04	23.96	20.46	23.76	20.60	22.09	23.63	27.84
Death Rate	14.66	14.56	14.40	12.90	13.20	11.99	13.69	12.57	13.78	12.63	10.99	13.46	15.77
Epidemic Death Rate .....	.70	1.41	1.13	1.04	1.17	.63	1.16	.76	.76	.33	.52	.91	1.64
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.009	.01
Measles .....	...	...	.04	.04	.44	...	.14	.14	...	.09	.09	.08	.30
Scarlet Fever .....	...	.05	.19	...	.04	...	.14	.19	.14	...	...	.07	.10
Diphtheria .....	.15	.20	.24	.09	...	.09	.04	.09	.04	.04	.18	.09	.18
Whooping Cough .....	.10	.15	.39	.14	.29	.09	.14	.09	.33	.09	.14	.17	.28
Heart Diseases	1.85	1.25	1.52	.64	1.66	.87	1.35	1.62	1.90	1.22	1.16	1.38	1.44
Enteric Fever .....	.10	.20	.09	.24	.09	.19	.14	.04	.09	...	...	.11	.09
Diarrhoea .....	.55	.90	.14	.24	.28	.19	.53	.19	.14	.09	.09	.32	.60
Premature Birth .....	.55	.45	.69	.49	.29	.34	.14	.43	.42	.47	.51	.42	.54
Erysipelas .....	.15	...	.04	...	.09	...	...	.23	.47	.14	...	.04	.02
Influenza	1.05	.20	.14	.44	.24	.09	...	...	.47	.23	.09	.30	.23
Puerperal Fever .....	.05	...	.09	.14	...	.14	.04	...	.09	...	...	.05	.03
Rheumatic Fever .....	...	.10	.04	.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.02	.06
Pulmonary Phthisis .....	.75	1.11	.93	.74	.83	1.07	.82	.57	.80	.89	.70	.85	1.16
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy	2.41	2.51	2.17	1.53	2.15	1.90	1.64	2.15	1.80	2.87	1.40	2.11	2.53
Cancer .....	.55	.55	.69	.84	.48	.68	.82	.62	.66	1.13	1.84	.70	.87
Violence, Accident, and Suicide	1.10	1.80	.34	.64	.51	.73	1.11	.76	.75	.66	.55	.84	.57
Old Age	1.25	1.05	1.23	1.48	1.02	1.12	1.84	1.19	1.47	1.22	1.12	1.28	.93
Infant Mortality, per 1000 Births	122	111	133	95	113	103	93	84	98	100	77	105	133

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On page 7 will be found a Table giving the number of cases of Infectious Disease which came to my knowledge during the year, the number of Houses which were infected, and the number of deaths due to those diseases. This table allocates the cases to the different townships in which they occurred. Also on page 8 will be found another table which gives for comparison the number of cases which were known to be in the whole district in each year since 1900. From the first table it will be seen that there were 391 cases in 289 houses with 11 deaths. This is a decrease of 48 cases in comparison with 1909, but an increase of 6 infected houses and 1 death. Comparing the individual diseases it will be seen that there were 26 fewer cases of Scarlet Fever with again no deaths, 3 fewer cases of Erysipelas with no deaths against 3 in 1909, 173 fewer cases of Measles but 2 deaths as in the previous year; there were 133 more cases of Whooping Cough with 1 more death, 1 more case of Puerperal Fever, and 1 more case of Enteric Fever; while the deaths due to Diarrhœa were the same as in the previous year.

In addition to the usual modifications from Medical Practitioners, School Teachers informed me of 130 cases of Measles, 139 of Whooping Cough, and 1 case of Scarlet Fever. School Attendance Officers of 2 cases of Measles. Parents of 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Measles. I, myself, by inquiry, discovered 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, 8 of Whooping Cough, and 1 of Measles. The Registrar's Special Reports have again been of much value.

SMALL-POX.

The District has again been free from this disease. No further action has been taken respecting the provision of a joint Small-pox Hospital for the various Authorities in the Ormskirk Union. In our own district the tent hospital can be erected in a short space of time, and cases isolated without much delay.

SCARLET FEVER.

HOUSES INFECTED, 44 ; CASES, 56 ; DEATHS, 0.

The Townships affected were :—Aughton, 2 houses, 3 cases ; Bickerstaffe, 8 houses, 8 cases ; Downholland, 1 house, 1 case ; Halsall, 1 house, 1 case ; Lydiate, 8 houses, 13 cases ; Maghull, 6 houses, 8 cases ; Melling, 2 houses, 2 cases ; North Meols, 4 houses, 6 cases ; Rufford, 4 houses, 4 cases ; Scarisbrick, 5 houses, 5 cases ; Tarleton, 3 houses, 5 cases. There were 26 fewer cases than in the previous year, and again there were no deaths. In Lydiate 10 of the 13 cases followed each other fairly closely, and in all probability school influence was the factor. The same remarks apply to 5 of the Maghull cases, as also to 4 of the Bickerstaffe cases, and the 6 in North Meols. The remaining cases had, apparently no connection with others, 3 being imported, and 3 contracted the disease from a neighbouring district. Forty-nine of the cases were removed to hospital, being over 87 per cent. of the total number of cases. In the remaining 7, there was ample accommodation for isolation at the patient's own homes.

DIPH'THERIA.

HOUSES INFECTED, 26 ; CASES, 31 ; DEATHS, 4.

This disease accounted for 18 more cases than in the previous year. Three of the cases were contracted outside the district, in 7 there were sanitary defects of a more or less serious nature, in 5 the surroundings were damp and the premises not in a very cleanly condition. Twenty-one cases were removed to hospital, one of them being fatal. Of the 10 not so removed 3 were fatal.

ENTERIC FEVER.

HOUSES INFECTED, 7 ; CASES, 7 ; DEATHS, 0.

AUGHTON.—

A. R., female, aged 52. Defective gully-trap on premises.

A. S., male, aged 22. Serious sanitary defects at residence, and also at place of business.

HESKETH.—

J. H., male, aged 19. Water supply from rain-water tank.

NORTH MEOLS.—

R. B., male, aged 21. No apparent cause.

SCARISBRICK.—

H. S., male, aged 50. Very foul ditch at rear of house.

E. B., female, aged 7. Rear of premises not in a very satisfactory condition.

N. M., female, aged 15. Water from well. Had ice-cream from a street vendor's cart at a holiday resort a fortnight previous to the commencement of illness.

MEASLES.

HOUSES INFECTED, 82 ; CASES, 135 ; DEATHS, 2.

Two Townships, Melling and Scarisbrick, were affected. Thirty-six of the cases were in Melling, the children attending the Church of England School being the sufferers. All the children in the Infant Class were excluded along with those in the upper part of the school, who were ill, and contacts who had not had the disease, and these measures were all that were required. Ninety-eight cases were in Scarisbrick, mostly among the children attending the Township School. In this instance the disease was spreading so rapidly that I advised that the school should be closed. This was done, at first from September 6th to October 3rd, and as on the latter date many of the children were still too unwell to risk the exposure of returning to school the period of closure was extended to October 10th. A few cases occurred in St. Mary's School, Scarisbrick, but beyond excluding the individual cases no action was required.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

HOUSES INFECTED, 116 ; CASES, 148 ; DEATHS, 3.

Downholland, Halsall, and North Meols, were the Townships chiefly affected, the number of cases being 133 more

than in the previous year. The question of closing Halsall School was considered seriously, but as I did not think that procedure would have much influence upon the course of the epidemic, the whole of the Infants were excluded for 3 weeks, and such of the older children as were suffering from the disease. This course of procedure appeared to meet the case. At the Primitive Methodist School, Banks, where most of the remaining cases were, exclusion of individual children was all that was required.

DIARRHŒA.

Two deaths in one house were certified as being due to this disease.

ERYSIPELAS.

HOUSES INFECTED, 11 ; CASES, 11 ; DEATHS, 0.

There were no features about any of these cases that need special comment.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of this disease was notified. The house and surroundings when visited were not in a very cleanly condition.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 3 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were notified. In each case the house was visited, instructions, both verbal and printed, were given, and the house disinfected. One case has been notified under the " Voluntary System of Notification," which was adopted last year. All houses in which deaths have occurred have been disinfected.

There is no hospital accommodation for cases of this disease other than that provided by the Guardians at the Union Workhouse, Ormskirk.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease is now notifiable in the district, but no cases have come to my knowledge.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

All houses in which cases of an infectious nature are known to exist, whether notified by medical men or not, are visited, an endeavour being made to discover the source of infection, and frequently much valuable information is gained, and also other cases are often brought to light.

Instructions are given to the householders regarding the precautions that should be taken to prevent, if possible, further spread of the disease, and a copy of the " Rules and Regulations to be observed in the management of Infectious Diseases " is left at the house, and should the disease be Scarlet Fever, an additional leaflet is left, drawing attention to the responsibilities and liabilities of parents in regard to the notifications and the prevention of the spread of the disease. The leaflets are also distributed among the parents of children who are attending a school in which cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred. It is not unusual for parents to consider that a mild attack of Scarlet Fever is Measles, and in this way much mischief is done by the patient being allowed to mix with other children while in an infectious state.

Izal is supplied in all cases by the Inspector to persons in whose house there are cases of infectious disease, if application is made for it.

At the termination of all cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever, and Smallpox, the hospital porter proceeds to the house, and thoroughly disinfects the rooms where the patients have been, removing to Holly House for steam disinfection everything that may require it.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Holly House, Aughton, formerly a country residence, was acquired by the District Council, and after alterations had been made so as to provide accommodation for eight Scarlet

Fever and two Enteric Fever cases, it was opened for the admission of patients on February 9th, 1897. Attached to the establishment is a "Thresh" Steam Disinfector, and there is also a Brougham Ambulance, and a Bedding Van. Along with the house there are four acres of land.

A new Pavilion was opened in July, 1902, for the reception of cases of Scarlet Fever.

The Urban District Council of Croston have an agreement by which they can send patients to the hospital, and 16 cases of Scarlet Fever have been admitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the hospital during the year:—On January 1st, there were 11 cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 cases of Diphtheria in the hospital, and during the year there have been admitted 65 cases of Scarlet Fever, 21 cases of Diphtheria, and 1 case of Enteric Fever. Also a nurse from the Children's Epileptic Home, Maghull, who had some suspicious symptoms, was admitted for observation, but no further evidence of Scarlet Fever appeared. It was necessary also to admit the mother of a baby which had Scarlet Fever, as there was no accommodation for isolation at home, and there were other children in the house. The total number of persons therefore admitted to the hospital was 89.

The patients were admitted from the following Townships:—Scarlet Fever—Aughton, 3; Bickerstaffe, 8; Downholland, 1; Halsall, 1; Lydiate, 13; Maghull, 6; Melling, 2; North Meols, 6; Rufford, 2; Scarisbrick, 5; Tarleton, 2. Diphtheria—Altcar 3; Aughton, 3; Bickerstaffe, 2; Halsall, 1; Lydiate, 5; Maghull, 6; North Meols, 1. The case of Enteric Fever was from North Meols.

Sixteen of the cases of Scarlet Fever were from Croston under the agreement with the Urban District Council of that place to admit their infectious cases.

Sixty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever, 20 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Enteric Fever, were discharged cured, and there was 1 death due to Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria treated in hospital during the year was more than twice as many as in one year since accommodation was provided for that disease, and over 67 per cent. of the cases notified in the district.

Eighty-seven point five per cent. of the ascertained cases of Scarlet Fever in the district were treated in hospital.

The average residence of each Scarlet Fever patient in the hospital was 8 weeks and 3 days, 4 bad and serious cases (1 requiring a very serious operation), raising the average very considerably. The average for each case of Diphtheria was 4 weeks, and the case of Enteric Fever was in hospital for 11 weeks and 3 days.

The average number of cases in hospital per week was 14, the highest in any one week being 25, and the lowest 4.

The outside work has been as follows :—There have been 80 journeys with the ambulance, 141 with the bedding van, 544 rooms in 141 houses and 8 schools were disinfected ; there were 55 journeys with the bicycle to disinfect ; the disinfector was used 130 times, and 6,008 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were idisinfectd.

The following Tables give the Figures for each year since the hospital was opened :—

PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria	Smallpox.	Total.	Deaths.
1897	21	3	0	0	24	0
1898	23	2	0	0	25	0
1899	29	7	0	0	36	0
1900	80	2 & 1 (?)	0	0	83	3
1901	50	1	0	0	51	2
1902	66	3	1	1	71	3
1903	34	8 & 1 (?)	5	13	61	1
1904	61	4	1	0	66	2
1905	72	1	6	0	79	2
1906	34	12	3	0	49	3
1907	79	1	10	0	90	4
1908	63	3	1	0	67	3
1909	77	1	5	0	83	1
1910	67	1	21	0	89	1
Total...	756	51	53	14	874	25

Percentage of admission of Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever to the ascertained cases in the West Lancashire Rural District each year :—

1897	..	..	..	..	9.5 per cent.
1898	..	..	..	..	28.7
1899	..	..	..	..	39.4
1900	..	..	..	..	56.9
1901	..	..	..	..	40.8
1902	..	..	..	..	53.0
1903	..	..	..	..	62.9
1904	..	..	..	..	53.9
1905	..	..	..	..	84.3
1906	..	..	..	..	87.1
1907	..	..	..	..	92.9
1908	..	..	..	..	84.9
1909	..	..	..	..	92.6
1910	..	..	..	..	87.5

OUTSIDE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOSPITAL

	JOURNEYS.		DISINFECTION.			
	Ambulance.	Bedding Van.	Rooms.	Houses.	Disinfect'r used.	Articles disinfected.
1897	16	31	28	20	28	543
1898	20	65	34	31	79	1,292
1899	30	176	104	85	217	4,411
1900	64	263	150	125	393	8,089
1901	38	245	128	112	369	6,586
1902	59	205	199	134	150	3,446
1903	52	149	352	107	143	7,980
1904	52	154	512	126	116	7,510
1905	61	148	578	133	122	9,339
1906	45	80	312	85	75	4,495
1907	65	122	538	101	136	6,224
1908	54	118	435	102	119	5,702
1909	65	121	403	107	103	4,971
1910	80	141	544	149	130	6,008
Totals...	701	2,018	4,317	1,417	2,180	76,596

The Hospital and the grounds have been kept in good order during the year, Miss Pick, the Matron, having showed her usual zeal in her efforts to have everything in as satisfactory a condition as possible.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

I considered it necessary to advise that the Township School, Scarisbrick, should be closed from September 6th until October 10th, on account of the prevalence of Measles among the children attending.

EXCLUSION OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

Whenever possible, instead of closing a school, individual children who may cause the spread of infectious disease, are excluded, a certificate giving the reason for the exclusion being sent to the school managers. Acting in this way the

Church of England School, Melling, was kept open during an outbreak of Measles, the whole of the infants, with a few of the older children, being excluded. In the same way the Church of England School, Halsall, was kept open during an outbreak of Whooping Cough.

SCHOOLS.

There are 23 Public Elementary Schools in the District. The sanitary conveniences of the schools are, on the whole, in good order. All are provided with water from public service. A perusal of the foregoing part of the report will show the action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

The arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children are made by the County Council, which body administers the Education Act.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Although covering an area of 60,430 acres, the physical features of the District do not vary very much. The Township of North Meols, which lies to the West, is flat and low, with sluggish natural drainage. The greater part of the several Townships of Altcar, Downholland, Halsall, Hesketh, Lydiate, Maghull, Scarisbrick, and Tarleton are also low and flat, but with slight undulations in places; while Aughton, Bickerstaffe, Bispham, Melling, Rufford, and Simonswood are all more or less undulating. At no part, however, is the altitude over 300 feet above sea level.

The population very largely consists of farmers and people connected with the farming industry. Aughton, Maghull, Scarisbrick, and Tarleton, have, in addition, a considerable number of residents, who are engaged in business in Liverpool, Preston, Southport, and other towns.

WATER SUPPLY.

The District is, on the whole, well supplied with water of excellent quality. The Southport, Birkdale, and West Lancashire Joint Board have two wells in Aughton, another is being sunk in Bickerstaffe, and a fourth has been secured from the Urban District Council of Skelmersdale; and from this Board's service nine townships are more or less supplied. Two receive their supply partially from the Ormskirk Urban District Council, two from the Preston Rural District Council, two from the St. Helens Corporation, and one from the Lathom and Burscough Urban District Council. A reference to the Table following will show the number of houses supplied from each source.

At the end of the year 3,657 houses were supplied with water from the public mains, being an increase of 87 over the previous year, and 83·2 per cent. of the total number of inhabited houses in the district.

The Southport, Birkdale, and West Lancashire Joint Water Board has laid 238 yards of new mains in Aughton, and 288 yards in Scarisbrick.

The Map bound up at the end of the Report shows the various water mains in the District, and the extensions made during the year.

HOUSES SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC SERVICE AT THE END OF 1910.

1910.	Wigan Rural District Council.	Lathom and Burscough Main.	Liverpool Corporation.	Ormskirk Urban District Council.	Preston Rural District Council.	St. Helens Corporation.	Skelmersdale Urban District Council.	Southport Joint Water Board.	TOTALS.	Increase during the year.	Percentage of Inhabited Houses thus supplied.
ALTCAR	48	48	...	51·6
AUGHTON	62	...	...	...	692	754	12	94·7
BICKERSTAFFE	53	...	4	112	11	180	-4	46·1
BISPHAM	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3·3
DOWNHOLLAND	127	127	...	86·3
HALSALL.....	240	240	8	78·6
HESKETH	245	...	...	1	246	2	99·5
LYDIATE	146	146	2	66·5
MAGHULL	4	...	277	281	2	92·7
MELLING	1	...	...	205	...	...	206	2	96·2
NORTH MOLES	369	369	6	88·7
RUFFORD	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	13	98·3
SCARISBRICK	395	395	41	81·1
SIMONSWOOD	40	...	...	40	...	64·5
TARLETON	447	...	...	...	447	3	92·1
TOTALS FOR DISTRICT }	2	176	1	115	692	253	112	2306	3657	87	83·2

WATER ANALYSIS.

I have analysed 28 samples of well water, 2 samples from a brook, and 1 from a tap attached to a public supply. Of the samples of well water, 2 were satisfactory, 2 were unsuitable for a domestic supply, and 23 were unfit for use as a domestic supply. The sample from the house tap contained no lead.

The samples analysed were from :—

ALTCAR.—Five samples, 2 satisfactory, and 3 unfit for use.

AUGHTON.—Fifteen samples of well water, 13 unfit for use, and 2 unsafe. One sample from house tap free from lead.

HALSALL.—One sample of well water unfit for use, two samples from brook unfit for use.

LYDIATE.—One sample of well water unfit for use.

SIMONSWOOD.—Two samples of well water both unfit for use.

SCARISBRICK.—Three samples of well water all unfit for use.

TARLETON.—One sample of well water which was satisfactory.]

I also analysed 5 samples of the effluent from the Aughton Sewage Farm, all of which were quite fit to be turned into the brook.

SEWERING AND DRAINING.

AUGHTON.—The sewage from the southern area or watershed is carried to outfall works in the South-west of the Township. It is there treated with Alumino Ferric and allowed to settle in four open tanks from which it flows on to land for treatment by downward filtration. The effluent has been uniformly good during the year and the farm kept in a satisfactory manner.

The sewage from the northern area, is, by agreement with the Ormskirk Urban District Council, discharged into the main sewer of that town and carried to outfall works in Scarisbrick.

BICKERSTAFFE.—A small area of this Township which is in close proximity to Ormskirk, is, by agreement, connected with the sewer of the Urban District Council.

SCARISBRICK.—The question of the admission of the sewage from the houses in Grimshaw-lane into the sewer which passes along that lane from Ormskirk to the outfall works in Scarisbrick is still lying in abeyance.

CESSPOOL SYSTEM.

In the greater part of the District this system, with its attendant disadvantages, is the only available means of dealing with the sewage. In the more sparsely populated parts of the District, where there is sufficient land to treat the cesspool contents, it is possible to prevent nuisance arising. But where, as is often the case, people are careless, and in thickly populated areas, where the ground is insufficient, cesspools readily become a nuisance and a source of danger to health. During the year under consideration, however, I have been pleased to notice that there has been more care exercised by the people generally in this respect than in past years.

HOUSE DRAINS.

Throughout the District generally these are fairly satisfactory. Inspections are continually being made, and defects as found, remedied; the report of the Inspector, which follows, showing the work done in that department.

DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT.

In Aughton, where there is a system of sewerage, excrement is largely disposed of by water carriage, also many of the larger houses in the district generally have water carriage

from the house, but with the exception of a few houses in Tarleton, which are in close proximity to a tidal river, the connection is with a cesspool. The remainder or almost the whole of them, are provided with privies, there being very few earth closets with movable receptacles. The plan on which the privy ashpit is built was approved by the Local Government Board's Inspectors some years ago, and if properly built, according to the plan, it is as easy to keep in good order as a receptacle of that nature can be. There are still some of the old fashioned, large, open privy ashpits in the District, but these are being done away with as rapidly as possible. We also at times come across privies without ashpits or any proper receptacle for excrement, but these are also getting fewer every year.

SCAVENGING

AUGHTON.—In the greater part of this Township the work is done by contract, the result being satisfactory. In the remainder of the Townships it is done by the householders, who generally make arrangements with the neighbouring farmers to remove the household refuse, etc. On the whole, the Sanitary Inspector finds the work fairly well done. Further attempts have been made to get someone to contract for the removal of the contents of the privies and ashpits in the more congested parts of the Township of North Meols. The result has, however, been again a failure, and it is still left to the householders to make their own arrangements. This in some cases has been more satisfactory, but in others the result has not been so, making it necessary for the Sanitary Inspector to visit the various premises more frequently than would otherwise be the case.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

On the whole this is good throughout the District. There are in parts houses which are not as satisfactory as could be wished, but year by year these are getting fewer, new houses being built and old ones pulled down.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890,
AND HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT,
1909.

Under these Acts I have visited 104 houses. Of these 82 have been visited along with the Sanitary Inspector, and the remainder had to be left over. Of those visited 32 were in a fair condition, 37 were insanitary from various reasons, and have been put into a proper condition, and 11 others, which required work of various kinds, have still to be completed. Two houses were condemned as generally unfit for habitation, and have been thoroughly repaired.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In one instance it was necessary to take proceedings, a notice to abate a serious nuisance being ignored. The Justices made an Order that the work should be done and ordered the defendant to pay costs amounting to £3 3s.

LODGING HOUSES.

These premises have been regularly visited, and have been found in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These premises have been found satisfactory when visited. Surprise visits have been paid during the year to those places where dead animals are received, and where animals are slaughtered suppositionally for dog's meat. Although only occasionally has anything been found on these premises, it was surmised that a considerable business was done at one place in North Meols. After some correspondence with the Medical Officer of Health for Southport, and with the consent of the Corporation, Inspector Hartley was appointed to visit this place at intervals. As the result of this more frequent inspection, 23 carcasses have been dealt with as follows:—6 have been allowed to be used as food for animals, 4 have been buried, and 13 have been taken to the Southport Corporation Refuse Destructor and burnt.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 42 registered Dairies and Cowsheds in the District, an increase of 10 on the previous year. The premises have been regularly visited, and have been found in a satisfactory condition. Three cases of Scarlet Fever occurred on farms from which milk was sold, but no cases were found among the customers who were supplied with milk.

Three samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination; all were pronounced free from Tubercle Bacilli.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACT.

This Act is administered by the County Police, and I am indebted to Superintendent Hodgson, of Ormskirk, and to Superintendent Whittaker of Chorley for the following information:—In that part of the District which lies within the West Derby Hundred, samples were taken during the year, 18 in Aughton, 5 in Bickerstaffe, 6 in Downholland, 2 in Lydiate, and 6 in Scarisbrick. The vendor of one of the Scarisbrick samples was prosecuted, the Bench imposing a fine of £5 and costs. In that portion of the District which lies within the Leyland Hundred no samples were taken, neither were there any complaints.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are 109 workshops on the register, counting the 2 workplaces of a blacksmith as one workshop. This is a decrease of 1. One has been closed, transfer of 1 was not granted as the premises were not suitable, and 1 has been registered. In the latter case prior to registration, efficient ventilation had to be provided, 1 was overcrowded, 6 were found to be not clean when visited, and 3 had other nuisances. One hundred and seventy-two visits were paid, and 4 written notices were served.

On page 30 will be found the Home Office Table which summarises the work done during the year.

SYSTEMATIC VISITING.

This has been carried out during the year, in various instances house to house visitations having been made by the Medical Officer of Health accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector.

NUISANCES.

A full report by the Inspector is included along with this Report, and the particulars as to Nuisances, and other matters dealt with by him, will be found therein.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

No further action with respect to this Act has been taken.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

By-laws in connection with this important work are in force throughout the District, and all plans must be sent to Mr. R. S. Jemson, the Chief Surveyor, who reports on them to the various meetings and examines the buildings from time to time during the course of erection.

I am indebted to Mr. Jemson for the following list of plans which were approved of during the year in the various Townships :—

ALTCAR.

Additions and Alterations	3
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AUGHTON.

New Houses	8
Additions and Alterations	4
Other New Buildings	1
Drains	1
<hr/>	
Total	14
<hr/>	

BICKERSTAFFE.

New Houses	3
Additions and Alterations	7
<hr/>	
Total	10
<hr/>	

	BISPHAM.				
Addition ..	..	..	..	..	1
	HALSALL.				
New Houses ..	..	..	..	..	16
Addition ..	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	17
					—
	HESKETH.				
New Houses ..	..	..	..	..	7
Additions and Alterations ..	..	..	..	..	2
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	9
					—
	MAGHULL.				
New Houses ..	..	..	..	..	2
Alteration ..	..	..	..	..	1
Drains ..	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	4
					—
	MELLING.				
Alteration ..	..	..	..	..	1
	RUFFORD.				
New Houses ..	..	..	..	..	7
Other New Building ..	..	..	..	..	1
Additions and Alterations ..	..	..	..	..	4
Drains ..	..	..	..	..	2
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	14
					—
	SCARISBRICK.				
New Houses ..	..	..	..	..	19
Other New Building ..	..	..	..	..	1
Additions and Alterations ..	..	..	..	..	4
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	24
					—

TARLETON.

New Houses	..	..	..	..	3
Other New Buildings	..	..	..	..	2
Additions and Alterations	..	..	..	..	5
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	10
					—

TOTAL PLANS FOR THE WHOLE OF THE DISTRICT.

New Houses	..	..	..	..	77
Other New Buildings	..	..	..	..	5
Additions and Alterations	..	..	..	..	35
Drains	..	..	..	..	4
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	121
					—

Appended are :—

- (1) The Home Office Table relating to Workshops, &c.
- (2) Table C of the County Council.
- (3) Tables I, II, III., IV., V., of the Local Government Board .
- (4) Inspector Peach's Annual Report.
- (5) The Annual Report on Canal Boats.
- (6) Copy of Rules and Regulations to be observed in the Management of Infectious Cases.
- (7) Copy of Special Notice respecting Scarlet Fever.
- (8) Copy of "Information for Consumptive People and those who live with them."
- (9) Copy of Notice respecting Fish Refuse.
- (10) A map showing the Water Mains laid on in the District.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD,
M.D., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1910, FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF WEST
LANCASHIRE.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND
HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Workshops	172
Notices written	4

DEFECTS FOUND.

NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Want of Ventilation	1	1
Overcrowding	1	1
Other Nuisances	3	3
Total	11	11

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector
as remediable under the Public Health Acts,
but not under the Factory and Workshop
Act (s. 5) :—

Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	2

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :—

Dressmakers	9
Shoemakers	16
Wheelwrights	23
Blacksmiths	28
Bakehouses	9
Joiner	1
Saddlers	3
Basket Makers	10
Tailors	7
Boatbuilder	1
Tinsmith	1
Clogger	1

Total number of Workshops on Register .. 109

Table C. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1910.

*RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF WEST
LANCASHIRE.*

*Area in Statute Acres—60,430. Population (Census) 1901,
19,689. Population (Estimated 1910), 21,384.*

Name of the Medical Officer of Health—

GEORGE EDWARD SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H.

Salary—£450.

Births Registered.....	Males.....240	} Total, 464
	Females.....224	

Deaths Registered.....	Males.....137	} Total, 231
	Females.....94	

Number of Illegitimate Births Registered—9. Deaths of Illegitimate under one year of age—3.

Birth-Rate—22.09. Death-Rate—10.99. Rate of Infant Deaths, under one year, to 1,000 Births—77.

Death-Rate from the *seven principal* Epidemic Diseases, per 1,000 of population—52.

Diseases specially prevalent?—Measles, Whooping Cough. Period?—Spring and Summer.

Any Schools Closed?—Yes, one. If so, for what disease?—Measles.

Number of Special Reports made under Act 18 (15). L.G.B. Order, March 1891—3.

What is the character of the Hospital Accomodation?—See Report, page 14.

For Small Pox—See Report page 10.

For other Infectious Diseases—See report page 14.

Is it Joint or otherwise?—No, but Croston and Skelmersdale can send patients by agreement.

Number of Beds available for your District?—For Small-pox, 8. For other Infectious Diseases 20.

Number Cases removed to hospital from your District?—Diphtheria, 21; Scarlet Fever, 49; Enteric Fever, 1; total 71.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District?—1.

From what causes?—Diphtheria.

How is Disinfection carried out?—Houses—Formalin spray.

Number of Houses Disinfected?—149.

Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, etc. (steam)?—“Thresh” Steam Disinfector.

Where is apparatus situated?—Isolation Hospital.

Apparatus is available for the Disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to Hospital.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified?—97 .

Are any Diseases not specially mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken Pox, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.) —If so, what are they?—Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Number and nature of specimens examined?—Seven, 4 Diphtheria, 3 milk.

Has any arrangement been made for the “voluntary” notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis?—Yes.

Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reported under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908?—3.

Has any arrangement been made under the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910?—Yes.

Action taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909"—See Report, page 25.

From where is the Water Supply obtained?—See Report, page 20. What is its condition?—Good on the whole. Is it subject to your inspection?—Not as a right, but by courtesy.

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily?—See Report, page 24. How performed (by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—By householders, except in Aughton, where it is by contract.

How is the Refuse disposed of?—Taken by neighbouring farmers. Has a Destructor been provided?—No.

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of treatment?—See Report, page 22. What is the character of the Drainage System?—Cesspool System, except in Aughton. Drain Testing, Flushing, etc?—Sewers in Aughton flushed periodically. Drains tested as required.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams?—Three water-courses found to be polluted and dealt with.

Canal Boats: Number inspected?—56. Number of Infringements of Acts?—None.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—Satisfactory.

Slaughter Houses?—Satisfactory when visited.

Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—No.

Lodging Houses?—Satisfactory when visited. Are they Registered?—Yes.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools?—See report, page 19.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected?—Yes. What is their condition?—Satisfactory on the whole.

Have Regulations been made under the order of the L.G.B.?—Yes. Are they enforced?—Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow?—None stated in regulations.

Number of Cowkeepers?—42. Number on Register?—42.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—None.

Food unfit for Human Consumption: Amount seized?—Seventeen carcasses.

Number of Legal Proceedings, and result?—None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—Number of Notices served?—180; Nuisances remedied?—410; Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—One, successful.

Smoke—Number of Observations?—None.

Has the Authority adopted—"The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890"?—Yes. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890"?—Yes. "The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907"?—Yes. "The Notification of Births Act, 1907"?—No.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed?—No.

Notable sanitary improvements during 1910—None beyond the usual routine.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District—See Report, page 24

TABLE I. West Lancashire Rural District.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1910 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900.	19,924	529	26.55	66	124	286	14.35	11	8	19	297	14.90
1901.	19,846	528	26.65	59	111	290	14.61	15	12	11	289	14.56
1902.	20,279	501	24.70	67	133	284	14.00	9	7	16	292	14.39
1903.	20,163	471	23.36	46	97	258	12.78	16	15	19	262	12.99
1904.	20,445	486	22.30	54	111	270	13.20	15	13	11	268	13.10
1905.	20,506	493	24.04	51	103	239	11.65	12	10	17	243	11.99
1906.	20,657	495	23.96	46	93	279	13.50	20	17	21	283	13.69
1907.	20,910	428	20.46	36	84	251	12.00	13	9	21	263	12.57
1908.	21,040	500	23.76	49	98	290	13.78	18	15	15	290	13.78
1909.	21,208	437	20.60	44	100	251	11.83	11	10	27	268	12.63
Averages for years 1900—1909.	20,497	486	23.63	51	105	269	13.17	14	11	17	275	13.46
1910.	21,384	464	22.09	36	77	219	10.42	9	9	21	231	10.99

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 60,430.

At Census of 1901—Total population at all ages, 19,689. Number of inhabited houses, 3,912. Average No. of persons per house, 5.3.

NOTE.—Formby and Ainsdale having ceased to be in the District, the vital statistics are not included in the above figures.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Aughton Isolation Hospital	The Ormskirk Union Workhouse, Ormskirk.	Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.
Southport Fever Hospital, situate in North Meols.	(Outside the District.)	Children's Hospital, Liverpool.
The Epileptic Home, Maghull.		Hospital for Women, Liverpool.
Liverpool Union Convalescent Home, Maghull.		Northern Hospital, Liverpool.
		Nursing Home, Liverpool.
		County Asylum, Lancaster.

TABLE 2. West Lancashire Rural District.

YEAR.	Whole District.				1. Altcar.				2. Aughton.				3. Bickerstaffe.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1900 ...	19,924	529	297	66	532	15	11	4	3596	81	49	13	2092	64	36	11
1901 ...	19,846	528	289	59	545	6	7	...	3571	88	61	8	2090	67	32	4
1902 ...	20,279	501	292	67	539	17	6	2	3686	83	50	11	2097	67	40	9
1903 .	20,163	471	262	46	534	6	4	1	3636	94	34	4	2075	56	21	2
1904 ...	20,445	486	268	54	526	10	11	1	3681	84	42	7	2108	51	30	8
1905 ...	20,506	493	243	51	526	13	6	1	3714	76	46	12	2105	42	28	3
1906 ...	20,657	495	283	46	526	8	7	1	3728	73	47	9	2132	58	27	5
1907 ...	20,910	428	263	36	530	12	4	1	3806	69	37	6	2136	51	27	4
1908 ...	21,040	500	290	49	522	8	5	1	3826	77	52	7	2144	59	37	9
1909 ...	21,208	437	268	44	527	8	6	1	3836	71	44	1	2142	57	24	4
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	20,497	486	275	51	530	10	6	1.3	3708	79	46	7.8	2112	57	30	9
1910 ...	21,384	464	231	36	529	7	6	...	3856	79	48	6	2137	48	21	2

TABLE 2. West Lancashire Rural District.

YEAR.	4. Bispham.				5. Downholland.				6. Halsall.				7. Hesketh.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900 ...	301	2	6	...	717	21	13	3	1244	28	16	3	943	30	16	2
1901 ...	332	6	6	1	697	20	12	3	1251	41	16	6	928	31	11	2
1902 ...	355	2	1	...	707	14	11	4	1260	38	16	6	923	28	17	4
1903 ..	338	1	6	...	702	13	10	2	1320	31	21	2	959	22	10	2
1904 ...	343	9	6	1	717	14	10	1	1325	37	12	4	1009	30	14	3
1905 ...	340	3	2	...	717	15	10	3	1343	31	10	3	996	44	17	3
1906 ...	340	8	5	1	712	12	9	2	1350	35	22	4	1010	31	14	1
1907 ...	338	6	7	1	724	12	9	...	1370	38	24	2	1010	22	16	3
1908 ...	318	9	4	2	726	25	11	2	1400	29	21	6	1020	29	18	..
1909 ...	345	6	6	1	739	9	9	2	1420	35	13	3	1049	27	12	3
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	335	5	4.8	.7	715	15	10	2	1328	34	17	3.9	984	29	14	2
1910 ...	341	4	3	...	739	16	12	.2	1436	33	10	2	1035	33	17	2

TABLE 2. West Lancashire Rural District.

YEAR.	8. Lydiate.				9. Maghull.				10. Mellington.				11. North Meols.			
	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900 ...	1061	25	21	4	1501	32	33	10	904	30	6	...	1822	62	23	6
1901 ...	1033	25	20	4	1514	36	19	7	938	22	19	4	1841	60	25	7
1902 ...	1061	29	22	5	1537	37	17	4	932	19	18	2	1858	55	21	5
1903 ..	1042	36	21	5	1537	24	23	4	941	27	15	3	1905	48	31	8
1904 ...	1044	18	10	1	1540	33	29	8	965	28	15	4	1907	57	13	4
1905 ...	1042	22	16	5	1542	32	17	1	986	31	9	4	1893	65	22	8
1906 ...	1046	32	17	3	1590	24	23	3	991	29	19	4	1911	51	19	1
1907 ...	1056	16	21	...	1630	31	17	1	997	26	12	4	1902	37	18	2
1908 ...	1054	34	14	1	1656	26	14	1	1008	30	17	1	1900	54	22	5
1909 ...	1037	17	17	3	1762	35	16	2	995	29	19	6	1914	42	23	5
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	1049	25	18	3	1580	31	20	4	965	27	14.9	3	1885	53	21	5
1910 ...	1052	21	7	...	1766	28	18	5	1004	31	5	...	1940	56	22	7

TABLE 2. West Lancashire Rural District.

YEAR.	12. Rufford.				13. Scarisbrick.				14. Simonswood.				15. Tarleton.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900 ...	783	18	16	2	2203	58	20	3	360	8	1	...	1851	54	27	3
1901 ...	780	25	13	2	2156	42	22	5	360	12	8	2	1810	47	24	4
1902 ..	780	13	10	4	2216	46	30	5	363	5	4	...	1965	48	29	6
1903 ..	780	15	9	2	2152	42	21	3	358	8	2	1	1879	48	35	6
1904 ...	771	13	11	...	2216	42	34	5	360	6	4	1	1933	54	26	6
1905 ...	775	9	13	...	2240	46	26	4	360	8	1	...	1927	56	23	4
1906 ...	751	18	15	2	2275	43	27	3	360	5	5	...	1943	58	27	7
1907 ...	758	13	6	...	2275	48	31	7	358	6	3	...	2020	41	31	5
1908 ..	770	14	11	3	2282	48	29	3	356	8	6	2	2058	53	29	6
1909 ..	790	11	10	3	2268	42	37	5	359	4	5	...	2029	44	27	5
Average of Years 1900 to 1909.	773	15	11	1.8	2228	45	27	4	359	7	3.9	6	1941	50	27	5
1910 ...	798	12	9	1	2296	41	20	1	354	3	1	...	2100	52	32	8

TABLE 2. West Lancashire Rural District.

YEAR.	16. Manor House Epileptic Home, Maghull.				17. Southport Fever Hospital.				18. Liverpool Union Convalescent Home, Maghull.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1900	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
1901	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...
1902	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
1903	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...
1904	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1905	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...
1906	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
1907	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1908	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...
1909	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	3.6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.9	...
1910	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...

NOTES.

- (a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this table need not be filled up.
- (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
- (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.
- (d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole district in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III. West Lancashire Rural District.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.															
	At all Ages.	At Ages—+Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																65 and upwards.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	31	8	18	3	2	...	3	2	...	1	1	...	5	9	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	
Erysipelas ...	11	...	1	2	7	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	56	9	41	4	1	...	3	8	...	1	1	...	13	8	2	6	4	5	...	...	5	
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	7	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Measles (voluntary)	135	23	107	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	36	...	...	98	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	148	34	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	80	...	...	...	...	38	...	6	...	...	1	
Totals ...	389	74	279	17	13	1	5	11	11	24	83	3	18	19	40	48	411	4	1	7	...	

**TABLE III.—West Lancashire Rural District.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAE FROM EACH LOCALITY.													Total Cases Removed to Hospital.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
	Altcar	Aughton (H)	Bickerstaffe	Bispham	Downholland	Halsall	Hesketh	Lydate	Maghull	Melling	North Meols	Rufford	Scarisbrick	Simonswood	Tarleton
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	3	8	...	1	...	...	13	6	2	6	2	5	...	2
Scarlet fever
Typhus fever
Enteric fever	1	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever
Continued fever
Puerperal fever
Plague
*Measles (voluntary).
Whooping Cough
Totals	3	6	10	1	2	18	12	2	8	2	5	2	71		

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious diseases, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the locality in which it is situated, or if (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not with in the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

+ These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

** Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or treated as one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital. — Holly House, Aughton. Total available beds, 26; Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4

NOTES ON TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV, all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-Residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV, should be the same as those in Tables III. and II.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-Residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV, should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV, should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleric diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease, should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Mucro-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrheal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important, for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sæpæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Naval hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In reporting the facts under the various headings of Tables I, II, III. IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

March 3rd, 1911.

GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Table V. West Lancashire Rural District.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age. See Notes at back of Table IV.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1—2 months.	2—3 months.	3—4 months.	4—5 months.	5—6 months.	6—7 months.	7—8 months.	8—9 months.	9—10 months.	10—11 months.	11—12 months.	Total Death under One Year
	All Causes { Certified Uncertified..	10 2	4 ..	1 ..	1 ..	16 2	7 ..	1 1	4 ..	1	1 ..	1	2 ..	33 3
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enteritis, A. uco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Premature Birth	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Congenital Defects	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Injury at Birth... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Breast-Milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Other causes .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
					18	7	2	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	36

District of Rural West Lancashire.
 Births in the year—legitimate, 455; illegitimate, 9.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—231.

Population (estimated to middle of 1909)—21,384.
 Deaths in the year—legitimate infants, 33 ;
 illegitimate infants, 3.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
OF THE
WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
FOR THE YEAR, 1910.

DEAR SIR—

I have great pleasure in submitting my Thirtieth Annual Report for the fifteen townships comprising my district, which is for the year ending December 31st, 1910, for the purpose of laying before the above named Council, showing in detail the number of matters dealt with in each township as they have come under my notice, namely :—

The number of Nuisances from various sources.

Water Certificates under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

Other supplies under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Samples of Water obtained for analysis.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Registered Common Lodging Houses.

Registered Slaughter Houses.

Quarries and Fencing Act, 1887 (Sec. 3).

Ditches or Watercourses polluted.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

Factory Workshops, and Workplaces Act, 1901.

Registration Cards issued under the Act, 1901.

Scavenging—Removal of Privy and Ashpit Refuse.

Notices served. Legal proceedings under P.H.A., 1875.

Carcases of Diseased Meat.

With reference to water certificates, 40 in number have been granted to new houses. Out of the said number it has again been necessary to grant certificate to 1 dwelling, the supply being from a pipe rung well, public service not available.

It has again been necessary to request owners of dwellings under the Public Health Act, 1875, to provide an available supply of wholesome water for the inmates of 26 houses.

Out of that number only 14 were available to the main.

EXTENSION OF MAIN.

The total number of supplies from public service for the year 1910, is 3,657, increase on the year of 85.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES—3.

REGISTERED SLAUGHTER HOUSES .. 2

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS, 1890 AND 1910.—2.

SCAVENGING—REMOVAL OF PRIVY AND ASHPIT REFUSE.

See under Aughton.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS ORDER, 1885.—42.

FACTORY, WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES, AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

The number of Workplaces Registered 142

Number of visits and re-visits made to premises .. 164

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Dressmakers	9
Shoemakers	16

Wheelwrights	..	..	..	..	..	23
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	28
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	9
Joiner	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saddlers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Basketmakers	..	..	..	..	..	10
Tailors	..	..	..	..	..	7
Boatbuilder	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tinsmith	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clogger	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						109
						—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Re-Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Re-Limewashing	..	..	..	..	..	6
Re-Premises defective	..	..	..	..	..	3
						—
						10
						—

TOWNSHIP OF ALT CAR.

NUISANCES.

Want of water for domestic use	..	..	..	..	..	6
Privies and receptacles defective and filthy	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cesspools deficient and foul	..	..	..	..	..	2
Want of spouting to prevent further dampness	..	..	..	..	..	2
Privy dilapidated and abutting dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wood floor in a rotten state (dry-rot)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Walls damp from want of picking and pointing	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flagged floor in a wet foul state	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						20
						—

SAMPLES OF WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

Samples obtained from pumps attached to Wells	..	..	..	..	..	5
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	2

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces	..	..	..	..	2
Visits to the premises	..	..	..	..	1

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Blacksmith	1
------------	----	----	----	----	---

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 48.

TOWNSHIP OF AUGHTON.

NUISANCES.

Want of water for domestic use	6
Drain stoppage, yards flooded with sewage	..	..	29
Privies and Ashpits in a foul state and want of ventilation	3			
Defective gully traps and defective drains	..	..	20
Bath waste pipe connected to drain	..	..	1
Want of gully trap to surface drain	..	..	1
Defective inspection chambers premises filthy	..	..	2
Deposit of manure in contravention of Bye-laws	..	1		
Watercourses polluted	..	..	1
Drain untrapped	..	..	1
Surroundings of premises defective	..	..	1
Foul air shaft defective	..	..	1
Water closet pan defective	..	..	1
Bath deficient	..	..	1
Lavatory bowl dilapidated	..	..	1
			<hr/> 70	
Drains smoke tested and found defective	..	..	2
Notices served	22

SAMPLES OF WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

Samples obtained from open wells	7
Samples obtained from pumps attached to wells ..	8
Samples from tap in connection with land drain ..	1
Samples from public service	1
	—
	17
	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

Water.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following number of new houses, the supply being from public service 3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885. 14

Premises have been found satisfactory at time of visit.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION. 2

In one case registration was granted, but the second was deferred, the water supply not being satisfactory.

REGISTERED SLAUGHTER HOUSES 2

Premises have been kept clean and in accordance with Bye-laws.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces on Register	25
Visits and re-visits to the said premises	33

Registered 1; Transfer 1; Closed 1; Registration card issued 1.

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Dressmakers	7
Shoemakers	2
Blacksmiths	3
Wheelwrights	2

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Saddlers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Basketmakers	..	..	..	..	..	2
						—
						21
						—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Ventilation prior to Registration	1
-----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

SCAVENGING.

Contents of refuse removed during the year :—

Northern Area	..	..	..	..	..	743
Southern Area	..	..	..	..	..	339
						—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1082
						—

In the thickly populated parts of the township cleanliness has again been maintained through such removals.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 754, including 3 for which Certificates have been granted in respect of new dwellings.

TOWNSHIP OF BICKERSTAFFE.

NUISANCES.

Want of water for domestic use	..	..	..	..	2
Drains stopped and defective	..	..	..	..	6
Cesspools defective, surroundings foul	..	..	..	..	2
Privies and ashpits defective and filthy	..	..	..	..	6
Roof of dwelling dilapidated	..	..	..	..	1

Yards want of flagging or paving	4
Want of privies and ashpits	2
Premises in a foul state	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>
Notices served	6

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificate granted in respect of the following new house 1

DAIRIES, AND COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885.. 3

The premises are supplied with water from public service and kept clean. One person has been registered.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces on Register	11
Visits and re-visits, satisfactory	13

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Dressmaker	1
Saddler	1
Blacksmiths	2
Wheelwrights	2
Joiner	1
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 180 including 1 for which certificate has been granted.

TOWNSHIP OF BISPHAM.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1910.

The number of Workplaces on Register	9
Visits to the said premises, satisfactory	7

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Basketmakers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/> 7

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is	2
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

TOWNSHIP OF DOWNHOLLAND.

NUISANCES.

Want of drains for house refuse	..	..	..	..	3
Deficient privy in a filthy state	..	..	..	..	1
Want of privy and ashpit	..	..	..	..	1
Cesspool defective with overflow pipe	..	..	..	..	1
Want of receptacle for liquid refuse	..	..	..	..	1
Defective middenstead wall	..	..	..	..	1
Ditch in a filthy state	..	..	..	..	1
Premises filthy	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 10
Notices served	..	..	..	..	6

Legal proceeding taken for non-compliance with notice in one case. Order made to comply and costs £3 3s.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces on Register	..	..	..	..	3
Visits to the said premises	..	..	..	..	2

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	1
Tailor	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 2

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 127.

TOWNSHIP OF HALSALL.

NUISANCES.

Want of drain for house refuse	1
Catchpit abutting dwelling in a foul state	1
Want of gully trap	1
Privy defective and want of ashpit	1
Ditch in a foul state	1
Sink waste pipe connected with drain	1
Cesspool dilapidated, surroundings foul	1
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>
Notices served	3

WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

Samples obtained from sandy brook	2
Sample obtained from pump attached to well	1
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following new dwellings 5

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 .. 5

Premises found satisfactory.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces on Register	9
Number of visits to premises	7

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Shoemakers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Saddler	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wheelwright	..	..	..	..	..	2
						—
						7
						—

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 204, including 5 for which certificates have been granted in respect of new dwellings.

TOWNSHIP OF HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL.

NUISANCES.

Privies without ashpits dilapidated and deficient	..	..	..	..	28
Want of gully traps	..	..	..	..	11
Ditches in a foul state	..	..	..	..	4
Catchpits in a filthy condition	..	..	..	..	2
Want of drains for house refuse	..	..	..	..	15
Want of spouting, walls damp	..	..	..	..	2
Sink waste pipes connected with drains	..	..	..	..	4
Premises in a foul state	..	..	..	..	10
Want of ashpits	..	..	..	..	9
Drains defective and stopped	..	..	..	..	4
Open gutter in a filthy state	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	..	1
Floors and walls in a damp state	..	..	..	..	2
Middenstead defective, surroundings filthy	..	..	..	..	1
Cesspools dilapidated and foul	..	..	..	..	5
					—
					99
Notices served	..	..	..	..	59

PUBLIC HEALTH(WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificate granted, supply public service ..	1
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 ..	1
Premises made to comply, prior to registration.	

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of Workplaces on the register	10
Visits and re-visits to premises	13

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Tailors	3
Shoemakers	3
Wheelwright	1
Blacksmiths	2
	—
	9
	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Re-limewashing	1
------------------------	---

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 246, including 1 for which certificate was granted.

TOWNSHIP OF LYDIATE.

NUISANCES.

Privies and ashpits dilapidated and foul	5
Drains deficient and stopped	2
Sink waste pipes wanted	3
Premises in a foul state	3
Want of drains for house refuse	2
Want of spouting causing dampness	2
Privy dilapidated abutting workshop	1
Middenstead defective adjoining road	1
	—
	19
	—
Notices	10

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1901.

Unfit for human habitation	1
----------------------------	----	----	----	---

WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

Sample obtained from open well	1
--------------------------------	----	----	----	---

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885	1
--	----	----	----	---

Found satisfactory at the time of visit.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on Register	8
----------------------------------	----	----	----	---

Visits and re-visits to the premises	6
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	---

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER	1
--------------------------	----	----	----	---

Not granted, premises unsatisfactory.

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Blacksmith	1
------------	----	----	----	----	---

Wheelwrights	2
--------------	----	----	----	----	---

Boat-builder	1
--------------	----	----	----	----	---

Bakehouse	1
-----------	----	----	----	----	---

5

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

Re-limewashing	1
----------------	----	----	----	----	---

Want of privy accommodation	1
-----------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

2

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 146.

TOWNSHIP OF MAGHULL.

NUISANCES.

Cesspool overflowing	3
----------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Privies and ashpits in a foul state	19
-------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Sink waste pipes defective	12
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Defective gully traps	5
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Foul air shaft defective	1
Want of flagging or paving to yards	16
Dilapidated wooden erection	1
Drain stoppage, yards flooded	4
Urinal in a filthy state	1
Walls of dwelling-house in a damp state	1
Cesspools and inspection chambers defective	2
	<hr/>
	65
	<hr/>
Notices served	20

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following new dwellings: 4

One house was occupied in contravention of the above named Act.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER 2

One person registered during the year.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

The number of workplaces on Register 10
 Visits and re-visits to premises 19

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Shoemaker	1
Tinsmith	1
Blacksmith	2
Wheelwrights	2
Bakehouse	1
Basketmaker	1
	<hr/>
	8
	<hr/>

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 281, including 4 for which certificates have been granted in respect of new dwellings.

TOWNSHIP OF MELLING.

NUISANCES.

Roof of dwellings dilapidated, causing dampness ..	4
Drains deficient for house refuse	4
Privies and ashpits dilapidated, deficient and foul ..	13
Ditch in a filthy condition	1
Fowls and ducks kept so as to be a nuisance ..	1
Pit in a foul state	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>
Notices served	18

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following new houses	2
--	---

QUARRIES FENCING ACT, 1887, SEC. (3).

Entrance or fence deficient and dangerous	1
---	---

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on Register	4
Visits to the said premises satisfactory	6

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Shoemaker	1
Blacksmiths	2
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/>

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 ..	2
Premises kept satisfactorily clean.	

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 206.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MEOLS (RURAL).

NUISANCES.

Drains deficient, premises in a foul state	..	..	2
Privies and ashpits dilapidated and foul	..	..	5
Drain stopped, surroundings filthy	..	..	1
Deposit of black sludge on land	..	..	2
Cesspools overflowing, premises foul	..	..	3
Want of drains for house refuse	..	..	2
Sink waste pipe wanted	..	..	1
Ditches or watercourses filthy	..	..	3
			—
			19
			—
Notices served	..	..	12

DISEASED MEAT.

During the year 21 carcasses have been inspected and dealt with as follows :—9 burned ; 4 buried, and 8 allowed as food for wild animals.

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following number of new dwellings 8

The supplies being from public service in each case.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 .. 5

Premises found clean at the time of visiting.

Two persons registered during the year.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on the register	..	..	8
Visits and re-visits to the premises	..	..	10

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Tailor	1
Shoemaker	1
Blacksmith	2
Wheelwright	2
	<hr/>
	6
	<hr/>

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 369 including 48, for which certificates have been granted in respect of new houses.

TOWNSHIP OF RUFFORD.

NUISANCES.

Want of ashpits	2
Want of ventilation to privies	2
Urinal in a foul state	1
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>
Notices served	3

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following number of new dwellings 7

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 .. 2

Premises kept clean, and water from public service.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on the register	12
Visits and re-visits to the premises	14

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Shoemakers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Basketmakers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	..	..	2
						—
						8
						—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Re-limewashing	3
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies from public service for the year is 176, including 7 for which certificates have been granted in respect of new dwellings.

TOWNSHIP OF SCARISBRICK.

NUISANCES.

Want of water for domestic use	..	..	..	..	7
Want of drains for house refuse	..	..	..	..	13
Privies, ashpits, and receptacle, dilapidated	..	..	..	..	8
Ditches in a filthy state	..	..	..	..	2
Middenstead defective and too near shop	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	..	1
Premises in a foul state	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					33
					—
Notices served	..	..	..	..	16

WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

From open wells	4
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	1
Notice served and complied with	..	..	..	..	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect of the following new dwellings 5

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885 .. 2

One application refused, water not being satisfactory.

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES, ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on the register 17

Visits and re-visits to the premises 18

During the year, 1 place closed, and 1 registered.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 395, including 5 for which certificates have been granted in respect of new dwellings.

TOWNSHIP OF SIMMONSWOOD.

NUISANCES.

Want of water for domestic use 5

Want of privy and ashpit 1

Premises in a foul state 1

Deficient drainage for house refuse 1

—
8

Notice served 1

WATER OBTAINED FOR ANALYSIS.

Samples taken from pumps attached to wells .. 3

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on the register 3

Visits and re-visits to the premises 4

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Blacksmith 1

Wheelwright 1

—
2
—

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number of supplies for the year is 40.

TOWNSHIP OF TARLETON.

NUISANCES.

Drain defective for house refuse	1
Privies and ashpits dilapidated and filthy	2
Want of ashpit	1
Ditches or watercourses in a foul state	2
Premises in a filthy state	1
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>
Notices served	2

WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

Sample from open well (pipe rung)	1
---	---

WATER.—Certificates have been granted in respect for the following number of new houses 4

In one case the supply was from a well above named.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES	3
--	---

The said premises have been kept clean and free from infectious diseases through the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS, ORDER, 1885	5
Satisfactorily kept through the year.	

FACTORY AND WORKPLACES ACT, 1901.

Number of workplaces on the register	12
Visits and re-visits to the places	14

TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT AS FOLLOWS :—

Tailor	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dressmaker	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clogger	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoemaker	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wheelwrights	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						10
						—

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The number for the year is 447, including 4 for which certificates have been granted to new houses.

West Lancashire Rural District Council.

GENERAL RULES

TO BE OBSERVED IN THE

Management of Infectious Diseases

1. The patient should be separated as completely as possible from the other inmates of the house; or, better still, removed to the Isolation Hospital. First cases should always be removed to hospital.
2. Remember that the danger of infection is the same in all cases, whether mild or severe.
3. The sickroom should be made as bare as possible by the removal of all bed-curtains, carpets, and unnecessary articles of furniture.
4. The sickroom should be well ventilated; the windows should be kept partly open when the weather permits, and a fire burning.

5. The door should be kept closed, and a sheet hung over it and kept wet with the disinfectant solution. Disinfectants may be had, free of charge, from the Sanitary Inspector—Mr. Peach, 25, Knowsley Road, Ormskirk.

6. The nurse should wear washing clothes, and always wash and disinfect her hands and face, and change her shoes and outer clothes after leaving the sickroom.

7. No food or drink which has been in the same room as the patient should be used by anyone else. It should be burned.

8. Plates, cups, spoons, clothes and anything else brought from the sickroom should be placed in disinfectant solution for at least half-an-hour, and afterwards washed in water by themselves.

9. The patient's discharges should be received into a vessel containing a disinfectant. In cases of typhoid fever, the disinfectant should be Izal, supplied gratuitously on application to the Sanitary Inspector and should be used according to the directions printed on the label of each bottle.

10. Pieces of rag should be used instead of handkerchiefs, and burned immediately after use.

11. When scales or crusts form upon the skin, it should be kept well smeared with carbolic oil or grease.

12. No visitors should be allowed.

13. The patient should not be allowed to sleep in the same room as any healthy person until at least a fortnight after apparently complete recovery.

14. The Medical Officer of Health should be informed when the illness is at an end, when a van will be sent to remove the bedding and clothes for disinfection and will afterwards bring them back

15. Disinfection of a sickroom or other room of a house must be done to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. The disinfection will be carried out by the Council's Officials, free of charge, if so desired by the occupier.

16. The whole of the house should be kept well ventilated, clean, and in good sanitary order throughout the illness.

GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

AUGHTON, Near Ormskirk.

PENALTIES.



1.—For failing to notify the Medical Officer of Health of cases of any of the following diseases:—Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, or Puerperal.. .. . £2

2.—For entering any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance while in an infectious state £5

3.—For exposing any infected person in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance £5

4.—For giving, lending, transmitting, or exposing any article without disinfection £5

5.—For refusing to deliver articles to the Officers of the Council for the purposes of disinfection £10

6.—For casting infected rubbish without previous disinfection into any ashpit or other receptacle for refuse .. £5

7.—For ceasing to occupy infected houses or rooms without previous disinfection of them and their contents, or giving notice to the owner of the previous occurrence of infectious disease in them £10

8.—For making a false statement to an owner or prospective tenant as to there having been within a house or room during a previous period of six weeks any person suffering from an infectious disease £10

9.—For letting any infected room or premises without disinfection to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner £20

10.—For making a false statement to a prospective tenant as to there being, or having been within a previous period of six weeks, an infected person in a house or part of a house exposed for hire.. Imprisonment with or without hard labour, or £20

11.—For hiring or using any conveyance other than a hearse for the removal of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease without first informing the owner of the cause of death £5

12.—If the owner fails to have such conveyance disinfected after removal of such body £5

West Lancashire Rural District Council.

SCARLET FEVER.

It is dangerous and illegal to send any Child or Person who has suffered from this Fever, or any other dangerous Infectious Disease, to School, or into any public place, until free from infection, however mild the case may be. PENALTY—Not exceeding FIVE POUNDS.

The Law requires that every person in charge of such a case should give immediate notice of existence thereof to the Medical Officer of Health, whether this has been already done by a Medical Man or not. PENALTY for neglect to give this notice is a sum not exceeding FORTY SHILLINGS.

The District Council provides hospital accommodation for infected cases, and disinfects Clothing, Bedding, &c., when necessary, at the public expense. All persons living within the District are at liberty to avail themselves of these provisions.

On removal of a patient suffering from Scarlet Fever to the Hospital, no other child from the house should attend school until at least a fortnight has elapsed.

Should the patient be nursed at home no other child should attend school until a fortnight after the house has been disinfected.

When the patient is considered by the Medical Attendant to be free from infection, the Medical Officer of Health should be informed, when he will arrange for the necessary disinfection to be carried out.

By Order of the District Council.

GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AUGHTON, near ORMSKIRK.

West Lancashire Rural District Council.

Information for Consumptive People and those who live with them.

1. Consumption is a preventable disease which is caused by minute living germs, called "tubercle bacilli," which usually enter the body with the air breathed.

2. The matter which consumptive people cough or spit up, contains the germs of the disease in great numbers. If this matter is spat upon the floors, or the walls of any public or private place, or elsewhere' as soon as it becomes dry the germs of the disease which it contains are blown about and float in the air like any other particles of dust, and are inhaled by anybody breathing that air; or they may fall upon milk or other food, and gain access to the body with that food. These are the commonest ways in which the seeds of the disease enter the body of a healthy person.

3. It is dangerous to sleep with or to live in close relationship with a consumptive, unless the patient is careful that what he coughs up is destroyed. A pocket bottle or a cup containing a little water and disinfectant should be used to spit in, so that the matter may not dry, and it should be emptied into the

fire (not into the ashpit, or upon the footwalk, or the roadway), and the cup carefully washed afterwards with boiling water. If the consumptive prefers to use soft paper, linen, or calico cloths, or handkerchiefs to spit in, they should be thrown upon the fire and burnt forthwith. He should take care that his hands, face, and clothing, do not become soiled with the matter coughed up. He should never swallow the expectoration; it is dangerous. When coughing he should always cover his mouth with the hand and turn the head aside.

4. A consumptive should sleep alone; the windows should always be wide open, except when dressing and undressing. The bed clothing and personal clothing should be boiled and washed separately from the clothing of other people.

5. Tubercle bacilli are not only the cause of ordinary consumption of the lungs, but they may also give rise to consumption of the bowels and other parts of the body, and therefore milk and other uncooked food should be carefully protected from the tubercle bacilli. If such food be kept in a place to which a consumptive patient of careless habits has access, and who may spit upon the floor, the dry particles of the matter spat up may blow about with the dust and find access to the milk or other food and in this way contaminate it. Mothers who are consumptive should not suckle their children.

6. Cows suffer from consumption, and the milk from consumptive cows is liable to contain the tubercle bacilli. Milk had better be boiled for a few seconds, unless the consumer is sure that it comes from a healthy cow, and that it has not been exposed to

danger of contamination afterwards. These precautions should be specially observed in the case of children.

7. Consumption is a disease from which large numbers of patients recover if the rooms they occupy are always kept thoroughly well-ventilated and free from dust.

8. Sunshine and fresh air destroy tubercle bacilli, and are the principal curative agents; the more sunshine and fresh air the consumptive patient gets, the more likely he is to recover.

9. Rooms that have been occupied by consumptives should be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed before they are again occupied, and the carpets and bedding should be disinfected; in fact, so far as these precautions are concerned, consumption may be regarded in precisely the same light as any other infectious disease.

10. The Council's Officials are always ready to do the necessary disinfection, both of rooms and of clothing, free of charge.

By Order of the Council,

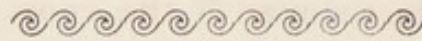
GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

Aughton, near Ormskirk.

July, 1909.

West Lancashire Rural District
Council.



FISH REFUSE.



WHEREAS, persons are in the habit of depositing the REFUSE from FISH, arising from the preparation of such Fish for Sale, on waste pieces of land, and in ditches adjoining the Highways in some parts of the District of the Sanitary Authority, which refuse becomes a nuisance, and injurious to health.

Notice is Hereby Given

That such persons must at once cease to make the deposits above named, and any person acting in contravention of this Notice will be proceeded against according to law.

By Order,

ALFRED DICKINSON,

Clerk to the said Council

December, 1908.

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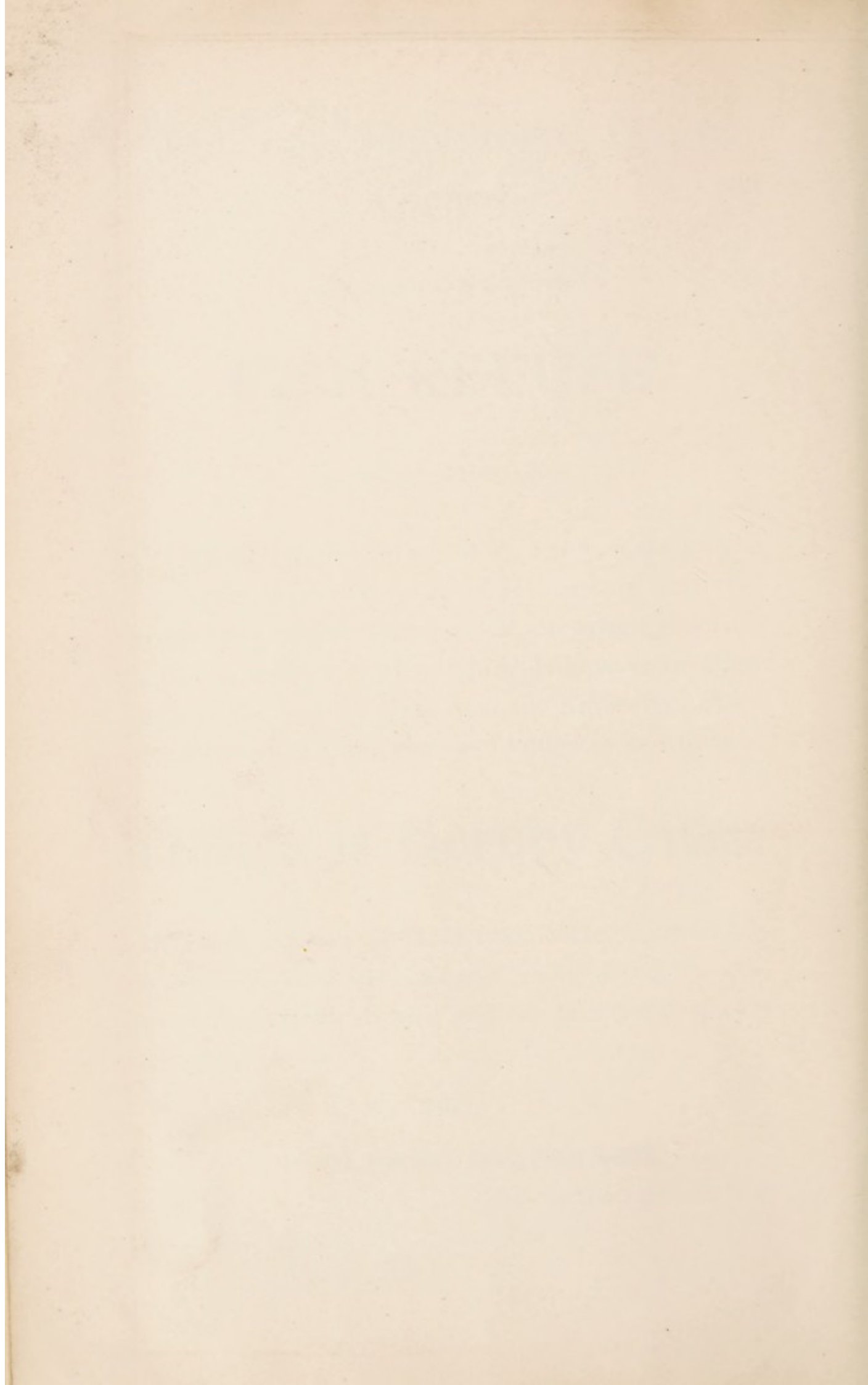
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PLAN OF WATER MAINS

WITHIN THE WEST LANCASHIRE RURAL DISTRICT



Water Mains laid previous to January, 1910. —
 Ditto, do. during the year 1910. —

SCALE 1 INCH TO 1 MILE.



GEO. E. SCHOLEFIELD, M.D., D.P.H.,
 Medical Officer of Health.

R. S. JEMSON,
 Chief Surveyor.

1910.

PLAN

WITHIN THE WALLS





