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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health

AND

Sanitary Administration,

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

Annual Report to the Local Education Authority.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL OFFICER, CROWN POINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BURNLEY:

GEORGE ANDERSON (BURNLEY) LIMITED, PRINTERS, 50, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1911.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN KEIGHLEY, J.P.,) Chairman.

COUNCILLOR HEATON, Vice-Chairman.

ALDERMAN GREY, J.P. (Mayor. Retired November).

„ NUTTER.

„ WHITEHEAD, J.P. (Retired November).

„ WALMSLEY.

COUNCILLOR CLARKSON.

„ CLEGG.

„ DAWSON,

„ R. HARGREAVES.

„ IRVING.

„ LORD.

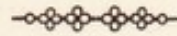
„ NUTTALL. (From November).

„ SIMPSON.

„ SINCLAIR.

„ SLANE. (From November).

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY,

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for Burnley for the year 1911.

The Death-rate, owing to a widespread epidemic of Infantile Diarrhœa, is much higher than the previous year. The Infantile Mortality for the same reason has reached an excessive figure. The Birth-rate is the lowest of which I can find a record.

As regards sanitary administration, the most important step is the commencement of a more active method of dealing with the most serious of our infectious diseases—Consumption. Five beds were taken at Meathop Sanatorium early in the year, and some eighteen patients had been dealt with there during the time covered by this report. A detailed account of these patients is given. Though the results are not very satisfactory the Health Committee has decided to extend the methods of treatment of Consumption by the employment of Tuberculin and the provision of some beds at Crown Point Sanatorium.

During the year the Housing Inspector appointed in accordance with the Housing and Town Planning Act commenced his duties, and a full account is given of his work and the results of his inspection of some of the worst of our Working Class Dwellings.

Under the heading of Food Inspection will be found an account of the Housing conditions of some of the cattle from which the greater part of our milk supply is derived. It is satisfactory to note that as a result of the reports of the Veterinary Inspector these conditions have greatly improved with, one has every reason to expect, an improvement in the quality of our milk.

During the year the Public Health Laboratory has been licensed by the Home Secretary for the examination by inoculation of animals, of milk for Tubercle Bacilli. A reference to the account of the work done in the Laboratory will show how useful this department has become, and to what an increased extent the medical men of the town have made use of it.

In November the Borough was extended by the addition of 614 acres, and the population was estimated to have increased by 477 people in consequence.

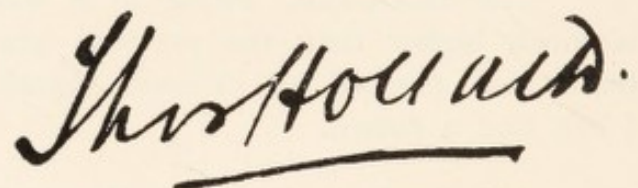
As in former years, my Report as School Medical Officer, is added as an appendix to this Report.

I have to thank the Chairman and the various members of the Health Committee for their many kindnesses during the year, and for the help they have always been so willing to afford me. My thanks must also be extended to all the members of the staff of this Department for their ready and able assistance in carrying out the various duties of the office.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. H. Howard." The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish underneath the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1911.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1911.

AREA at beginning of year.....	4,015 Acres.
„ added during the year	614 „
TOTAL AREA	4,629 „
POPULATION (Census)	106,337
ESTIMATED POPULATION to the middle of 1911	106,569
(Registrar General's Estimation)	
DENSITY (per acre)	24.7
BIRTHS	2,473
Birth Rate, 23.2	
DEATHS	1,928
Death Rate, 18.1	
INFANTILE MORTALITY	210 per 1,000 Births
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	420
Union Workhouse Infirmary	309 Non-residents... 108
Victoria Hospital	95 „ ... 38
Sanatorium	19 „ ... 7
RATEABLE VALUE (MARCH, 1911)	£422,375

REPORT.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Extracts from
Memorandum of
Local Govern-
ment Board.

The following is an extract from the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board in 1910, as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health :—

The following shall be the duties of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the district for which he is appointed ; or if he is appointed for more than one district, then in respect of each district :—

He shall as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December of each year make an Annual Report to the Council, up to the end of December, on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the vital statistics of the district.

In addition to any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the information indicated in the following paragraphs ; together with such further information as we may from time to time require :—

An account of any influences threatening the health of this district, the prevalence of infectious or epidemic diseases therein, and the measures taken for their prevention.

An account of all general and special enquiries during the year.

An account of the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year, including the statement supplied in pursuance of Article XX. (16) of this Order.

A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of the milk produced or sold in the district.

A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of foods for human consumption, other than milk, produced or sold in the district.

A statement as to the sufficiency and quality of the water supply of the district and of its several parts, and in areas where the supply is from waterworks, information as to whether the supply is constant or intermittent.

A statement as to the character and sufficiency of the arrangements for the drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal in all parts of the district.

A statement as to the privy, water-closet, and other closet accommodation in the district, including information as to the approximate number of each type of privy and closet,

A statement as to the character and efficiency of the arrangements for the removal of house-refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in the district.

A statement with regard to the housing accommodation of the district as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and an account of any other action taken by the Council under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1910, bearing on the public health.

A statement as to the vital statistics of the district, including a tabular statement, in such form as we may from time to time direct, of the sickness and mortality within the district.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Burnley is situated in the valleys of the Brun and Calder, on the western slopes of the Pennine Chain, in Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N., and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

Burnley—
Situation and
Physical
Features.

The height above sea level varies from 300 to 775 feet, with a mean of 465 feet.

It is built on a clay subsoil, and derives its water supply from the hills to the east of the town.

POPULATION.—In 1891 the population was 87,016.

In 1901 ,, ,, 97,043.

In 1911 ,, ,, 106,337.

Population.

The decennial census was taken in April and the population was found to be under the estimate as given by the Registrar General, to the extent of 2,107. The natural increase of the population, which means the excess of births over deaths, shows a population of 106,422, for there have been since the census was taken in 1901, 27,776 births and 18,397 deaths, giving a natural increase of 9,379. The nearness of the population estimated in this way to the Census figure shows that migration of population has not affected Burnley to any appreciable extent during the last ten years.

The population upon which the rates in this report are calculated is 106,569, this being the census figure of April to which has been added a three months' estimate, giving the estimated population of Burnley to the middle of the year.

The complete report of census returns is not yet available, so that no accurate figures regarding the Age and Sex distribution can be here given.

EXTENSION OF BOROUGH.—On the 9th of November, by an Order of the Local Government Board, the Borough was extended by adding 614 acres to the South and South-West of the town. The estimated population of the added area is 477. This extension will

Extension of
Borough.

Population.

affect the Fulledge, Burnley Wood, and Healey Wards. In the Brunshaw area there are 56 houses and 252 persons, and in the Habergam Eaves area 50 houses and 225 persons.

This addition to the population and size of the town is not taken into account in working out the vital statistics of this report.

Occupation.

OCCUPATION.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that over 30,000 people are actually engaged in this in Burnley. It finds employment for children as “half-timers” who must be over twelve, and adults, both men and women. The estimated numbers employed in this way are given in the following table. The hours the cotton operatives work are 6 to 8, 8-30 to 12-30, and 1-30 to 5-30. Saturdays, 6 to 8, 8-30 to 11-30.

The approximate numbers of males and females employed in the cotton trade are :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Weavers	26,000	10,000	16,000
Winders, Spinners and others	5,000	2,800	2,200
	31,000	12,800	18,200

The number of “half-timers” in the Borough is 1,284.

Table I.—THE AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS ARE ESTIMATED AS
FOLLOWS :

Ages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
COTTON INDUSTRY—			
At all ages.....	30,910	12,846	18,064
10 to 15	3,556	1,520	2,036
15 to 25	12,182	3,988	8,194
25 to 45	12,017	5,230	6,787
45 to 65	3,016	1,981	1,035
65 and upwards	139	127	12

		Occupation.
Unmarried Females engaged in Cotton Industry	11,628	
Married or Widowed Females engaged in Cotton Industry	6,436	
Total	18,064	
OTHER OCCUPATIONS—		
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Seamstresses	1,407	
Domestic Servants (Females)	1,391	
Laundry and Charwomen	395	
Clerks and Agents	956	
Colliers and others employed in Mines	4,061	
Engineers and Ironworkers	2,135	
Builders and Workers of Constructions	2,498	
General Labourers	738	
Carriers, &c.	861	

HOUSES.—These are for the most part substantially built of sandstone, and the nature of the dwellings is as follows:— Houses.

One-roomed dwellings	104
Back-to-back dwellings	2227
Other dwellings	22168
Total	24499

The great bulk of the houses are four-roomed, self-contained and commodious; each having its own back-yard, which, in the newer houses, must contain 120 square feet.

There are baths in 2,625 of the houses, compared with 1240 in 1901 and 690 in 1891.

THE WATER SUPPLY, owned by the Corporation, is entirely of upland water. It is of good quality and the supply is constant. The present capacity of the reservoirs is 440,000,000 gallons, taken from a gathering ground of about 2,000 acres, in which there is no cultivated land. The water is contained in five reservoirs, which are all situated within three or four miles of the centre of the town. Powers have been obtained to construct a new reservoir which will hold another 300,000,000 gallons. The construction of this reservoir Water Supply.

Water Supply. was commenced during the year. The water from Cant Clough, being often discoloured by peaty matter, is filtered, part of it through mechanical filters and part of it through filter beds. Cant Clough reservoir is 900 feet above sea level and Swindon 820 feet.

Consumption of Water. **The Consumption of Water** during the year 1911 was 884,500,889 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 22.7 gallons for all purposes.

Rainfall. **The Rainfall for 1911** at the gathering ground was 43.39 inches, at Queen's Park, 43.02 inches.

The Sewage System. **THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.**—The excreta is disposed of chiefly by the water-carriage system, and is carried by gravity to the sewage works at Wood End and Altham. The sewage is passed into septic tanks, the deposit being afterwards pressed and used as manure. The effluent, after passing through the clinker beds, is discharged into the river.

The following are some of the particulars regarding the Sewage Disposal Works :—

Total Area of Sewage Works	82 acres
Area of Bacteria Beds	26 acres
Capacity of Septic Tanks.....	3,000,000 galls.
Average daily dry weather flow of Sewage	2,500,000 galls.

There are in Burnley :

Clean Water Closets	7706
Waste Water Closets	17747
Latrines—541	Closets.... 2315
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	271
Number of Public Urinals	40

Refuse. **Disposal of Refuse.**—This is disposed of at the Destructor, which is centrally situated, and at tips in various parts of the town.

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for the disposal of the Refuse, supply the following figures with regard to ashpits and ashbins, and the amount of refuse dealt with. The figures show a steady increase in the number of ashbins used.

Total amount of refuse destroyed				Tons. 11398
Do. do. tipped				9270
Total				20668
Clinker tipped				4391
Do. sold				105
Total				4496
	1908	1909	1910	1911
Ashpits	19244	19028	18715	17965
Ashbins	2989	3686	4627	5659

Refuse.

Ventilation of Sewers.—The following is a report regarding drainage and ventilation of sewers, drawn up by the Borough Surveyor and the Medical Officer of Health at the end of 1909 :—

Ventilation of Sewers.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS AND SEWAGE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

Surface-Water Drains.

The question having been raised as to the wisdom of having a separate system of surface water drainage in connection with your sewerage system, we have the honour to report as follows :—

The object of a sewerage system is the removal, as quickly as possible, of waste products by water carriage in order that obnoxious refuse may be removed from the neighbourhood of dwellings without causing a nuisance. To secure this end it is necessary that the sewers be self-cleansing, *i.e.*, the flow must be of sufficient quantity and velocity as will ensure scouring action by natural means.

From the public health point of view all sewers should be scoured as often as possible and any sewer which is of larger capacity than is necessary to deal with the normal flow of sewage should be supplied with surface water at times of rainfall, and to such an extent as will secure a thorough cleansing.

In Burnley the natural configuration of the town facilitates good drainage, there being little difficulty in getting good gradients for the sewers.

In past years the sewerage system has been designed to deal with the normal flow of sewage together with such periodic increase of volume as might be due to ordinary showers of rain.

This system, however, has in the past caused great trouble and expense to the town for with every heavy shower of rain, although of only short duration, large portions of the town were flooded owing to the sewers being too small to deal with the increased flow. In order to prevent a recurrence of the floodings it was necessary to provide larger sewers, or else construct

Ventilation of Sewers.

separate surface-water drains to deal with the rain-water. The latter course was adopted, and the construction of surface drains has been quite successful in dealing with the difficulty.

The scouring action in sewers depends upon the inclination of the pipe and the quantity of liquid flowing in the same. Large sewers require a proportionately larger flow of sewage to ensure their being self-cleansing and it will be seen that with sewers which for the greatest part of their time are working with a small flow, it is desirable to keep the pipes as small as practicable in order to ensure scouring. In our opinion there is a much greater danger in having a sewerage system with sewers too large for their work than one with sewers which are self-cleansing during normal flow. If sewers are constructed of a much larger size than is required to deal with the ordinary flow of sewage, together with a reasonable proportion of rain-water, the result is that the depth of liquid is not sufficient to carry away the solids and these will remain deposited in the invert of the sewer until removed by some subsequent excessive flow. It is therefore desirable to keep the sewers as small as practicable, but in towns similar to Burnley it is not advisable to have sewers of less diameter than 9 inches, although in many cases smaller sizes would be sufficient to deal with the actual flow of sewage.

The surface drainage system in operation in Burnley is as follows:—The surface water falling on the back streets, yards of houses, and the rear portion of roofs of main buildings is wholly discharged into the sewers in the back streets, and, with certain exceptions, that falling on the front streets and front portions of roofs is discharged into separate surface drains. All sewers receive rain-water, and to such an extent as is necessary thoroughly to cleanse them. As most of the sewers in back streets are larger than is actually necessary for the conveyance of sewage, all available surface water is admitted for flushing purposes, and even in cases of sewers in front streets, care is taken to admit surface water to such an extent as is necessary to ensure periodic cleansings.

The principal of the surface drainage scheme in Burnley, therefore, is that such water as is necessary for scouring purposes is admitted to the sewers and the excess is provided for by surface drains, which discharge their contents direct into the rivers.

Ventilation of Sewers.

In the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health for 1906-7 and the Borough Surveyor for 1907-8, the attention of your Committee has already been called to the inadequate ventilation of the sewers within the Borough.

We are of opinion that the present method of ventilation by means of surface grates is right in principle, but are convinced that the number of ventilators are insufficient.

In past years many complaints have been made owing to the smells arising from these open grates, and in many cases these grates have been closed up. This is distinctly wrong as, of course, the sewer gas under an

increased pressure must find its way out at the nearest point, this most likely being by means of a defective trap or drain, and near or inside an adjoining building.

Ventilation of
Sewers.

The remedy is to make an additional number of openings in order the gases in the sewer may escape as soon as they are generated, and therefore in small quantities.

We think that if a sufficient number of surface ventilators are provided the escaping gases will be so diluted as not to cause any annoyance or be detrimental to health.

We therefore advise that a surface ventilator be constructed in connection with each manhole in the town, and also that all "dead" ends of sewers in back streets be similarly ventilated.

Sample ventilators have been constructed in Elizabeth Street, and we have received no complaints although the ventilators have been in operation over two years.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

THOS. HOLT, Medical Officer of Health.

G. H. PICKLES, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year steady progress has been made in the directions suggested in the above report, and though complaints were frequent during the summer of smells from the sewers, this was probably owing in a great measure to the abnormally dry season, for with the coming of the rain the complaints almost entirely ceased. There is reason to think that the system which has been adopted is the one that will fulfil local needs in the most satisfactory manner.

STREETS.—The Borough Engineer, in his Report for the year ending March 31st, 1911, gives the following table:—

Streets.

MAIN ROADS.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
Setts	7	2	100
Wood	0	3	140
Macadam	1	1	150
Total	8	7	170

HIGHWAYS.

Streets.

Front Streets :—	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
Setts	56	0	207
Wood	0	1	5
Macadam	8	7	166
Back Streets :—			
Setts	30	3	81
Total	95	5	19

Nearly all the main roads, streets and back courts are well paved. The regulation width of new streets is now 36 feet and the back courts are mostly 12 feet wide.

Open Spaces.

OPEN SPACES.—The combined area of the **Public Parks and Recreation Grounds** is over 183 acres. Land to the extent of over 10 acres has been acquired at Ightenhill and will shortly be laid out as a public park.

Baths.

BATHS.—There are three Public Baths, owned by the Corporation, one in the centre of the town, a second in Gannow, and the third in North Street. The number of bathers for the year ending March 31st, 1911, was 156,998. At the Central Baths there is a special room containing 25 shower baths for school children. There is a similar provision also at the Baths in North Street.

Abattoirs.

ABATTOIRS.—There are no private slaughter houses in Burnley, all slaughtering of cattle, sheep and pigs is done at the Abattoirs in Royle Road, which are owned by the Corporation. This is a most satisfactory arrangement and admits of very efficient supervision by the Veterinary Inspector. Further particulars about the Public Abattoirs will be found under the heading of Food Inspection.

Public Institutions.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—In accordance with the Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1886, accommodation is provided for the Notifiable Infectious Diseases by a Joint Hospital Board appointed by the following Authorities: Burnley County Borough, Burnley Rural District, Brierfield Urban District, and Padiham Urban District. The Board have provided the **Sanatorium**, which is a permanent and modern institution, with pavilions capable of accommodating 116 patients. It is situated on the North side of the town, about two miles from the centre. For the isolation of Small-pox

the Board possess temporary buildings at Crown Point, a hill on the South side of the town, about 1,000 feet high, and just outside the Borough. The site is an excellent one as regards isolation, being quite remote from other habitations, the nearest dwelling—a farmhouse—is a quarter of a mile distant.

During the year the building in Briercliffe Road formerly used for the isolation of Small-pox, has been vacated, and will be demolished very soon to allow of the widening of the road.

The Victoria Hospital, which is a charitable institution, has provision for about 75 patients. It is a general hospital and quite a modern building.

Victoria
Hospital.

The number of patients dealt with at this hospital are here given for the last three years :

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Daily Average No. of Beds Occupied.
1909.....	1023	630	1653	70
1910.....	955	745	1700	69
1911.....	971	731	1702	69

Other Charitable Institutions.—The Burnley and District Nursing Association is an association for the provision of sick nursing : a matron, and 9 nurses are employed and are supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Convalescent Home.—The Convalescent Home for Children at St. Annes-on-the-Sea, was built by Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for 10 boys and 10 girls and during last year 270 Burnley children were admitted, and stayed for an average period of 3 weeks each.

WORKHOUSE.—The Workhouse of the Burnley Union, with its Infirmary, is situated within the Borough. This Institution will accommodate 1,129 persons, divided as follows :—

Workhouse.

Workhouse.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Infirmary	94	89	27
Phthisis Wards	40	..	..
Lock Wards	10	10	..
Mental Wards	77	77	..
Casual Wards	21	7	..
Infirm Wards	100	100	..
Cottage Homes .....	..	..	153
Other Wards	219	105	..
Totals	561	388	180

Schools.

SCHOOLS.—The present total accommodation for children in Public Elementary Schools amounts to 18,884 places. Ten of these schools are quite modern buildings and accommodate about 8,500 children.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—There are two Registration Sub-districts in Burnley, East and West Wards.

Births and
Deaths.

The East Ward* comprises the municipal wards of St. Andrew's, Daneshouse, Stoneyholme, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and Fulledge.

The West comprises the municipal wards of Burnley Wood, Healey, Trinity, Whittlefield, Gannow, and Lowerhouse.

In the East Ward there were registered :—

Births	1,312
Deaths	1,314

In the West Ward there were registered :

Births	1,171
Deaths	752

BIRTHS.—There have been 2,483 births (1,286 males and 1,197 females), of which 29 were born in the Workhouse (15 males and 14 females). Ten of these births are of mothers whose homes are in other parts of the Union, leaving 2,473 births belonging to Burnley.

Births.

These figures give a birth rate of 23.2, as compared with 27.6 for the previous ten years. This birth rate is the lowest on record.

The birth-rate for England and Wales for the last year was 24.4, and for the 77 large towns, 25.6.

The birth-rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (33.5), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (16.6).

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 140 illegitimate births (63 males and 77 females) as against 142 last year. 20 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 7 were children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 133 Burnley mothers, as against 134 last year.

Illegitimate
Births.

*All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

Deaths.

DEATHS.—The total deaths in Burnley were 2,066. Of this number 170 were of non-residents, most of whose deaths occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves 1,896 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 32 deaths of Burnley people who have died outside Burnley. Seven of these died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,928 (males 986, females 942), giving a death-rate of 18.1.

The rate last year was 16.2, the average for the previous ten years being 18.1.

The general death-rate for England and Wales in the year 1911 was 14.6, and for the 77 large towns 15.5.

The particulars of the deaths, with the ages and the wards, are given in the Appendix.

The death-rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (22.8), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (11.3).

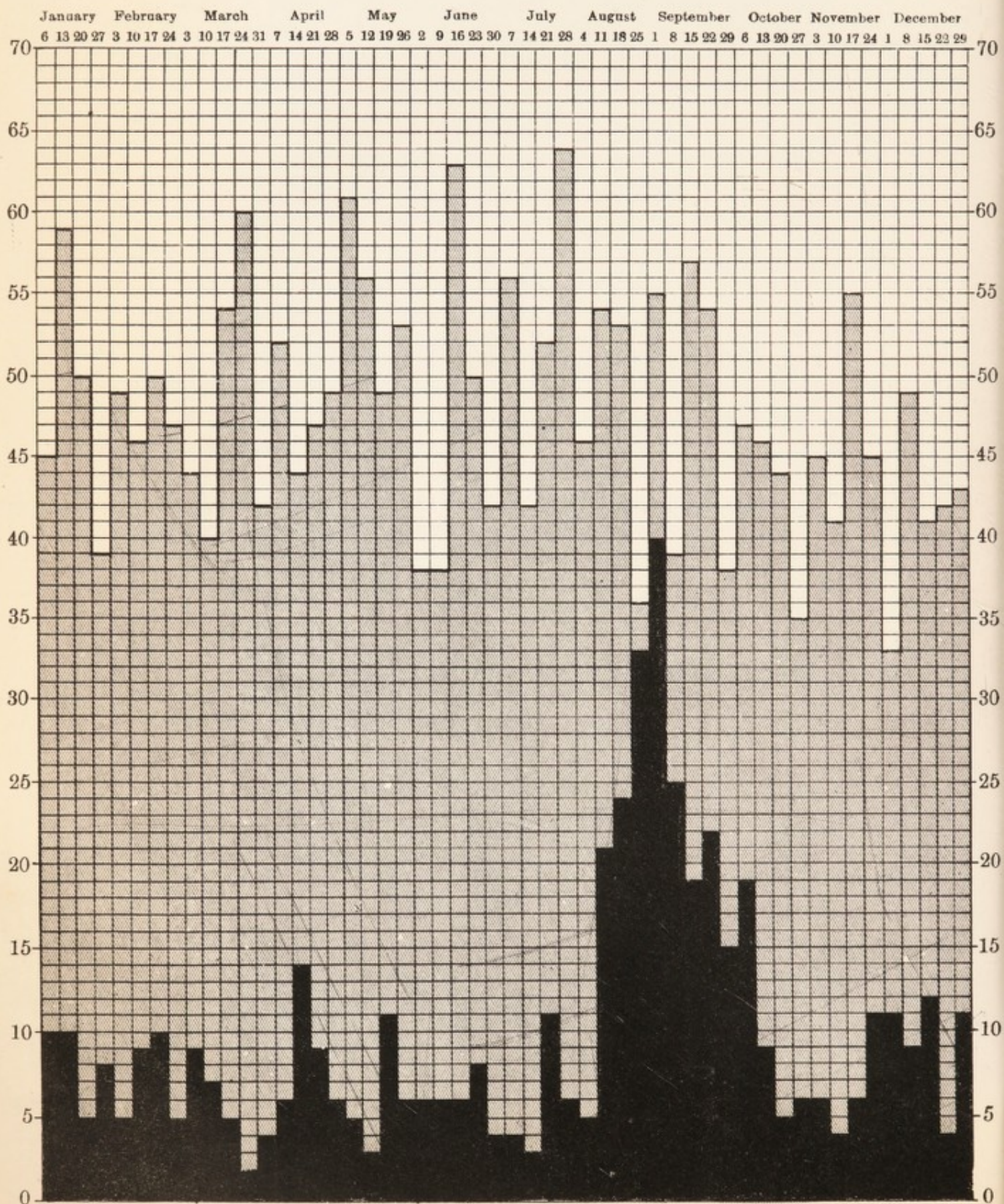
Inquests.

Inquests.—There were 121 inquests held in Burnley during the year; the verdicts were as follows:—

Accidental Death	53
Natural Causes	40
Suicide	25
Manslaughter	2
Found drowned	1

Of the above number nine were non-residents.

Chart showing Number of Births and Number of Deaths
Under 1 Year of age, for each Week of 1911.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one was 520, and the Births numbered 2,473, which gives a rate of 210 per thousand children born. Of the births 133 were those of illegitimate children, and 43 of these died during the year, the mortality rate of illegitimate children working out at 323 per thousand illegitimate children born.

Infantile
Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality has again reached another big figure, Summer Diarrhœa being the chief cause of this excessive rate. Details are given later of this disease, which was unduly prevalent over the whole of England and Wales.

Of the 2,473 mothers 960 can be classified as working mothers and the occupations were :—

Weavers	684
Other Work	276
	960
Total	960

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

CAUSE.		No.
Diarrhœa		201
Congenital Diseases		123
Premature Birth	45	
Debility	48	
Congenital Defects	30	
Respiratory Diseases		60
Bronchitis.....	52	
Pneumonia	7	
Quinsy	1	
Tuberculous Diseases		13
Intestines	7	
Lungs	4	
General	2	
Measles		15
Gastritis		14
Convulsions		14
Whooping Cough		13
Teething		8
Accidental Deaths		7*
Meningitis.....		7
Syphilis		7
Natural Causes		6
Accidents at Birth		4
Rickets		2
Intestinal Obstruction		2
Chickenpox		1
Jaundice		1
Want of Breast Milk		1
Pemphigus		1
Lumbar Abscesses		1
Erysipelas.....		1
Goitre		1
Dyspepsia		1
Adenitis		1
Scarlet Fever		1
Dermatitis		1
Uncertified		13
Total		520

*Five of these cases were accidentally suffocated.

Of the above number at least 337 can be looked upon as deaths from preventible diseases.

TABLE II.—INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE LANCASHIRE TOWNS
DURING 1910 AND 1911.

NAME OF TOWN.	1910.	1911.
BURNLEY	<u>168</u>	<u>210</u>
Ashton-under-Lyne.....	147	193
Wigan	131	193
Blackburn	136	187
Middleton	100	181
Accrington	109	180
Preston	158	173
Stalybridge	165	172
Stockport	136	172
Chorley	133	171
Bury	125	166
Bolton	116	161
Oldham	127	159
St. Helens	122	158
Liverpool	139	154
Salford	130	154
Widnes	122	153
Darwen	124	153
Swinton and Pendlebury	165	150
Hindley.....	122	146
Bootle	127	145
Colne	149	144
Rochdale	103	140
Birkenhead	135	135
Rawtenstall	97	129
Blackpool	111	127
Southport	102	118
Eccles	120	115
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	75	113
Bacup	102	111
Barrow-in-Furness	119	110
Lancaster	139	100
Nelson	113	77

TABLE III.—SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND
INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS LARGE TOWNS.

Name of Town.	Population in 1911.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Middlesborough	104,787	31.0	20.0	168
Liverpool	747,627	30.0	19.5	154
Bootle	70,120	30.2	18.3	145
St. Helens	96,870	33.5	18.3	158
Oldham	147,751	24.4	18.2	159
Wigan	89,631	27.0	18.2	193
BURNLEY	106,569	23.2	18.1	210
Sunderland	151,291	29.8	17.8	151
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	269,193	26.5	17.5	141
Salford	231,641	27.4	17.4	154
Stockport	109,090	23.3	17.3	172
Birmingham	526,030	28.0	16.8	164
Hull	278,968	28.5	16.7	157
Leeds	445,983	23.8	16.6	160
Gateshead	116,928	30.2	16.4	137
Bolton	181,202	22.9	16.3	161
Bury	58,665	20.2	16.2	166
Blackburn	133,160	21.4	16.1	186
Sheffield	455,793	27.8	16.1	141
Nottingham	260,468	24.4	16.0	162
Birkenhead.....	131,377	28.6	16.0	135
Swansea	117,314	30.7	15.7	122
Warrington	72,375	28.1	15.7	147
Methyr Tydfil	81,293	30.7	15.6	153
Preston	117,218	23.2	15.5	173
Halifax	101,556	18.3	15.3	123
Rochdale	91,645	20.9	15.3	140
Huddersfield	108,144	19.7	15.1	132
Bradford	288,723	18.9	14.7	140
Rhondda.....	153,775	35.5	14.8	163
Cardiff	182,729	25.8	13.1	135
Derby	123,648	23.6	14.0	123
York	82,407	23.6	13.6	114
Leicester	229,000	22.9	13.4	129
Barrow-in-Furness	63,938	26.5	12.6	110

Infantile Diarrhœa.—Under this heading are included the diseases which are certified under the names of Enteritis, Gastro Enteritis, Zymotic Enteritis, etc.

Infantile
Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths of children under one year was 201, which is a great increase on last year.

The outbreak of the epidemic was coincident with the abnormally hot and dry weather experienced. The deaths for each week during the epidemic are here shewn:—

Week ending:—

August.				September.					October.			
4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
4	15	14	29	28	20	13	17	18	12	6	3	3

The following table shows the relationship between the Infantile Mortality and the Diarrhœa deaths for the last ten years:—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Diarrhœa Deaths	68	115	190	123	208	72	155	57	99	201
Infantile Mortality per thousand births	175	216	232	174	212	156	201	157	168	210

As usual, the most deaths, proportionate to the infantile population of these areas, occur in the worst parts of the town. On the other hand, some of the newer and better built portions have come out unfavourably in this respect as compared with some of the older parts:—

	Infant Population.	Diarrhœa Deaths.
Burnley Wood	245	26, or 10.8%
Daneshouse	221	20, or 9.0%
Meadows	71	4, or 5.6%
Trafalgar	124	7, or 5.6%

In the area which comprises Burnley Wood and Fulfilledge Wards there were 487 births and 40 deaths, which equals 8.2% of diarrhœa deaths. In Burnley Lane there were 444 births and 28 deaths, giving a rate of 6.3%. In the area enclosed by Manchester Road, St. James Street, Westgate, Accrington Road, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire

Infantile
Diarrhœa.

Railway, a district composed entirely of old property, there were 195 births and 11 deaths, or 5.6%.

To compare the older and newer parts of the town, taking Burnley Lane, Burnley Wood, and Fulledge as one district, there were 931 births and 68 deaths from diarrhœa, giving a rate of 7.3%. In the area which comprises the Top of the Town, Hill Top, Pickup Croft, Finsley Gate, Healey (below the railway), the Meadows, Trafalgar, Westgate, Caldervale, and the Park, there were 641 births and 62 deaths from diarrhœa, giving a rate of 9.6%.

The Health Visitors have visited the homes of the children who have died from diarrhœa and their enquiries show that this disease has had the usual accompaniments, the first and foremost being artificial feeding; for of 201 children who died of this complaint 188 were artificially fed. The next in importance being want of cleanliness, 85 of the houses were regarded by the Visitors as very dirty.

Further particulars gathered by the Visitors show that out of 198 cases visited 61 mothers were working at the time of the child's illness, two mothers were dead, and 135 were housewives.

The housing of the children was as follows:—

One-roomed Houses.	2 or 3 rooms.	4 or more.	Total.
4	57	137	198

Enquiries as to the length of the child's illness are not complete, but as far as can be gathered many of the children appear to have suffered from this complaint for a fairly long period:—

Less than 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	Over 1 month.
18	27	42

A Circular was issued from this office in June, copies being left by the Health Visitors at the various houses visited; they were also distributed at the Milk Depot. The Health Visitors were also constantly engaged in instructing the mothers of the children visited as to feeding, etc.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.
SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Infantile
Diarrhœa.

As Diarrhœa is very prevalent in this neighbourhood, a warning is necessary, especially to the parents or other persons having charge of young children.

This complaint is a very fatal one ; therefore when a child shows signs of diarrhœa a medical man should at once be sent for.

Diarrhœa is **always due to the contamination or unsuitability of the food**, and, where an infant is not fed at the breast, the greatest care should be taken that the child does not get anything but suitable and pure food. That is if the child is fed by the bottle, it should get nothing but the bottle, and not tea, bread and butter, meat and potatoes, or "anything that is going."

Until the milk is wanted for the child, it should be kept in a cool place **and in a perfectly clean and covered vessel** ; it should not be kept near a slopstone or a drain, or where there is a smell of any kind.

Flies. Milk and food stuffs are mostly polluted by flies **carrying putrefaction from decaying vegetable and animal matter**, and starting putrefaction in the milk or food stuff they alight on, and this is the chief reason why contamination of food, and hence Diarrhœa is most prevalent when the flies are most numerous. **All milk and food stuffs should be covered and thus protected from flies**, and the flies are as far as possible destroyed.

When feeding children with the bottle, the greatest care must be taken to **have the bottle thoroughly clean, and if there is the slightest suspicion of the milk being sour it must not be used**. There is great difficulty at this time of the year in keeping milk, but this can be overcome by obtaining milk from the Corporation Milk Depot, or from any of the shops where it is sold. This milk will keep perfectly fresh for several days.

Public Health Department,
Burnley.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

The sale of Humanised Milk at the Milk Depot did not show an increase during the diarrhœa period.

In addition to visiting homes where children had died from this complaint, the Visitors visited the homes of 85 children suffering from it who afterwards recovered.

The Nuisance Inspectors received special instructions to inspect more frequently than usual the areas where diarrhœa has usually been prevalent. The emptying of manure pits and ashpits in these areas has received more attention. Though there is a great improvement as regards these matters, there are still many insanitary ash-pits and many of the manure pits leave much to be desired.

Infantile
Diarrhœa.

The epidemic of Diarrhœa has been extremely prevalent over the whole of the country, and in August the following Circular was issued by the Local Government Board :—

PREVALENCE OF EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA AMONGST CHILDREN.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,

18th August, 1911.

Sir,

The Local Government Board have had under their consideration the excessive child mortality, especially from diarrhœa and enteritis, which is accompanying the very hot and dry summer of the present year. They realise that some excess of mortality over that occurring in cool and wet summers is inevitable; but they desire to impress upon the Council the importance of taking such special steps as are practicable with a view to minimising the excess.

The Board are aware that in a large number of sanitary districts special efforts are made each summer to remove the nuisances and other conditions which favour excessive mortality amongst children. They suggest the following lines along which it is most important that action should be taken, but they do not wish it to be understood that this advice covers the entire ground or that it does not need to be supplemented by action directed towards the special needs of individual districts.

Firstly, it is important that exact advice should be given as to the feeding and management of children, and more generally as to preventing the exposure of their food to contaminate from decomposing organic matter. The distribution of clearly-worded leaflets is useful in this connection; but even more important are personal visits and the offer of practical advice to the mothers of babies born within the last twelve months. Exact and simple instructions are most likely to be followed if given during a period of special danger. In districts and towns in which the Notification of Births Act has been adopted, the records obtained under the Act will give valuable information in selecting the homes to which visits are now most urgently required.

Secondly, the full value of the personal instructions indicated above cannot be realised unless vigorous efforts are made to prevent the accumulation in or in the vicinity of the house of decomposing animal and vegetable matter. It is not necessary to do more than mention the importance of efficient scavenging of frequent, and if practicable, daily removal of house and stable refuse, of domestic cleanliness, and of keeping all food properly protected. The Council may consider it advisable during the next few weeks to divert the sanitary inspectors from less urgent work, and to instruct them to make rapid visits with a view to securing efficient sanitation, especially in and about the houses of the working classes.

Thirdly, it is important that the Council should promptly ascertain in which parts of their district diarrhoea is specially prevalent, and should devote close attention to street and court scavenging and to the removal of stable and domestic refuse in these areas. Without waiting for the weekly death returns, efforts should be made to obtain information of cases of diarrhoea from health visitors and others who make domestic visits; and to impress upon parents the importance of immediate treatment of infantile diarrhoea. Apart from the medical notification of cases of epidemic diarrhoea in children, the visits of health visitors can be utilised for impressing upon parents the seriousness of diarrhoea amongst young children and the desirability of information being given to the Medical Officer of Health should a case of diarrhoea occur.

Infantile
Diarrhoea.

The Board will be glad if the Medical Officer of Health, in his annual report dealing with the current year, will set out the course of action adopted in the district to prevent diarrhoea and child mortality generally, in the special circumstances of the present year.

I am to request that you will at once hand the additional copies of this circular to the Medical Officer of Health.

It will be put on sale and further copies can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., either directly or through any book-seller.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Town Clerk, or
The Clerk to the District Council.

H. C. MONRO,
Secretary.

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from birth, Marasmus, and Congenital Defects. There were 123 deaths from these causes; Premature Birth 45, Debility, &c. 48, Congenital Defects, 30.

Congenital
Causes of
Death.

The number of deaths from Congenital causes for the last five years is as follows:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Number of deaths	147	167	140	129	123
Rate per thousand births ..	49	56	52	48	49

Enquiry regarding the mothers shews the following:—

	Working Mothers.	Housewives.
Premature Birth	21	24
Debility, Marasmus, &c. ...	20	28
Congenital Defects	15	15
Totals	56	67

Some further particulars will be found under the heading " Infantile Mortality " in the Appendix.

Respiratory
Disease.

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis and Pleurisy have caused 60 deaths of children under one year of age ; Bronchitis, 52, Pneumonia 7, Quinsy 1. These figures compared with last year show a proportionate decrease.

The number of deaths from these diseases for the last five years is as follows :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Number of deaths	126	69	108	87	60
Rate per thousand births ..	42	33	40	32	24

Of the 60 infants who have died from Respiratory Diseases, only two were under one month old, 42 were bottle fed and 18 breast fed.

Occupation of Mothers :—

Weavers, Winders, &c.	At Home.
25	35

Infectious
Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.—29 deaths—Whooping Cough 13, Measles 15, and Scarlet Fever 1. There were 34 deaths during 1910 of children under one from these diseases.

Housing of
Infants.

Housing of Infants.—The figures relating to the housing of the infants are as follows :—

Dwelling Place.	No. born.	Died.	Rate per 1,000 births
Workhouse	19	14	737
Single-room Dwellings	23	6	260
Lodging Houses	2	2	1000
Back-to-back Dwellings	412	131	318
Other Dwellings (4 rooms and over)	1774	356	200
Not Visited	243	11	45
Totals	2473	520	210

Of the 2,473 births, 2,211 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number 960 were the children of working mothers.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

During the year 448 deaths have been caused by Respiratory Diseases, as against 445 last year. This group includes Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Pleurisy, Asthma, and Phthisis. Bronchitis and
Pneumonia, &c.

BRONCHITIS, &c.—337 deaths, last year 336. The age distribution of these deaths was as follows:—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
60	67	10	11	18	88	83

Bronchitis has caused most deaths under one and over 65. Pneumonia being given as the cause in most cases under one. Further particulars will be found in the Table given in the Appendix.

PHTHISIS, Tuberculosis of the Lungs or Consumption caused 111 deaths, previous year 109. The age and sex groups are as follows:— Phthisis.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Males	3	—	2	10	25	21	3	64
Females	1	—	1	9	24	9	3	47
Total ..	4	—	3	19	49	30	6	111

Of the 111 Phthisis deaths, 27 died in the Workhouse, as against 26 last year.

The average age at death was 37.5, as against 36.0 last year.

The following is a list of the occupations of the persons who have died from Phthisis during the year:—

Occupation.	No.
Textile Operatives	24
Labourers	10
Stone Masons	6

Phthisis.

Occupation.	No.
Other Occupations—Outdoor	9
„ „ Indoor	21
Housewives	29
No Occupation	12
	<hr/>
Total	111
	<hr/>

The following table shows the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in Burnley for the last ten years, together with the death-rate from Phthisis per thousand of the population :—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
No. of deaths from Phthisis ..	142	150	149	147	140	142	128	120	109	111
Rate per 1000 of the population	1.43	1.51	1.50	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.20	1.12	1.01	1.04

Compulsory Notification of Phthisis.—Sub-sections 1 and 8 of Section 109 of the Burnley Act of 1908 provide for the compulsory notification of Phthisis. This has been carried out in Burnley since February, 1909. During the year the compulsory notification of Phthisis by Poor Law Medical Officers was carried a stage forward by the Local Government Board Order of March (Regulations as to Tuberculosis in Hospitals) which made the notification of Phthisis compulsory for Medical Officers of Hospitals who had persons under their care suffering from it. This again was further extended in November by another Order (Notification and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis), which makes the Notification of Phthisis compulsory over the whole of the country. These orders vary somewhat from the section of the Burnley Act dealing with this matter, and Provisional Orders, modifying the General Order regarding Paupers and Hospitals, have been obtained from the Local Government Board. The following is a copy of the Modification obtained regarding the Notification of Tuberculosis in Hospitals :—

14th August, 1911. Phthisis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITALS) REGULATIONS, 1911.

MODIFICATIONS CONSEQUENT UPON LOCAL ACT.

BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Burnley :

To the Governing Bodies, Secretaries, and Medical Officers of all Hospitals (as defined in the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, which are situate within the said Borough ;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"), have been made by Us, the Local Government Board, for preventing the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ;

And whereas by Article VIII. of the Regulations it is declared that the Regulations shall, subject to certain conditions, apply and have effect in relation to every area in which a Local Act containing provisions with respect to Pulmonary Tuberculosis is in force, but that, on the application of the Council for the area, We may by Order direct that, after the date fixed by the Order, the Regulations shall apply to the area with such exceptions or modifications as are specified in the Order ;

And whereas sub-sections (1) to (6) of Section 100 of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, contain provisions with respect to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and by virtue of the Burnley Order (No. 2), 1910, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1910, those provisions will continue in force within the Borough of Burnley (hereinafter referred to as "the Borough") for a period of ten years from the 1st day of August, 1910 ;

And whereas the Council of the Borough have made application to Us for the issue of an Order under the Article above recited ;

NOW THEREFORE, in the exercise of Our powers in that behalf, We do, by this Our Order, Direct as follows, that is to say :—

Article I.—(1) On and after the First day of September, One thousand nine hundred and eleven (hereinafter referred to as "the commencement of this Order"), the Regulations shall, subject as provided in Article II. hereof, apply to the Borough, with the exception of Article III., Article IV., and Article VI. of the Regulations.

(2) From the commencement of this Order such of the Regulations as continue to apply to the Borough shall be modified so that any reference therein to a "notification" shall be deemed to be a reference to a certificate in pursuance of Section 109 of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908.

Phthisis,

Article II.—This Order shall be in force only during such time as the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (6) of Section 109 of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, shall be in force within the Borough.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board,
this Fourteenth day of August in the year One thousand
nine hundred and eleven.

JOHN BURNS, President.

WALTER T. JERRED, Assistant Secretary.

The General Order regarding Compulsory Notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung as regards Paupers and Hospital patients therefore does not apply in Burnley, for these are notified in accordance with the Local Act.

A copy of the General Order of Notification and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is given in the Appendix to this report.

Under the Burnley Act, 211 notifications of Phthisis were received during the year. Some cases were notified twice, the total number notified being 194.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows:—

Under One	4
One to Five	3
Five to Fifteen	6
Fifteen to Twenty-five	40
Twenty-five to Forty-five	81
Forty-five to Sixty-five	54
Over Sixty-five	6
	<hr/>
Total	194
	<hr/>

Of the above 85 died before the end of the year, eight of these belonging to districts outside the Borough.

Number of cases notified from the Workhouse 50; deaths in the Workhouse during the year 45, eighteen of which were from other districts.

Number of pauper cases notified outside the Workhouse 5, of which 2 were removed to the Workhouse Infirmary.

The following are the number of rooms per house in which these persons were living :—

One room	1
Two rooms.....	9
Three rooms	7
Four rooms	82
Over four rooms	44
Common Lodging Houses	1
Workhouse	50
<hr/>	
Total	<u>194</u>

The following are the occupations of the persons notified :

Occupation.	No.
Weavers	41
Winders	9
Spinners	1
Other Textile Trades	4
Labourers	14
Miners	9
Watchman	1
Railway Stoker	1
Painters	2
Carter	1
Blacksmith	1
Iron Workers	4
Masons	6
Plasterer	1
Coke Burner	1
Broker.....	1
Fork Polisher	1
Contractor	1
Cattle Drover	1
Marine Store Dealer	1
Bailiff	1
Shoemaker	1
Charwomen	2
Leather Finisher	1
Wheelwright	1
Clerks	2
Printers	2
Servant	1
Shop-keepers	2

Phthisis.

Occupation.	No.
Billiard Room Keeper.....	1
Tanner	1
Tailor	1
Insurance Agent	1
Licensed Victualler	1
Goods Porter	1
Plumber	1
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1
Commercial Travellers	2
No Occupation	11
Housewives	23
Not stated	25
School Children.....	4
Under Five years of age	7
Total	<u>194</u>

The following figures show the length of time between notification and death of 111 people who died during 1911 :—

Dead when notified	12
Dead within one week of notification.....	10
Between one week and one month	16
Between one month and two months.....	15
Between two months and three months	10
Between four months and five months	8
Between five months and six months	3
Between six months and seven months	3
Between seven months and eight months	3
Between eight months and nine months	2
Between nine months and ten months	2
Between ten months and eleven months	4
Between eleven months and twelve months	1
Between one and two years	9
Between two years and three years	3
Total	<u>111</u>

During the year 270 specimens of sputa were examined for tubercle bacilli, with the following result :—

Positive	102
Negative	168
Total	<u>270</u>

Circulars were sent out to the medical men who had notified cases of Phthisis, each circular containing a list of questions concerning the patient. Phthisis.

135 were returned and the following is a summary fo the answers :—

1. Have you any opinion as to the cause of the illness ?

No opinion given	55
Heredity	28
Predisposing Causes :—	
Neglect	2
Contagion	3
Alcoholism	3
Overwork	3
Underfeeding	4
Bad Ventilation	6
Frequent Colds	1
Bronchitis	5
Pneumonia	6
Influenza	2
Stone Masons	2
Tubercular Hip Disease	1
Tubercular Glands	1
Tubercular Knee	1
Diabetes	2
Street Pavior.....	1
Shoe Finisher	1
Coal Miners	2
Iron Dresser	1
Outdoor Worker	1
Parturition	2
Gastric Catarrh	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1
Total	<u>135</u>

2. Is this a case that would be likely to benefit by Sanatorium treatment if such were available ?

Yes	76
No	59
Total	<u>135</u>

Phthisis.

3. Has the presence of Tubercle Bacilli been demonstrated by microscopical examination in this case ?

Yes	85
No	47
Not stated	3
Total	<u>135</u>

From the answers returned by medical men to the question—"Has the presence of tubercle bacilli been demonstrated by microscopical examination?"—there are 85 positive answers, and out of these eighty-five there were sixty in houses where they were not effectively isolated. There were forty-three in houses where there were young children. This figure must be below the actual number of those requiring isolation, for there remains 50 cases which are probably giving off bacilli though their presence has not been proved or stated.

The following figures giving the results of the Inspector's enquiries, shew in a very striking manner first, the great disregard for the infectiousness of Phthisis, and second, the absolute necessity for powers to isolate as the first step in any attempt to exterminate the disease.

PATIENTS.

No. Visited.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Children.	Others.
134	40	25	10	59

NUMBERS OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.

No. Visited.	1 Room.	2 Room.	3 Room.	4 Room.	Over 4.
134	1	7	8	70	48

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

No. Visited.	Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.	Away when Visited.
134	10	105	3	7	9

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Phthisis.

No. Visited.	Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Away when Visited.
134	42	30	53	9

The 53 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows. The first-named being the one suffering from the disease :—

Husband with Wife	Wife with Husband.	Parent with Child.	Child with Parent.	Children with other Children.	Adult with Adult.	Total.
20	16	2	5	1	9	53

In 95 homes there were 237 children not suffering from the disease but who were more or less exposed to its infection at a very susceptible time of life.

DURATION OF ILLNESS :—

Total.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.
134	40	30	10	20	22	12

It will be seen from the above table that the average duration of the illness, which will certainly be understated, works out at 11 months.

The duration of the illness of the 53 persons who did not sleep alone averaged 11 months each. Thus there had been 53 people exposed daily in the closest manner possible for the following periods :

No. exposed.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months.
53	4	8	6	8	12	15

We do not possess any compulsory powers to alter this state of affairs and our only method of dealing with it at present is by visitation and persuasion. This method, though not always effective, has some result. Last year there were 66 persons suffering from the disease who slept with other persons, and this year the figure is 53. As regards the isolation of the 53, 22 at least could have

Phthisis.

been effectively isolated, that is it was quite possible for the patient to have a room to him or herself. Of the 53 there were 31 who could not be effectively isolated, that is, there were either too many people or too few rooms in the house to allow of the patient having a room to himself.

As regards the isolation of the Consumptives generally, of the 134 cases visited the possibilities of isolation were as follows:—

Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Not ascertained.
43	37	48	6

Good means that it was easily possible to have a room to self. Fair means that the patient could have a bed to self, but would have to share the room with one other person. Bad means that though the patient might have a bed to self, the room had to be shared with two or more persons.

During the year sanatorium treatment has been added to our means of dealing with phthisis and though the experience we have thus gained is not very great, certain results stand out clear.

In March the following resolution was passed by the Health Committee:—

“That the Chairman (Mr. Alderman Keighley), the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Councillor Heaton), Mr. Councillor Clegg, and the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to visit and inspect various Sanatoria for the treatment of persons suffering from consumption, and be empowered, subject to the approval of the Council, to engage for one year five beds in one of the Sanatoria for the use of consumptive persons residing in the Borough.”

In accordance with this the Sub-Committee thus appointed visited in March the Westmoreland Sanatorium for Consumptives at Meathop, near Grange-over-Sands. This Sanatorium, which is quite a modern institution, is very favourably situated for its purpose. It consists of a ‘sanatorium’ for early cases and a ‘home’ quite apart from the sanatorium, for advanced ones. The patients in the sanatorium live almost entirely in the open air, the grounds are very well wooded and afford good protection from the wind. The patients live in wooden shelters which are so ventilated that the patient spends practically the whole of his time in the open air.

As a result of the visit the Council passed the following minute :— Phthisis.

"1853. The Chairman (Mr. Alderman Keighley) reported that in pursuance of resolution No. 1517, the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Councillor Heaton), the Medical Officer of Health, and he, had visited and inspected Meathop Sanatorium, near Grange, and had engaged five beds therein, at a cost of £90 per bed.

RESOLVED—That the Council be recommended to approve of the action of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and the Medical Officer of Health."

On the 13th of April the first patient sent by the Burnley Corporation was admitted.

The following is a list of the patients sent from Burnley :—

Sex.	Age.	Type of Case.	Date Admitted.	Date Discharged.	Remarks.
1 Female	22	Very advanced	April 12th	May 16th	Died in Sanatorium.
2 Female	18	Early	April 18th	July 19th	Disease arrested.
3 Male	29	Very advanced	May 4th	June 3rd	Left. Since dead.
4 Female	26	Very advanced	May 4th	July 1st	Discharged. Since dead.
5 Male	32	Very advanced	May 10th	Sept. 6th	Stationery.
6 Male	44	Stationary	June 6th	October 4th	Stationary
7 Male	34	Advanced	June 19th	August 8th	Left. Since dead.
8 Female	18	Early	July 3rd	Dec. 6th	Improved.
9 Female	21	Very advanced	July 19th	October 16th	Left.
10 Male	29	Early	August 14th	Nov. 10th	Disease arrested.
11 Male	19	Very advanced	Sept. 19th	Oct. 3rd	Left. Since dead.
12 Male	21	Early	October 5th		Still in Sanatorium.
13 Male	35	Very advanced	October 7th	Dec. 9th	Left. Since dead.
14 Male	22	Very advanced	October 21st	Dec. 2nd	Died in Sanatorium.
15 Male	28	Early	Nov. 15th		Still in Sanatorium.
16 Female	20	Early	Dec. 9th		Still in Sanatorium.
17 Female	23	Very advanced	Dec. 9th		Still in Sanatorium.
18 Male	19	Very advanced	Dec. 13th		Still in Sanatorium.

Of the eighteen patients thus admitted it will be seen that five were still in the Sanatorium at the end of the year.

Phthisis.

The results as regards the thirteen patients who have left the Sanatorium may be summarised as follows:—

Nature of Case:—

Very Advanced	9
Advanced	2
Early	2

Average length of time spent in Sanatorium, 73 days.

Results.—The word “cured” is used here to denote that, as far as can be ascertained, the disease has ceased to be active, and word “improved” denotes that though there are still signs of the disease these are not so marked, and the general health of the patient is much improved.

Discharged cured	2
Discharged improved	1
Discharged not improved	3
Left against advice of Medical Officer.....	5
Died at Sanatorium.....	2
	—
Total	<u>13</u>

The after history up to the present of the eleven patients who left the Sanatorium is that the two cured ones returned to work. The one improved is still living. One patient discharged as incurable died some months later, and four of the five who left against the advice of the Medical Officer are dead.

The general conclusions to be drawn from this experience are not very satisfactory. First it was not possible apparently to get sufficient suitable cases for sanatorium treatment, for out of 18 persons sent there during the year only six could be looked upon as cases which might possibly be cured. It must be mentioned here that all cases that were sent were undoubtedly consumption, for the bacilli had been demonstrated in the sputum of every one, and that fact usually indicates that the disease is not in its earlier stages. No restriction has been put upon any patient as regards length of stay in the sanatorium, providing the Medical Officer there has considered that benefit was being received by the patient.

In a disease such as consumption a great deal depends, in an adult at any rate, upon the patient himself as to the progress of his disease, and though our figures are small they illustrate the fact that the patient is not always helpful to his medical adviser, for out of 18 patients that have been sent to the sanatorium no less than five have left against the advice of the Medical Officer at the Sanatorium. Phthisis.

The method adopted for the selection of the patients was as follows: Medical men notified to the Medical Officer of Health certain of their patients as suitable, in their opinion, for Sanatorium treatment, and as vacancies have arisen these patients have been sent for by the Medical Officer of Health who has decided as to their suitability for Sanatorium treatment and the possibilities of benefit from this form of treatment. In all 25 persons suffering from Consumption have been examined at this Office, and the most suitable ones selected for the vacancies. A form has been filled up, and the following is a summary of the information gathered:—

Sex:—	Males	18
	Females	7
Ages:—	18 to 23	11
	28 to 37	11
	44 to 51	3
	Total	<u>25</u>

Duration of Disease:—

Under 6 months	6
6 months to 1 year.....	5
1 to 2 years	3
2 to 3 years	4
Over 3 years	3
Not ascertainable	4
Total	<u>25</u>

A table giving particulars of the individual cases examined is here given:—

No.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Duration of Illness.	Condition of Lungs.	Isolation.	Sent to Sanatorium
†1	F.	22	Weaver	4 months	Both affected	Good	Yes.
2	F.	18	Weaver	6 months	One lung	Fair	Yes.
3	M.	29	Cattle Drover	Unable to work for 6 weeks	Both affected	Fair	Yes.
4	F.*				Not examined		Yes.
5	M.	32	Beamer	8 months	Both, one slightly	Fair	Yes.
‡A.	M.	51	Stonemason	6 months	Both affected	Bad	No.
6	M.	44	Saddler	16 years	Both, one slightly	Good	Yes.
7	M.	34	Weaver	Several months	Both	Good	Yes.
8	F.	18	Weaver	1½ years	Both affected	Fair	Yes.
9	F.	21	At Home	2 years	Do.	Bad	Yes.
10	M.	29	Weaver	4 months	Do.	Bad	Yes.
11	M.	19	Weaver	2 months	Do.	Bad	Yes.
B.	M.	29	Stone Mason	2½ years	Do.	Good	No.
14	M.	22	Cloth Looker	2 years	Do.	Do.	Yes.
C.	F.	33	Weaver	Many years	Do.	Do.	No.
D.	M.	32	Porter	5 months	Do.	Do.	No.
E.	M.	32	Blacksmith	4 years	Do.	Do.	No.
F.	M.	18	Weaver	5 months	Do.	Do.	No.
12	M.	21	Shoemaker	3 months	One affected	Do.	Yes.
13	M.	35	Miner	Not ascertainable	Both	Do.	Yes.
15	M.	28	Loom Driller	2½ years		Do.	Yes.
G.	M.	37	Insurance Agent	Not ascertainable	Both affected	Do.	No.
16	F.	20	Weaver	6 months	Do.	Fair	Yes.
H.	M.	49	Publican	12 months	Do.	Good	No.
17	F.	23	Weaver	6 months	One affected	Fair	Yes.
18	M.	19	Labourer	12 months	Both affected	Do.	Yes.

*This patient was in the Sanatorium as a private patient at the time the beds were engaged.

†The numbers given here correspond with those on the list on page 37 of patients who were sent to the Sanatorium.

‡The letters refer to patients who were examined by the Medical Officer but who were not sent to the Sanatorium.

Tuberculin.—Tuberculin for the treatment of Consumption is coming into more general use and there seems in some quarters almost a tendency to set up tuberculin as a rival to the sanatorium. That sanatoria can not do all that is claimed for them is quite possible, and very likely the same remark will apply to tuberculin. It is undoubted that much good may result from either of these forms of treatment, and that a good result from either form varies in inverse proportion to the extent of the disease. Sanatorium treatment is expensive, and it removes the person from his work for two or three months. On the other hand, apart from any curative action, the patient gets a training in proper habits as regards feeding, sleeping, and what is so important, the proper method of dealing with his sputum.

Phthisis.

Promiscuous spitting is not a habit that is easily overcome, and handbills, notices on tramcars, and threatened fines, do not appear to have much effect, at least the effect is not apparent at times on some of our tramcars. Though this habit is always extremely offensive it becomes both offensive and dangerous in the case of a person suffering from consumption, and here the sanatorium by its daily training, both by precept and example, is of great use.

Tuberculin in suitable cases has been found beneficial, and one great advantage is that the treatment can be carried out at home and for that reason it is much less expensive than sanatorium treatment.

Many authorities are now providing treatment by tuberculin, and with active co-operation of the medical profession in Burnley it is hoped that a successful trial of this method of dealing with consumption by the Public Health Department will shortly be made.

OTHER DISEASES—

Tuberculosis.—Besides the 111 deaths from phthisis given previously, there have been 43 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. These are divided in the following way:—

Tuberculosis.

General	5
Intestines	21
Meningitis.....	7
Osseous	7
Abscesses	1
Cystitis	1
Pleurisy	1
	—
Total	43

Tuberculosis.

The age groups were as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
10	13	5	7	5	3	0

The following are the numbers of deaths from this disease for the past five years :—

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
55	65	61	56	43

Malignant Disease.

Cancer and **Sarcoma** caused 82 deaths at the following age groups :

25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
8	42	32

Last year the number of deaths from these diseases was 89.

Other details in regard to Cancer are found in Table IX.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.—There has been a great decrease in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified as compared with last year, 262 against 418. There have been 4 deaths, compared with 23 last year, giving a mortality rate of 1.5 per cent of cases as against an average of 4.75 for the last ten years.

Scarlet Fever.

There has been no time of the year when Scarlet Fever could be called epidemic, for the cases are evenly distributed over the whole of the year. A table showing its distribution in wards is given on page 49.

The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years:—

Scarlet Fever.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases per 1000 population ..	9.69	4.16	2.32	3.20	2.54	4.92	4.62	4.35	3.90	2.45
No. of deaths ..	68	25	13	19	12	13	13	17	23	4
Mortality rate per 1000 of population ..	.69	.25	.13	.18	.11	.12	.12	.16	.21	.03
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	71	60	55	57	46	25	21	36	55	15

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified and the ages at death:—

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Ages at time of notification	2	92	147	6	3	..	..	12	262
Ages at Death ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING EACH WEEK OF 1911.

Week ending		St. Andrew's.	Daneshouse.	Stoneyholme.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	Fulledge.	Burnley Wood.	Healey.	Trinity.	Whittlefield.	Gannow.	Lowerhouse.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Total for each week.
January	7..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
"	14..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
"	21..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
"	28..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	8
Feb'y.	4..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	11..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	18..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
"	25..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	4..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	11..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
"	18..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
"	25..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	8..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
"	15..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
"	22..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
"	29..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
May	6..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
"	13..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
"	20..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"	27..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
June	3..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	10..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
"	17..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
"	24..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
July	1..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
"	8..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
"	15..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
"	22..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
"	29..	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
August	5..	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
"	12..	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
"	19..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9
"	26..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12
Sept.	2..	3	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16
"	9..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
"	16..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
"	23..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
"	30..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
October	7..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
"	14..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	7
"	21..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"	28..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	10
Nov.	4..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
"	11..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
"	18..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	7
"	25..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dec.	2..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
"	9..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"	16..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
"	23..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
"	30..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	8
Total	.....	74	73	5	4	7	6	25	16	8	8	8	18	1	9	262

The following table shows, as near as could be ascertained, the source of illness :—

Scarlet Fever.

No. visited.	From same house.	From neighbour's house.	" Return."	No definite history.
248	38	9	4	197

The following statement shows the comparative length of time that elapsed between the onset of the disease and notification to this office :—

Reported within 6 days of onset.	Over 6 and within 14 days.	Over 14 and within 21 days.	Over 21 and within 28 days.	Cases not visited.	Cases notified in Public Institutions.	Total
201	28	13	6	4	10	262

In 10 cases the patient was actually peeling at the time of notification, and out of that number three were cases discovered by the Inspector and seen by the Medical Officer of Health.

The 262 cases occurred in 216 houses, and of these 262 cases, 124 were removed to the Sanatorium.

DIPHTHERIA.—Total notified 139, with 20 deaths, against 91 and 16 last year, the Mortality rate being slightly lower. Like Scarlet Fever, this disease can hardly be said to be epidemic, for the cases are distributed over the whole of the year.

Diphtheria.

The 139 cases notified occurred in 116 houses, and 42 of the cases were admitted to the Sanatorium. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Diphtheria for the last ten years :—

Diphtheria.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases per 1000 of population ..	1.95	0.95	0.75	0.64	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.79	0.85	1.30
No. of deaths ..	40	18	20	18	12	14	13	13	16	20
Mortality rate per 1000 of population ..	.40	.18	.20	.17	.10	.13	.12	.12	.14	.18
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	208	191	266	276	140	181	168	154	176	143

Diphtheria.

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified and the ages at death:—

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Ages at time of notification	1	40	72	6	11	1	..	8	139
Ages at death .....	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	20

The source of infection of Diphtheria, like Scarlet Fever, is often difficult to find, as will be seen from the following table:—

No. visited.	From same house.	From neighbour's house.	No definite history.
120	10	3	107

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.—57 vials have been supplied to medical men free, 12 have been sold. The Anti-toxin can be obtained for any person residing in the Borough on a written order from any medical man. It can be obtained at the Public Health Office during the day and at the Central Police Station, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. The dose of each vial is 4,000 units.

There were 101 throat swabs examined at the Public Health Laboratory, with 36 positive results.

Typhoid.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.—Twenty-nine cases of this disease were notified and there were 8 deaths. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Typhoid for the last ten years:—

Typhoid Fever.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases per 1000 of population	.77	.43	.61	.73	.62	.41	.66	.40	.29	.27
No. of deaths ..	18	14	19	12	11	10	13	8	6	8
Mortality rate per 1000 of population .....	.18	.11	.19	.11	.10	.09	.12	.07	.05	.07
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	233	325	311	160	172	232	185	186	187	275

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified and the ages at death :—

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Ages at time of notification	..	1	8	7	9	3	0	1	29
Ages at Death	1	1	..	4	2	..	1	8

The twenty-nine cases of Typhoid reported have occurred in 25 houses, and 13 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 17 specimens of the blood of suspected Typhoid Fever cases were examined in the Laboratory for the serum reaction with the following results :—

Number Examined.	Positive.	Negative.
17	4	13

PUERPERAL FEVER.—There were nine notifications of this disease, with 3 deaths. Last year the figures were 15 cases, 5 deaths. The following table gives the morbidity rate per thousand births, the number of deaths, and the mortality rate per thousand cases for the last ten years :—

Puerperal.

Puerperal Fever	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Morbidity rate per 1000 births	1.72	1.47	3.79	4.53	3.52	5.02	2.02	5.27	5.60	3.67
No. of deaths	1	2	6	7	3	10	2	5	5	3
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	200	500	660	583	330	660	330	357	330	330

Erysipelas.

ERYSIPELAS.—108 cases were notified, this being the same number as last year, with 2 deaths, as against 3 last year. Of the 108 cases 7 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Ages at time of notification	1	2	8	10	38	32	9	8	108
Ages at Death .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2

Table V.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards and Institutions.	Notifications and Deaths.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
St. Andrew's	Notified—	0	74	9	1	0	8
	Deaths ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
Daneshouse	Notified...	0	73	8	3	0	12
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	1	0	1
Stoneyholme ...	Notified...	0	5	7	2	0	1
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Peter's	Notified...	0	4	7	3	0	6
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	Notified...	0	7	5	2	2	7
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	1	0	0
Fulledge	Notified...	0	6	35	6	0	13
	Deaths ...	0	0	4	1	0	0
Burnley Wood ...	Notified...	0	25	17	1	2	15
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	1	0
Healey	Notified...	0	16	8	5	1	7
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	1	1	0
Trinity	Notified...	0	8	8	0	0	8
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Whittlefield	Notified...	0	8	1	1	2	4
	Deaths ...	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gannow	Notified...	0	8	6	1	1	16
	Deaths ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lowerhouse	Notified...	0	18	22	3	1	6
	Deaths ...	0	0	2	2	0	0
Workhouse	Notified...	0	1	0	1	0	5
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hospital	Notified...	0	9	6	0	0	0
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted	0	124	42	13	0	7
	Deaths ...	0	2	7	1	0	0
Total Notified		0	262	139	29	9	108
Total Deaths		0	4	20	8	3	2*
Percentage of deaths to cases		0	1.5	14.3	27.5	33.3	0.92

*One of the deaths from Erysipelas is that of a person whose place of residence was outside the Borough.

Table VI.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
 CASES, DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE PER CENT. FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Notifications and Death Rate.	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.
1902	Notified.....	41	952	192	77	5	90
	Deaths	5	68	40	18	1	2
	Mortality Rate...	12.2	7.1	20.8	23.3	20.0	2.2
1903	Notified.....	231	412	94	43	4	110
	Deaths	9	25	18	14	2	3
	Mortality Rate...	3.9	6.0	19.1	32.5	50.0	2.7
1904	Notified.....	31	234	75	61	9	128
	Deaths	0	13	20	19	6	4
	Mortality Rate...	0	5.5	26.6	31.1	66.0	3.1
1905	Notified.....	81	330	65	75	12	176
	Deaths	4	19	18	12	7	6
	Mortality Rate...	4.9	5.7	27.6	16.0	58.3	3.4
1906	Notified.....	0	262	80	64	10	149
	Deaths	0	12	12	11	3	10
	Mortality Rate...	0	4.6	15.0	17.2	33.0	6.7
1907	Notified.....	0	512	77	43	15	119
	Deaths	0	13	14	10	10	9
	Mortality Rate...	0	2.5	18.1	23.2	66.0	7.5
1908	Notified.....	0	485	77	70	6	104
	Deaths	0	13	13	13	2	4
	Mortality Rate...	0	2.67	16.8	18.5	33.0	3.84
1909	Notified.....	0	462	84	43	14	104
	Deaths	0	17	13	8	5	3
	Mortality Rate...	0	3.67	15.4	18.6	35.7	2.88
1910	Notified.....	1	418	91	32	15	108
	Deaths	0	23	16	6	5	3
	Mortality Rate...	0	5.50	17.6	18.7	33.3	2.77
1911	Notified.....	0	262	139	29	9	108
	Deaths	0	4	20	8	3	2
	Mortality Rate...	0	1.50	14.3	27.5	33.3	1.84
Average No. of cases ...		38.5	432.9	97.4	53.7	9.9	1196
" " deaths		1.8	20.7	18.4	11.9	4.4	4.6
" percentage of deaths to cases		4.6	4.75	18.8	22.1	4.4	3.7

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.—There have been 66 deaths as against 56 last year. The deaths for the last ten years are as follows, the average number being 59 :—

Measles.

1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
152	17	101	10	117	7	50	18	56	66

An epidemic of measles occurred in the latter half of the year, and though it was not of the dimensions of many former ones, it caused 66 deaths, showing how prevalent the disease must have been.

The practice as recommended by the Board of Education and the Local Government Board in their Memorandum, has been carried out regarding schools and school children, namely, that children who attend mixed schools and who have already had the disease may be permitted to attend even if they come from a house where there is measles. It appears to be quite safe to do this for the majority of children have had measles before they reach the age of seven, which age they have attained before they enter the mixed school. Also children having reached that age are not very susceptible to the disease.

This is shown by the figures following :—

Ages at Death.	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	Adult	Total
	15	24	13	8	2	2	1	1	66

Cases notified from the Schools.	Under 5	5-6	6-7	Over 7
409	150	160	78	21

Measles.

Preventive measures by a Public Health Authority for dealing with this disease are very unsatisfactory. Compulsory notification has not been found to be of much use in most of the places where it has been tried, first on account of the infectivity of the disease before it is diagnosed, and second because so many children who have it are not seen by a medical man and therefore would not be notified even if notification were compulsory.

The closing of Infants' Schools by Public Health Authorities is often carried out, but last year it was not considered necessary or advisable to close any of the departments in Burnley. Lists of children known to be absent from school with measles were sent to the Medical Officer. All these were visited by the Infectious Disease Inspector and a careful note taken as to the possibilities of having infected others in school. No very marked evidence was obtained that such infection had taken place. Classes known to have been exposed to infection were inspected, and the individuals separately examined at a time when the disease should have manifested itself, but no cases were discovered in this way. A few presenting suspicious signs were sent home but in all these cases they were able to return in a few days as the disease had not shown itself.

The names of 673 children said to be suffering from measles were notified from the various schools during the year. These were visited, and in all 409 cases were discovered of children at school age and 50 other children, making a total of 459 measles cases visited.

The ages were :—

Und. 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-03	Total
3	10	22	46	119	160	78	10	4	1	2	2	2	459

The Infectious Diseases Inspector in visiting the homes gave directions and advice as to isolation of the sufferer and prevention of the disease as regards other children in the house.

At the schools the teachers were instructed to look for the early signs and to send any children home who betrayed these signs. A table following shews the distribution of the cases notified from the schools and the dates on which they were notified, along with the deaths during the corresponding periods.

Complications of Measles.—Most deaths from Measles are Measles, ultimately brought about by some affection of the respiratory tract, and the following table gives the secondary cause of death where one has been entered on the death certificate.

Broncho-Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Croup.
40	9	6	1	1
Laryngitis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Uncomplicated.	Total.
1	2	3	3	66

Table VII.—MEASLES.—CASES REPORTED FROM SCHOOLS WITH THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR EACH WEEK.

SCHOOL.	JAN.				FEB.				MAR.					APRIL				MAY				JUNE				
	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
St. John's, Gannow ..					1	5	1	1	1	3																
Abel Street								3		1	1		1	8	27		9	4	1							
St. Mary Magdalene's ..						1	3	2																		
Heasandford														2												
St. Andrew's														1				3	3	2						
Burnley Wood																		1	1							
Stoneyholme																			1							
Holy Trinity																1		1	1	10	3	5	1			
Healey Wood																				1						
Whittlefield																								1		
St. John's, Ivy Street ..																									1	
Coal Clough																										
Back Lane																										
St. Peter's																										
St. Mary's																										
Wood Top																										
Red Lion Street																										
St. James's																										
Habergham																										
St. Thomas's																										
St. Stephen's																										
Fulledge																										
Pickup Croft																										
Todmorden Road																										
Rosegrove																										
Total					1	6	4	6	1	4	1		1	8	30		10	4	6	6	13	3	3	1	1	1
Deaths	2		1	2	2																				1	2

Table VII.—MEASLES.—CASES REPORTED FROM SCHOOLS WITH THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR EACH WEEK.

SCHOOL.	JULY.				AUG.				SEPT.					OCT.				NOV.				DEC.					
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	
St. John's, Gannow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Abel Street	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
St. Mary Magdalene	1	.....	.....	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Heasandford	2
St. Andrew's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Burnley Wood	2	10	17	43	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Stoneyholme	3	10	19	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Holy Trinity	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Healey Wood	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Whittlefield	1	12	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
St. John's, Ivy St.	1
Coal Clough	1	10	3	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Back Lane	1	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
St. Peter's	2	8	6	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	27
St. Mary's	1	..	1	3	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Wood Top	6	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Red Lion Street	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
St. James's	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Habergham	4	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	15
St. Thomas's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Stephen's	1	..	2	2	9	3	2	1	..	20
Fulledge	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pickup Croft	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Todmorden Road	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rosegrove	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1	13	..	4	14	18	35	29	18	12	24	57	39	32	26	17	6	2	..	459
Deaths	2	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	3	9	4	9	5	9	66

Whooping
Cough.

WHOOPING COUGH.—There were 28 deaths this year and 31 last year. The ages of these were as follows:—

Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	Over 5.
13	8	3	1	3	0

Influenza.

INFLUENZA.—Four deaths, this is the lowest number for the last ten years, as will be seen by referring to the table on page 59. The ages at death were as follows:—

25 to 45.	45 to 65.
3	1

The complications of Influenza which have caused death are as follows:—

Bronchitis.....	1
Pneumonia	1
Perityphlitis	1
Endocarditis	1
	—
Total	<u>4</u>

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Methods of
dealing with
Infectious
Diseases.

In the list of Notifiable Infectious Diseases are Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Relapsing or Continued Fever, and Puerperal Fever.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs is notifiable under the Local Act of 1908.

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1911, and no cases of Typhus, Relapsing, or Continued Fever have been notified in Burnley for some time.

An Inspector is employed solely to deal with Infectious Diseases, to superintend isolation of patients, and the disinfection of infected premises.

On receiving a notification of any of the above diseases a visit is paid to the house as early as possible. If isolation can not be secured in the home the matron at the Sanatorium is requested to have the patient removed. The ambulance van, which is the property of the Joint Hospital Board, is kept at the Sanatorium. If isolation can be secured in the home and the relatives are anxious that the patient should remain at home, the Inspector gives advice as to the best means of isolation and secures its efficiency by paying frequent visits.

On removal or recovery of a patient the premises are disinfected, usually by means of the Formalin Spray. The bedding and other articles are removed to the yard in Aqueduct Street and there disinfected by the "Equifex" Steam Disinfector, or by sulphur fumes as may be necessary.

Information gathered by the Inspector regarding contacts and the isolation of patients who were not removed from their homes is here given concerning Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever :

Total.	Patient the only child in the house.	Other Children sent away.	Other person sent away.	Other Children had Fever before.	Efficient Isolation.
124	15	3	1	4	101

Diphtheria :

Total.	Patient the only child in house.	Other Children sent away.	Dead when visited.	Efficient Isolation.
78	16	2	8	52

Methods of
dealing with
Infectious
Diseases.

The Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases are notified to this Office only from schools. The majority of these are visited by the Inspector who gives such advice as may be necessary regarding the prevention of the further spreading of the disease.

Notification from Schools :—

Measles	673
Whooping Cough	67
Chickenpox	63
Mumps	25
Total	<u>828</u>

In January of 1911 Part IV. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 was adopted. This act gives more extended powers to the local authority in dealing with infectious disease, infected persons and articles.

A copy of the sections of this part of the Act will be found in the appendix.

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.—The particulars of the work in this department are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses	1338
Houses Disinfected. (Rooms—736)	306
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used.....	70
Institutions Disinfected	2
Beds do.	52
Mattresses do.	22
Pillows do.	128
Blankets do.	36
Sheets do.	35
Coverlets do.	57
Articles of Clothing Disinfected	208
Carpets Disinfected	4
Visits to Consumption Cases	134
Measles Cases Visited	509

Cleansing of
Persons' Act.

Cleansing of Persons' Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided, but no one has applied during the year.

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

IN THE TEN YEARS 1902 TO 1911.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Notifiable—										
Smallpox	5	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	68	25	13	19	12	13	13	17	23	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	40	18	20	18	12	14	13	13	16	20
Typhoid Fever	18	14	19	12	11	10	13	8	6	8
Erysipelas	2	3	4	6	10	9	4	3	3	2
Puerperal Fever	1	2	6	7	3	10	2	5	5	3
Phthisis	142	150	149	147	140	142	127	120	109	111
Non-Notifiable—										
Whooping Cough	12	54	43	27	27	26	37	16	31	28
Diarrhœa, Enteritis, &c.— Total Deaths	90	157	230	156	256	91	196	79	141	258
Children under one	68	115	190	123	208	72	155	57	99	201
Measles	152	17	101	10	117	7	50	18	56	66
Influenza	6	17	7	10	15	15	17	14	5	4

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Public Health
Laboratory.

The Public Health Laboratory has now been opened for two years and the work carried out there has increased very greatly.

The scope of this Department was very much enlarged during the past year by obtaining a license from the Home Office to use the Laboratory as a place for inoculating animals with milk suspected of being tubercular.

During the year also the examination of the hair of school children for ringworm by staining and microscope was commenced. As ringworm is often difficult to diagnose this has proved a very useful and necessary part of the school work.

The comparative figures given in the following table show how much the work has grown:—

Nature of Specimen.	Disease suspected.	Result.		Total.	Total last year.
		Positive.	Negative.		
Sputa	Consumption ..	97	160	257	108
Throat Swab ..	Diphtheria	36	65	101	24
Blood	Typhoid Fever	3	12	15	15
Hair.....	Ringworm	99	9	108	0
Other specimens		0	4	4	8
	Total	235	250	485	155

Of the 485 examinations 8 were re-examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli, 3 being positive and 5 negative.

During the year 21 specimens were sent to Manchester, sputa 13, blood 2, and swabs 6, with the following result:—

Nature of Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Sputa	5	8	13
Throat Swab	1	5	6
Blood	1	1	2
Total	7	14	21

For the detection of tubercle bacilli in milk :—

Public Health
Laboratory.

No. of Milk Samples.	Positive.	Negative.
11	3	8

One of the specimens of milk which gave a positive result on inoculation came from a farm in the Burnley Rural District; the other two were from farms in the Borough.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

Departmental
Administration.

The offices are in St. James' Street, and the disinfecting station in Aqueduct Street.

The following is a short summary of the work of this Department :

- (a) The suppression and removal of nuisances, &c.
- (b) The erection or provision of public lavatories and urinals.
- (c) The inspection of Canal Boats.
- (e) The registration and supervision of common lodging houses.
- (f) Milk Depot.
- (g) Health Visiting.

The administration of the following Acts of Parliament, amongst others :—

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

Notification of Infectious Diseases Acts.

Section 109 of Burnley Borough Improvement Act—Compulsory notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung.

Midwives' Act.

Notification of Births Act.

Factories and Workshops Acts.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

In addition to these the administration of the " Education (Administrative Provisions) Act " of 1907, (Medical Inspection) is carried out by the staff of this Department. A separate account of the work done under this Act is given at the end of this report.

HEALTH VISITING.

Female Health Visitors.—Three Female Health Visitors are employed. They are all trained nurses and possess the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Two in addition hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Female Health Visitors.

The duties of the Visitors are in the first place to visit houses where there are newly-born children to advise the mother if necessary as to the care of her child. The Visitors as regards this kind of work have each a district. The routine of visiting infants consists of a visit as soon after birth as possible, except in those cases where a medical man has been in attendance, when a visit is usually paid about the end of ten days. Re-visits are paid where necessary, and a second routine visit is paid at the end of six months.

In addition to these routine visits, special visits are paid when illness is known or thought to exist and is not being attended by a doctor. In this way 417 visits were paid to children suffering from Diarrhoea.

One of the Visitors, in addition to the routine of her district, visits the school cases. The work of the Visitor in this connection is dealt with more fully in the School Report.

One of the Visitors who possesses the certificate of the Central Midwives Board is employed as the Inspector of Midwives, and an account of her work is given below.

Another branch of the work is the visiting of workshops where females only are employed. Most of the visiting of workshops is carried out by the Male Sanitary Inspectors, but in certain cases it has been found advisable to employ a Female Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

Number of newly born children visited	2211
„ visits to newly born children	5208
„ children visited at end of six months.....	2716
„ visits to Diarrhoea cases.....	417
„ visits to houses where children have died...	571
„ visits to School Children	737
„ visits to Workshops.....	46

**Female Health
Visitors.**

Again the School visiting shows a great increase on last year's work. In addition to the work of the Visitor, a Nurse from the Burnley and District Nursing Association has been employed to visit certain of the school children.

Midwives.

Midwives' Act, 1902.—The Local Sanitary Authority is the Supervising Authority under this Act, and has appointed the Health Committee to carry out these duties. Briefly these are to exercise general supervision over all midwives practising under this Act in the district; to investigate any charge of negligence or misconduct on the part of any midwife, and to report if necessary to the Cenral Midwives' Board; to suspend from practice any midwife where necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

In the particulars here given of the number of midwives practising in Burnley the word "bona-fide" refers to midwives who were in practice at the time of the passing of the Act and who probably have no other qualification for the work beyond that of having attended several cases.

The certificated ones are those who have obtained a certificate from some authority which is accepted by the Cenral Midwives' Board as shewing their fitness for the occupation.

The names of the midwives are entered on a roll, a copy of which is published annually by the Board.

Number of midwives on roll at beginning of year :—

Certified	8
Bona-fide	35
	—
Total at beginning of year ...	43

Number added during the year :—

Certified	2
	—
	45

Died during the year	1
	—
Total at end of year	44

Of the total of 44 midwives, ten only are certificated.

Midwives practising :—

Certificated	3
Bona-fide	24

The average number of cases attended by each midwife in practice Midwives.
works out at 46.3, one midwife alone attending 119 cases.

Supervision by the Inspector :—

Visits to Midwives' homes	320
Do. do. cases	511
Do. Puerperal Fever cases	19

Four of the midwives have been suspended during the year for the following reason :—

For attending Puerperal Fever cases	4
---	---

One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives' Board for neglecting to send for medical help. She was warned and put on probation for six months, at the end of that time a report on her conduct will have to be made to the Board.

The following warnings were also sent out :—

For not having Register filled up	1
For not sending in proper forms	3
For not sending for Medical aid in a case of Ophthalmia	1
Ruptured Perinæum	1
Rise of Temperature	1
Vomiting and Sickness	1
For being at a confinement with a dirty apron on	1

Of the 511 visits paid by the Inspector to Midwives' cases, 98 were paid when the midwife was in the patient's house and actually engaged in her occupation.

Notifications received from midwives during the year :—

Intention to practice	21
Sending for medical aid	64
Still Births	21
Death of child	1
Change of Address	4
	—
Total	<u>111</u>

Midwives.

The following causes are given as a reason for sending for medical aid :—

Premature Confinement	5
Protracted labour	5
Rigor	2
Rise in temperature	9
Mal-presentation	3
Ruptured Perineum	6
Illness of Child	19
Adherent Placenta	1
Placenta Prævia	1
Hæmorrhage	6
Accident to Mother	1
Convulsions of Mother	1
Collapse of Mother.....	1
Puerperal Fever	1
Cramp	1
Inflammation of Baby's Eyes	1
	—
Total	<u>63</u>

During the year action was taken with regard to two women for practising midwifery “habitually and for gain” with the result that both of them were warned.

Notification of Births' Act, 1907.

This Act, which makes it compulsory on certain persons to notify a birth to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of its occurrence, was adopted in Burnley in 1908.

During the year 1911 there were 2592 births notified in accordance with it. During the corresponding period 2483 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The births were notified by the following persons :—

Midwife	1109
Father	424
Doctor.....	876
Other person	183
	—
Total	<u>2592</u>

Of this number there were :—

Notification of
Births Act.

Full-time stillborn	61
Premature stillborn	53
Total	<u>114</u>

Very little difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act, as is seen by the smallness of the following numbers of persons who had to be communicated with regarding non-notification :—

Fathers	19
Medical Men	4
Midwives	1
Unregistered Midwives	1
Total	<u>25</u>

Births notified by medical men are not visited until ten days at least have elapsed. The majority of the others are visited as soon as possible after notification. There have been 1716 births notified by father, midwives and other persons, and of that number 582 were visited within 3 days of birth, and 620 between the third and the tenth days.

MILK DEPÔT.

Milk Depot.

MILK DEPOT.—The Milk Depot was opened in October, 1904, for the supply of humanised milk for infants.

The milk used is of a high standard, and is subject to frequent analysis by the Borough Analyst. The standard required is 3.5 per cent. fat for milk, and 50 per cent. for cream.

In the Contract with the Corporation the farmers undertake to supply milk at a certain standard. The milk must be strained and cooled at the farm before delivery.

At the Depot the milk is filtered through a Ulax Filter, the essential feature of which is the employment of cotton wool as a filtering medium.

After filtering, the milk is modified or humanised, i.e., it is mixed with certain proportions of cream, sugar, and water, that in its composition it may attain as near as possible to the constitution of human milk; it is then bottled in quantities to suit the requirements of different ages, each bottle containing enough for one meal. After the bottling, it is what is called Pasteurised, which is carried out as follows:—

The milk in the stoppered bottles is placed in the Sterilizer—a large pan heated by steam—the temperature of this vessel is raised to 160°F., and kept at that for twenty minutes, a higher temperature being used in the warmer weather.

The formulæ for the composition of the humanised milk vary for children of different ages, and arrangements are made for altering the composition to suit individual cases, or at the wish of the medical attendant.

The milk now being filtered, humanised, bottled in air-tight bottles, and Pasteurised—this being done to check the growth of putrefactive or other organisms that may have got into the milk—is distributed to the various shops, from which it can be obtained by the consumer. A sufficient number of bottles, each with enough for a meal, is placed in a wire crust, one cruet being a twenty-four hours' supply.

When a child is supplied with milk for the first time, a few particulars are obtained as to the reasons for artificial feeding, the health of the child, &c. Directions are given as to the method of feeding the child, and particular stress is laid on the fact that once the bottle has been opened the contents must be used, if not all used the remainder must not be re-stoppered for use at another time. A request is made that the child be brought to the Depot from time to time, that it may be inspected and weighed.

The milk from the Depot must not be looked upon as in any way a substitute for breast milk, but there are a great number of mothers who have not a sufficient supply of breast milk for their children, and it is for these that the milk from the Depot is intended, and if we could persuade

all such parents, especially in summer time, to make use of it, we should have a much lower figure as the result of our infantile deaths. Unfortunately, the children of that class whom we are most anxious should take the milk do not get it.

Milk Depot.

The number of children taking the milk shows a decrease on last year :—

	1911.	1910.
Number of Infants on Books, Jan. 1st	74	104
Admitted during the year	225	255
Discharged during the year	247	287
Number on Books, December 31st	52	74

Of the 247 infants discharged during the year, 43 had the milk for less than one week and 19 for less than two weeks. The average time of the remaining 185 cases being 19 weeks.

Out of the 225 infants admitted during the year 22 were not more than a week old at the time of commencing to take the milk ; 6 were a year or over, and the rest averaged 13.7 weeks old.

The following reasons were given for bringing infants to the Milk Depot :—

Infant ailing	57
Infant delicate	15
Infant not thriving	41
Food not agreeing	23
Insufficient or no breast milk	47
Other reasons	16
Not stated	26
Total	<u>225</u>

The method of feeding of the infants at the time of coming to the Depot was as follows :—

Artificial feeding	145
Breast feeding	45
Mixed feeding	9
Not stated	26
Total	<u>225</u>

Milk Depot.

Eighty-four of the children were being medically attended, and the parents had been recommended to try the milk by the Doctor.

Occupations of the Mothers and Fathers:—

Mothers.		Fathers.	
Working	75	Textile Operatives.....	61
Housewives	122	Labourers	20
Not stated	28	Miners	23
		Office or Shop	17
		Other occupations	63
		Father dead	1
		Not stated	39
Total		Total	
		<u>225</u>	
		<u>225</u>	

Arrangements are made in special cases to deliver the milk at the house, and this has been done in a greater number of cases than formerly.

Guild of Help Cases—

Number on books, January 1st, 1911	15
Admitted during the year	9
Total	24
Discharged during the year	24
Total on books at end of year	<u>...</u>

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained	7,327
Pints of Cream obtained	2,763

HUMANISED MILK.

Number of Bottles modified ...	167,044 and 315 pints.
Sold at Shops	88,425 and 34 „
Sold at Depot	78,081 and 297 „

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles sterilised	27,542
Sold at Shops	22,798
Sold at Depot	4,470

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles sterilised	6,387
Sold at Shops	3,909
Sold at Depot	2,454

FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspection of food is carried out by Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., who is a whole-time officer. The fact that all slaughtering is done at the Public Abattoirs makes the inspection of meat very efficient. A system of voluntary surrender of meat that is unfit for consumption is practised, which accounts probably for the fact that no meat has had to be seized during the year. This officer visits the abattoirs regularly for purposes of inspection and any carcasses considered to be in any way doubtful are placed by the manager in one of the slaughter-houses set apart for the purpose until such time as it can be inspected by the Veterinary Officer.

Food
Inspection.

In addition to these duties the Veterinary Inspector supervises the milk supply as regards the farms in the borough and the cattle on them and also the milk shops.

The following is a detailed account of his work :—

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table I.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

1911.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	600	1300	667	2503	46	5116
February	525	1039	610	2072	45	4291
March	718	4420	517	91	77	5823
April	585	3050	380	30	83	4134
May	566	2700	325	456	49	4096
June	657	2061	274	2308	41	5341
July	472	578	168	3019	38	4275
August	591	279	214	5009	86	6179
September	553	172	242	4464	72	5503
October	473	130	332	3215	67	4217
November	945	902	789	5361	157	8154
December	665	2040	615	1922	66	5308
Totals—1911	7350	18671	5133	30456	827	62437
Totals—1910	7092	11790	4534	34374	990	58780

Compared with last year, this table shows an increase of 258 Beasts, 6881 Sheep, 599 Pigs, and a decrease of 3918 Lambs and 163 Calves.

During the year there were no Birkenhead carcasses brought to the Abattoirs for inspection.

Table II.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

1911.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs	Calves.	Totals.
January	2	5	6	...	1	14
February	1	3	4	...	2	10
March	2	11	10	...	1	24
April	3	3	3	...	1	10
May	5	6	...	...	3	14
June	1	2	3	...	1	7
July	1	...	1	...	...	2
August .....	...	1	2	...	2	5
September .....	...	2	5	...	1	8
October	1	...	4	...	1	6
November	2	6	2	...	...	10
December	2	3	2	...	...	7
Totals—1911	20	42	42	...	13	117
Totals—1910	21	51	36	...	9	117

Table III.

RESULTS OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

1911.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Passed	12	21	24	...	3	60
Rejected	8	21	18	...	10	57
Totals—1911	20	42	42	...	13	117
Totals—1910	21	51	36	...	9	117

Table IV.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1911.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Immature .....	...	...	...	...	5	5
Tuberculosis .....	...	1	4	...	...	5
Septicæmia.....	4	...	...	...	...	4
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	1	3
Suffocated	2	11	...	...	...	13
Wasted and Dropsical ...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Rickets .....	...	...	7	...	...	7
Jaundice .....	...	...	6	...	3	9
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	2
Accidents .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Parturition .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals—1911	8	21	18	...	10	57
Totals—1910	9	27	15	...	9	60

Table V.

WEIGHT OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1911.....	3720	684	1672	...	195	6271
1910.....	4680	675	1854	...	237	7446

Table VI.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

1911	Cows.		Heifers.		Bulls.		Bullocks.		Calves.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Totals.	
	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.	Examined.	Rejected.
January ...	7	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	16	3
February	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
March	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
April.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
May	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
June	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
July	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
August ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
September	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
November	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
December	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Totals ...	50	1	11	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	86	6
Totals 1910	52	3	13	...	10	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	102	11

The above-mentioned animals which were rejected, and the odds of the animals passed, were removed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

The following is a list of food submitted for inspection outside the Abattoirs :—

Food
Inspection.

- On December 23rd and 25th, 1910—44½lbs. of frozen pork.
- On December 28th, 1910—112 lbs. of Herrings.
- On January 28th, 1911—13 pieces of chilled meat (weighing 154lbs.)
- On January 30th, 1911—10 boxes of fillet, 4 boxes of Finnon haddock, and one box of bloaters.
- On February 24th, 1911—24 frozen rabbits.
- On March 3rd, 1911—37 lbs. of codfish.
- On March 29th, 1911—One kit of gurnets (weighing 98 lbs.)
- On April 21st, 1911—28 lbs. of codfish.
- On May 20th, 1911—21 lbs. of Haddock.
- On June 28th, 1911—One frozen liver (weighing 14 lbs.)
- On August 22nd, 1911—182 lbs. of codfish and 14 lbs. of Haddock.
- On October 23rd, 1911—62 couple of rabbits and 3 boxes of Finnon Haddock.

The above-mentioned articles of food were all voluntarily surrendered, and were at once removed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

Visits made to different Premises for the Inspection of Food Stuffs.

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	501
„ Butchers' Shops	4048
„ Fish Shops	651
„ Fruit Shops	752
„ Wholesale Premises	569
„ Pig Market	292
„ Hardacre's Yard	152
„ Collinge's Yard	69
„ Edmondson's Yard	69
„ Sunter's Yard	69
„ Cold Air Stores.....	133
„ Triperies and Tripe Shops	579
„ Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	99
„ Cattle Market	70
„ Knacker's Yard	21
Total	8074

**Food
Inspection.**

During the Fair 10 extra visits were made to the Cattle Market for inspection of the fruit and ice cream stalls. The fruit was of a fair quality, and the ice cream, freezers, glasses, moulds and other utensils were in a satisfactory condition.

Triperies.

Five hundred and seventy-nine visits have been made to Triperies and Tripe Shops in the Borough, and on each occasion the premises were found to be in a satisfactory state. The food stuffs examined at these premises have been good and free from disease and the premises, tubs, and other utensils have all been kept very clean.

Inspection of Fertilizers and Food Stuffs.

During the year no samples of the above have been submitted for inspection.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

Number of Farms visited	47
„ Visits to Farms	185
„ Cattle examined	2665
„ Dairies visited	15
„ Visits to Dairies	59
„ Visits to Milk Shops	599

Number of Cattle affected with different Diseases of the Udder.

Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Induration.	Felon.	Tuberculosis.	Total.					
15	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	28
Number of Cattle affected in 1910.....										25

Inspection of Dairies.

There are fifteen Dairies within the Borough to which 59 visits have been made, and on each visit the premises were very clean. Several of these dairies are not in accordance with the regulations.

Inspection of Cowsheds.

There are 47 farms within the Borough, mostly of the old fashioned style of building, and having an average amount of land to each of about 30 to 35 acres, this consisting of about 10 to 12 acres of meadow land and about 20 to 23 acres of pasture land.

Most of the cowshed premises are built of rubble stone, whilst a few are of either dressed stone, brick, or wood. The majority of these buildings are attached to the farm-house, and in other cases the house is situate some short distance away. The interior walls are left mostly in a rough state, although a few have the walls at the back of the cowsheds concreted to a height of about 3 feet from the floor thus making them very easy to clean. In most cases the cowsheds are separate from the barn, the only means of communication being by way of a door, but in 14 cases the cowsheds are only separated from the barn by a wooded partition about 3ft. 6in. high which runs the whole length of the cowsheds, thus giving the cattle free access to the air within the barn.

LIGHT—The usual means of lighting is either by skylights, side-lights, or both, the size of the skylights being about 2ft. 6in. by 1ft. 3in. and the sidelights about 3ft. square.

VENTILATION.—The inlet ventilation is by pipes or grates in the walls, or by windows the upper part of which opens on the swivel or Sheringham valve principle. The outlet ventilation is through a cowl or wooden trunk placed at the highest point of the cowshed, and in some few cases by pipes placed in each gable end. The air space in most of the cowsheds is insufficient.

DRAINS.—Most of the drains have a syphon trap, but in a few cases there is the old fashioned stone or brick trap.

FLOORS.—The floors are made either of flags, setts, brick or concrete, and in some cases the joints of the flags and setts are open, and the bricks and setts have settled in places, but the concrete floors are in good repair.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply on all the farms is good, with the exception of one, and on this farm the cattle have to drink the overflow water from troughs on two farms above which runs down the hedge side into a trough on this farm.

MIDDEN STEADS.—The midden steads on more than half the farms are situated some little distance away from the cowshed premises, whilst those on the other farms are against the building.

The average number of cattle on the farms is about 13, these cattle being kept for dairy purposes only.

In addition to the farms already mentioned, there are about 90 farms outside which supply the borough with milk, these being under the supervision of the Rural Authorities.

During the year special visits have been made by one of the Staff of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Veterinary Inspector, to inspect 33 insanitary and overcrowded cowshed premises on 18 of the farms, of which the following is a report :—

LIGHT.

Good in 23 cowsheds

Fair in 4 „

Bad in 6 „

VENTILATION.

Good in 20 cowsheds

Fair in 6 „

Bad in 7 „

AIR-SPACE.

Good in 15 cowsheds

Bad in 18 „

DRAINS.

Good in 24 cowsheds

Fair in 7 „

Bad in 2 „

FLOORS.

Good in 17 cowsheds

Fair in 9 „

Bad in 7 „

WATER SUPPLY.

Good on 18 farms

Bad on —

The air-space in the 33 cowsheds is 198,943 cubic feet, and there is seating accommodation for 331 cattle, which gives about 601 cubic feet of air-space per head, but at the time of visiting there were only 238 cattle housed, which gave an average of 836 cubic feet of air-space per head. The cowshed premises on seven of the farms have since been altered and no doubt steps will be taken to put the remainder in accordance with the regulations.

Since the extension of the Borough 7 additional farms have been brought under inspection, this bringing up the total of farms in the Borough to 54.

Although there has been a slight improvement in the general cleanliness of the cowshed premises and cattle, yet notices have been sent to 30 tenants drawing their attention to the dirty walls, floors, cattle, etc. On making repeat visits it was found that in most cases the notice had been complied with.

The majority of the farmers are doing their best to co-operate with the Authorities in regard to ensuring a pure milk supply.

Tuberculosis Milk.Food
Inspection.

The Health Committee are given the power to deal with Tubercular Milk in the Tubercular Milk Clauses (Part X) of the Burnley Corporation Act of 1908, and in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order of 1899. The latter only gives power over milk produced within the Borough, and the former deals with milk sold within the Borough, whether it is produced by cows housed within or outside the Borough.

There are 666 cows housed within the Borough and the number of inspections made during the year was 2665. Only one cow was found to be suffering with Tuberculosis of the Udder, equal to a percentage of .15 on 666 cows.

The cow which had Tuberculosis of the Udder and from which the infected milk was taken was isolated and afterwards sold at Colne Auction Mart for human food.

During the year eight samples of unmixed milk produced in the Borough, and four samples of mixed milk produced outside the Borough, were collected and bacteriologically examined. One of the unmixed samples and one of the mixed samples were proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli, equal to a percentage on 8 samples of 12.5 and on 4 samples of 25.

The following tables show the results obtained:—

TABLE VIII.

**Unmixed Samples of Milk taken from Suspected Cows within
the Borough.**

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Evidence of Disease in Cow's Udder.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
1911.			
January 25th	26	Knotty	Negative
February 6th.....	1	Indurated	Negative
February 10th	18	Enlarged Lymphatic gland	Negative
February 10th	54	Knotty	Negative
February 23rd	29	Knotty	Negative
March 14th	54	Indurated	To cause Tubercle
March 14th	45	Knotty	Negative
May 11th	16	Indurated	Negative

TABLE IX.

Mixed Samples of Milk obtained from Cans outside the Borough.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Result of Bacteriological Examination.
1911.		
September 19th	1	Negative
September 28th	2	To cause Tubercle
October 19th	3	Negative
November 14th	4	Negative

The above samples of milk were taken from carts which bring milk into the Borough, all of which samples were free from Tubercle with the exception of one.

This was reported to the Rural Sanitary Authority and the cow from which the milk was obtained was isolated and afterwards destroyed

Numerous visits have been made to the farm within the Borough that supplies the Depot with milk, and on each visit the premises, floors and fixtures were clean and the cattle healthy.

Inspection of Milk Shops.

During the year 50 persons have been registered as milk sellers, this bringing up the total number of milk shops to 195. All of these shops were found to be satisfactory with the exception of six, to the tenants of which notices were sent for dirty floors, lids and measures. On repeat visits being made to these shops it was found that in each case the notice had been complied with.

Five hundred and ninety-nine visits have been made to the above shops.

Numerous visits have been paid to the Milk Depot, and on each visit the premises, etc., were found to be very clean.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Food and Drugs Acts.—The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts is carried out by this Department, and the Chief Inspector of Nuisances has been appointed by the Local Authority an Inspector of Food and Drugs under the various Food and Drugs Acts. Food Inspection.

Details of the nature of the samples collected and the results of the Borough Analyst's investigations are here given.

Nature.	FORMAL		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Gen'ine.	Adult.	Gen'ine.	Adult.	Gen'ine.	Adult.
New Milk	98	6	5	...	103	6
Skim Milk	3	...	...	...	3	...
Butter	1	...	51	1	52	1
Cream	1	...	1
Cheese	15	...	15	...
Cream Cheese	1	...	1	...
Lemon Cheese	2	...	2	...
Lard	18	...	18	...
Honey	1	...	1	...
Jam	3	...	3	...
Sausage	7	6	7	6
Polony	1	...	1	...
Potted Meat	3	2	3	2
Pressed Meat	6	...	6	...
Brawn	2	2	2	2
Tongue	1	...	1	...

Food
Inspection.

Nature.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Gen'ine.	Adult.	Gen'ine.	Adult.	Gen'ine.	Adult.
Liver	1	...	1	...
Black Pudding	2	...	2	...
Stew	3	...	3	...
Unpicked Shrimps	2	1	2	1
Picked Shrimps	2	2	2	2
Shrimps	4	4	4	4
Pickled Herrings.....	1	...	1	...
Sugar.....	1	...	1	...
Coffee	12	1	12	1
Rice	4	...	4	...
Pepper	7	...	7	...
Vinegar	8	...	8	...
Olive Oil	7	...	7	...
Mineral Waters	2	...	2	...
Lime Water	1	...	1	...
Spirits of Nitrous Ether	2	2	3	8	5	10
Gregory Powder	1	...	1	...
Total	104	8	177	28	281	36

Results of Examination of Samples.

ADULTERATED INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Food
Inspection.

Shrimps	14.7 grains of Boric Acid per pound.			
Shrimps	18.2	"	"	"
Shrimps	30.0	"	"	"
Shrimps	50.0	"	"	"
Picked Shrimps.....	46.0	"	"	"
Picked Shrimps.....	31.0	"	"	"
Unpicked Shrimps	54.0	"	"	"
Sausage	20.0	"	"	"
Sausage	40.0	"	"	"
Sausage	10.0	"	"	"
Sausage	19.0	"	"	"
Sausage	7.0	"	"	"
Sausage	9.0	"	"	"
Potted Meat	17.0	"	"	"
Potted Meat	8.0	"	"	"
Brawn	8.0	"	"	"
Brawn	8.0	"	"	"
Cream	44.0	"	"	"
Butter	Margarine.			
Coffee	30% Chicory.			
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	48% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite.			
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	36%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	16%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	32%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	10%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	32%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	16%	"	"	"
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	20%	"	"	"

ADULTERATED INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
New Milk	2.5% of fat abstracted	Cautioned.
New Milk	2.5% added water	No proceedings.
New Milk	1.5% added water	No proceedings.
New Milk	9% deficient in fat	Ordered to pay costs.
New Milk	4.7% added water and 13.0% deficient in fat	Fined 10/- and costs.
New Milk	2.5% added water	No proceedings.
Spirits of Nitrous Ether	37% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite	Ordered to pay costs.
Spirits of Nitrous Ether	24% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite	Ordered to pay costs.

NUISANCE INSPECTION.

Nuisance
Inspection.

ADMINISTRATION.—For administration purposes the town is divided into four districts, each having its inspector who is responsible for his district to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sections 35, 36, 37, 43, 47 and 49 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 were adopted during the year. These sections are given in the Appendix.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

	No.
Visits to Workshops and Workplaces	367
„ Bakeries	412
„ Restaurants	36
„ Confectioners	23
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	121
„ Ice-Cream Shops	130
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	67
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises.....	46
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers.....	74
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	87
„ Other Dress Trades	13
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	46
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	86
„ Stables and Manure Pits	5524
„ Premises where animals are kept.....	40
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	399
„ „ Unregistered	236
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	60
„ Canal Boats	255
„ Below ground level dwellings	54
„ Single Dwellings	218
„ Back-to-back Dwellings	1788

Visits to Furnished Rooms	887	Nuisance Inspection.
„ Other Dwellings	8092	
„ Reported Overcrowded	63	
„ „ Dirty	70	
„ New Property re Closets, &c.	389	
„ Old Property re Alterations	258	
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	10785	
Drains tested.....	286	
Legal Notices served	1047	
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances...	2250	
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	411	
„ „ other Departments	904	
Smoke Observations taken.....	1400	
Visits to Boiler Houses	95	
Interviews with owners, agents, &c., re Property.....	1169	
Visits to School Premises	717	

INSPECTION OF ASHPITS AND STABLE MIDDENS.—There are 5569 ashbins in use in Burnley ; this number has gradually increased from 2969 in 1908 to 5569 last year.

Ashpits and
Stable Middens

Section 85 of the Local Act of 1908 provides that where an ashpit is not of suitable size and construction and in proper order and condition, the Local Authority may by notice require an owner or occupier to provide an ashbin.

Under this section 323 notices have been served. In some cases the ashpit has been repaired, but in the majority of cases an ashbin has been provided.

Stable Middens are not always satisfactory, but a steady improvement has taken place in their condition. There are about 298 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are now emptied at least once a week.

During the year 153 copies of the Byelaws have been delivered to horse owners and others.

5,524 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 79 preliminary notices were sent, and 69 verbal notices were given referring to 122 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once amended, but in three cases legal notices were served, the defects being afterwards remedied without further proceedings.

Black Smoke
Nuisance.

ABATEMENT OF BLACK SMOKE.—The following resolution of the Health Committee obtains in the method of our dealing with the black smoke nuisance:—

“That ten minutes in the hour be the maximum period allowed for the emission of black smoke from any chimney in this Borough, not being a chimney of a private dwelling-house.”

The following is a summary of the results of the observations taken:—

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken per chimney.
145	370 hourly. 1025 half-hourly. 5 others.	9.65

Result of Hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	1371.	2624.5	18204.5
Av'ge amount of Smoke in Minutes	3.705	7.093	49.202

Result of Half-hourly Observations—

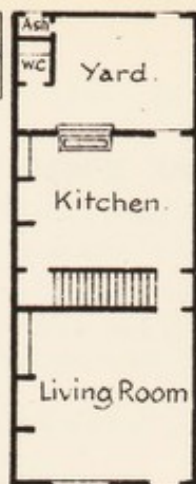
	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	692.	2077.5	27980.5
Av'ge amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.675	2.027	27.278

The following is a statement of the action taken under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke:—

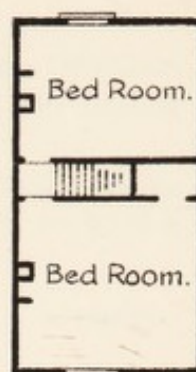
Letter Notices sent	104
Legal Notices served	30
No. of Firms proceeded against	0

Typical Working-class Dwellings in Burnley.

Type A: 1860 - 1890



Ground Plan.



First Floor Plan.

Type B: since 1890
to the present time.



Ground Plan.

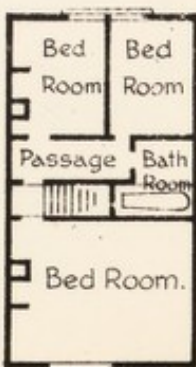


First Floor Plan.

Type C: since 1890
to the present time.



Ground Plan.



First Floor Plan.

HOUSING & TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909:

Section 17. (1) It shall be the duty of every local authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and that for that purpose it shall be the duty of the local authority, and of every officer of the local authority, to comply with such regulations and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.

In accordance with this section the following Regulations were prescribed by the Local Government Board :—

Article 1. (1) The local authority shall, as early as practicable after the date of this Order, take into consideration the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and shall determine the procedure to be adopted under these Regulations, to give effect to the requirements of that sub-section in regard to the inspection of their district from time to time.

(2) The local authority shall as part of their procedure make provision for a thorough inspection to be carried out from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district of the local authority.

(3) The local authority shall cause to be prepared from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by them but acting under his direction and supervision, a list or lists of dwelling-houses the early inspection of which is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, desirable. The list or lists may, if thought fit, relate to the dwelling-houses within a defined area of the district without specifying each house separately therein.

Article II.—The inspection under and for the purpose of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by the local authority but acting under his direction and supervision, and the Officer making inspection of any dwelling-house shall examine the state of the dwelling-house in relation to the following matters namely :—

- (1) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (2) Closet accommodation.
- (3) Drainage.
- (4) The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
- (5) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house.
- (6) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse or ashes.

- (7) The existence of any room which would in pursuance of sub-section (7) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
- (8) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

Article III.—Records of the inspection of dwelling-houses made under and for the purposes of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be kept by the Officer of the local authority making the inspection or by some other Officer appointed or employed for the purpose by the local authority.

The records may be kept in a book or books or on separate sheets or cards, and shall contain information, under appropriate headings, as to:—

- (1) The situation of the dwelling-house and its name or number.
- (2) The name of the Officer who made the inspection.
- (3) The date when the dwelling-house was inspected.
- (4) The date of the last previous inspection and a reference to the record thereof.
- (5) The state of the dwelling-house in regard to each of the matters referred to in Article II. of these Regulations.
- (6) Any action taken by the Medical Officer of Health, or other Officer of the local authority, either independently or on the directions of the local authority.
- (7) The result of any action so taken.
- (8) Any further action which should be taken in respect of the dwelling-house.

Article IV.—The local authority shall, as far as may be necessary, take into consideration at each of their ordinary meetings the records kept in pursuance of Article III. of these Regulations, and shall give all such directions and take all such action within their powers as may be necessary or desirable in regard to any dwelling-house to which the records relate, and a note of any directions so given and the results of any action taken shall be added to the records.

Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health shall include in his Annual Report information and particulars in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, the number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, the number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders, the number of closing orders made, the number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders, the number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put in a fit state for human habitation and the general character of the defects found to exist. He shall also include any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said section.

Article VI.—The Medical Officer of Health and other Officer of the local authority shall observe and execute all lawful orders or directions of the local authority in regard to or incidental under and for the district of the local authority under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and the execution of these Regulations.

In accordance with the Section quoted and the subsequent regulations, a Housing Inspector was appointed on the 23rd of November, 1910. He commenced the inspection of houses at the beginning of 1911.

The Inspector has so far confined his attention to houses built before 1871. The houses built since that date come under the following sections of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871 :—

Section 82.—No person shall hereafter build or rebuild any house in any new street without making thereto a front and back entrance, nor without forming in the rear of such house a back street of a width not less than twelve feet leading to every such house

Section 83.—Every house hereafter built shall have directly attached thereto, and for the sole use thereof, a yard which shall contain a clear open space, exclusive of any buildings or other reductions, of at least one hundred and twenty superficial feet.

Section 84.—The back yards of all houses to be hereafter erected shall be formed with such fall, and shall be flagged, paved, or asphalted with such materials, as shall be satisfactory to the surveyor, for the purpose of carrying off the surface water to the drains of such house.

Section 91.—No house shall hereafter be built with any room therein less than nine feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, save the attic rooms, which may range eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, or which has not all the windows made to open to the full extent of half thereof, and the area of any such window shall not be less than nine square feet clear of the frame.

Section 92.—In a new building every habitable room shall have one window or more, and the total area of glass in the window or windows clear of the frame and sash shall be, unless in any case the Corporation otherwise determine, at the least one-tenth the area of the floor of such room, and the top of one window at least shall not be less than seven feet six inches above the floor, and in case of a sash window the upper half at least shall be made to open the full width, and in case of a casement window one half at least shall be made to open fully.

Burnley is a well built town. The houses are almost exclusively of stone; by that is meant that the facings are stone. The material used for the older houses came from local quarries but now most of it comes from Yorkshire quarries.

The commonest type of cottage house built at the time of the Burnley Act of 1871 and for many years after, contained four rooms, the downstairs front room opening directly to the street is the living room and kitchen, the downstairs back room being generally used as a scullery and wash-house. Between these two rooms is a stairway up to the two bedrooms, which are exactly of the same size as the rooms below. A door from the back downstairs room leads to a yard 120 square feet in area, paved or flagged; in it is situated the sanitary conveniences and ashpit. The sanitary conveniences are nearly all on the water-carriage system, either waste of clean water. This yard opens on to a paved back street at least 12 feet wide.

This type of house was almost exclusively erected in Burnley for years after 1871, but during the last fifteen years there have been exceedingly few built exactly like this, but in their place an improved type with the same general arrangement. The front room is now lobbied off and there is a scullery out of the back room, the back room now being the kitchen and living room. Upstairs a third bedroom and sometimes a bathroom is added. Many of these houses have a small enclosure in front for purposes of privacy, but as a rule this is too small to be of any use for gardening. The rents of houses of this kind now being built vary from 4/6 to 6/- per week exclusive of rates.

The usual size of the plot of land on which a house stands average 15 feet by 50 feet exclusive of street.

The size of the rooms of houses as described are: for the front room approximately 10 by 11 feet and for the back room 13 by 14 feet.

In the front room is a drawing-room grate and in the back room a kitchen grate with oven on one side of the fire and hot water boiler on the other. There is a small unventilated pantry under the stairs. In the scullery is the slopstone and sometimes a washing boiler. This scullery is, as a rule, 6 or 7 feet square.

The number of houses of the above types is about 20,000.

In 1871 there were, according to the census, 8,334 houses in Burnley and these were mostly of the four-roomed type. Between 1871 and 1911 there have been, according to the census, 16,165 houses erected and nearly the whole are of the cottage type.

Many of these cottage houses are owned by their occupiers, and at the present time there are 1,956 cottages occupied by the owners. This figure is limited to houses of not more than £15 a year rent.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

Method of Inspection.—The Medical Officer of Health has presented to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Health Committee to deal with the Housing Part of the Housing and Town Planning Act, a list of such houses as were thought to require inspection. These houses were inspected and reported upon at a subsequent meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The results of the inspection and the action taken by the Local Sanitary Authority are given in the following pages.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION.

COPY OF FORM.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSE.

No. and Street.....
 Date of 1st Inspection..... Name of Inspector.....

LIGHTING, FREE CIRCULATION OF AIR.

Dwelling (a) Through (b) Back to back (c) Single..... (d) Basement
 Open Spaces (a) Front (b) Back (c) Sides
 State of Repair (a) externally... (b) Roof..... (c) Eaves spouting.....

YARD. CLOSET. ASHPIT. OUTBUILDINGS.

Yard (a) Size (b) Paved (c) Condition
 Closet (a) Kind (b) Position (c) Lighting
 (d) Condition (e) Soil Pipe (f) If for sole use.....
 Ashpit (a) Kind (b) Position (c) If for sole use.....
 (d) Condition
 Animals No. & kind
 Outbuildings (a) Kind..... (b) Condition

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Water Supply (a) Source..... (b) Situation of tap (c) Quantity
 Drains (a) Kind (b) Connected to (c) If under house
 (d) If Ventilated (e) Inlets, gullies, &c. (f) Condition
 Rainpipes (a) Position..... (b) Connected to (c) Condition
 Slopstone (a) Position..... (b) Condition
 Sloppipe (a) Position..... (b) Condition

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTION.

Size of Room						
Cubic Capacity						
Occupants						
Dampness						
Cause						
Cleanliness						
Ventilation						
Light						
Windows, Openable						
Repairs—Walls						
Ceilings						
Floors						
Stairs & Staircases						
Fireplaces						
Ovens & Set Boilers						
Food Store						

REMARKS :—

Date of Committee Meeting.

Chairman.

Date of Visit	Signature of Inspector
Name of Owner	Address
Name of Agent	Address
Name of Occupier	Tenancy commenced
Rent.....per.....Rates.....	No. of Inmates....M....F....C
Is house reasonably fit for habitation. Sec. 15.....	
Summary of defects found.....	
.....	
Action taken	
Result	
.....	

Date of Visit	Signature of Inspector
Name of Owner	Address
Name of Agent	Address
Name of Occupier	Tenancy commenced
Rent.....per.....Rates.....	No. of Inmates....M....F....C
Is house reasonably fit for habitation. Sec. 15.....	
Summary of defects found.....	
.....	
Action taken	
Result	
.....	

Date of Visit	Signature of Inspector
Name of Owner	Address
Name of Agent	Address
Name of Occupier	Tenancy commenced
Rent.....per.....Rates.....	No. of Inmates....M....F....C
Is house reasonably fit for habitation. Sec. 15.....	
Summary of defects found.....	
.....	
Action taken	
Result	
.....	

Date of Visit	Signature of Inspector
Name of Owner	Address
Name of Agent	Address
Name of Occupier	Tenancy commenced
Rent.....per.....Rates.....	No. of Inmates....M....F....C
Is house reasonably fit for habitation. Sec. 15.....	
Summary of defects found.....	
.....	
Action taken	
Result	
.....	

Date of Visit	Signature of Inspector
Name of Owner	Address
Name of Agent	Address
Name of Occupier	Tenancy commenced
Rent.....per.....Rates.....	No. of Inmates....M....F....C
Is house reasonably fit for habitation. Sec. 15.....	
Summary of defects found.....	
.....	
Action taken	
Result	
.....	

Number of Dwellings Inspected.—772 separate dwellings were inspected; these had originally been 739 houses of the following types :—

Through houses	86
Back-to-back houses	551
Single houses	75
Single-room dwellings	17
Basements	10
	<hr/>
Total	739
	<hr/>

OPEN SPACES—In front of.....	739
At the back of	128
At the side of	177

IN DEFECTIVE REPAIR :—

Externally	150
Roof defective	97
Defective eaves spouting	61

The open space in front of the house was a front street in 401 cases; a back street, cul de sac or court in 338 cases.

In some of the following statistics the numbers correspond to the number of separate tenants, i.e., 772.

Through Houses.—Original number 86, now occupied by 90 tenants.

Two-roomed	37
Two rooms and attic	14
Three rooms	17
Over three rooms	18
	<hr/>
Total	86
	<hr/>

Four of these houses were let as furnished rooms to eight tenants, six having one room and two having two rooms each.

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909:

KITCHENS AND LIVING ROOMS.—Number 94.

Height :—34 under 8ft. high.

52 between 8 and 9ft.

8 between 9 and 10ft.

Floor space :—13 under 150 sq. ft.

63 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.

18 over 200 sq. ft.

Cubic space :—6 under 1000 cub. ft.

43 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.

42 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

3 over 2000 cub. ft.

BEDROOMS.—Number 118.

Height :— 7 under 7ft. high.

45 between 7 and 8ft.

36 between 8 and 9ft.

30 over 9ft.

Floor space :—12 under 100 sq. ft.

23 between 100 and 150 sq. ft.

41 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.

42 over 200 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 3 under 500 cub. ft.

22 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.

32 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.

46 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

1500 over 2000 cub. ft.

Average Rent of the Through Houses inspected worked out at
3/6 per week.

Back-to-back Houses.—Original number 551, now occupied by
575 tenants.

Two-roomed	214
Two rooms and attic	273
Three rooms	49
Over three rooms	15

Total 551

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

Forty-four furnished rooms were situated in 25 back-to-back houses, 40 tenants having one room each, one tenant one room and an attic, two tenants two rooms, and one three rooms.

Four single-roomed dwellings unfurnished were in back-to-back houses.

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

KITCHENS AND LIVING ROOMS.—Number 556.

Height :— 3 under 7ft. high.

187 between 7 and 8ft.

346 between 8 and 9ft.

20 between 9 and 10ft.

Floor space :— 31 between 75 and 125 sq. ft.

66 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.

376 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.

79 between 200 and 250 sq. ft.

4 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 29 under 1000 cub. ft.

311 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.

210 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

16 above 2000 cub. ft.

BEDROOMS. Number 602.

Height :— 86 under 7ft. high.

331 between 7 and 8ft.

144 between 8 and 9ft.

41 over 9ft.

Floor space :— 14 under 100 sq. ft.

43 between 100 and 150 sq. ft.

193 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.

318 between 200 and 250 sq. ft.

34 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 9 under 500 cub. ft.

42 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.

187 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.

291 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

73 over 2000 cub. ft.

Average Rent of the Back-to-back Houses inspected worked out at 3/- per week.

Single Houses.—This refers to a type of house which is not very common. They are not back-to-back houses though they have no back door, and in many instances have no through ventilation. In a few cases through ventilation is supplied by a small window at the back of the living room. The great bulk of these houses are two-roomed, consisting of a living room and an upstairs bedroom.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909:

ROOMS :—2-roomed	45
2 rooms and attic	16
3 and 4 rooms	14
	—
Total	75
	—

Sixteen tenants occupy single rooms in this class of house. In addition to the single houses there are **17 Single-roomed dwellings**. These single-roomed dwellings are rooms under the back part of another house where the land on which the building stands is at such a slope that the back house portion is at the level of another street.

SIZE OF ROOMS IN SINGLE-ROOMED HOUSES AND SINGLE-ROOMED DWELLINGS :—

KITCHEN AND LIVING ROOMS.—Number 92.

Height :—35 under 8ft. high.

50 between 8 and 9ft.

7 over 9ft.

Floor space :—26 below 150 sq. ft.

42 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.

24 over 200 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 6 under 1000 cub. ft.

49 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.

34 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

3 over 2000 cub. ft.

BEDROOMS.—Number 82.

Height :— 5 under 7ft. high.

48 between 7 and 8ft.

19 between 8 and 9ft.

10 between 9 and 10ft.

Floor space :— 2 between 50 and 75 sq. ft.
22 between 100 and 150 sq. ft.
22 between 150 and 200 sq. ft.
27 between 200 and 250 sq. ft.
9 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 2 under 500 cub. ft.
10 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.
33 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
99 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
8 over 2000 cub. ft.

BASEMENTS.—Number 10.

Height :—5 between 7 and 8ft. high.
5 between 8 and 9ft.

Floor space :—6 between 150 and 175 sq. ft.
4 between 175 and 200 sq. ft.

Cubic space :—8 under 1500 cub. ft.
2 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

DEPTH BELOW STREET.—These basements vary from 3ft. 2in. to 4ft. 6in. below the adjoining ground level. All these are over 7ft. in height from floor to ceiling.

In these various kinds of houses inspected 76 rooms were used for both living and sleeping ; 119 tenants used the living room for sleeping purposes as well as the bedroom ; 50 attics were used as bedrooms.

STATE OF ROOMS as regards :—

DAMPNESS :—Fourteen living rooms were damp owing to the want of repairs of walls, and one because the building was below the level of the adjoining lands. Ninety-three bedrooms were damp owing in 76 cases to a defective roof. Sixty-six attics were damp owing in 52 cases to the same cause.

CLEANLINESS :—Fourteen kitchens, twenty-two bedrooms, and twenty-seven attics were dirty.

VENTILATION :—Twenty-nine bedrooms were incapable of being properly ventilated and 51 attics.

LIGHT :—In twenty-three living rooms the light was insufficient. Twenty-two bedrooms were not well lighted and two were badly lighted. Thirty-three attics were badly lighted.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

WINDOWS :—

LIVING ROOMS :—Ninety kitchens had windows that were not made to be opened. Thirty-eight had a small pane which could be opened. In 18 cases the window sashes were nailed fast.

91 had defective window frames.

164 had broken cords.

54 were without cords.

BEDROOMS :—

53 windows were not made to open.

47 had a small pane which could be opened.

459 had defective window frames.

130 had broken cords.

384 had no cords.

ATTICS :—

14 were without windows.

33 windows were not made to open.

7 had a small pane of glass to open.

151 window frames were out of repair.

17 had broken cords.

117 had no cords.

83 sky-lights were made to open.

52 sky-lights were not made to open.

REPAIR :—

KITCHENS :—

234 had plaster off walls and ceilings.

372 had broken flags.

89 fire-places were out of repair.

BEDROOMS :—

274 had plaster off walls and ceilings.

105 had floors out of repair.

32 fire-places had been built up, and

90 were blocked up in most cases with paper being pasted over the opening.

79 of the rooms had no fire-place.

STAIRS :—

28 stairs to bedrooms were out of repair and 11 were without protecting rail at the top.

116 had dilapidation as regards plaster.

ATTICS :—

124 had dilapidation as regards plaster.

102 floors were in want of repair.

SCULLERIES :—

32 windows were not made to be opened.

4 windows frames were out of repair.

23 walls and ceilings had plaster off.

7 roofs were defective.

16 had broken flags.

UNDERDRAWING :—

72 kitchens were not underdrawn.

118 bedrooms do.

129 attics do.

COAL STORE :—

298 tenants kept the coals in a cellar.

The rest had no properly provided place. Some kept the coals at the top of the cellar steps, some under the stairs, and others in a corner of the living room.

FOOD STORE :—

Cupboards were provided in 675 of the houses. Thirty of the houses had pantries and ninety had shelves only.

WATER SUPPLY :—

All the houses are supplied with town's water. 664 had the supply tap in the kitchen or living room ; 80 in a scullery and 2 in bedrooms. In only 20 cases was the supply insufficient.

DRAINS :—

737 houses have proper drains which are connected to the sewer. 244 of these are ventilated by down-spouts and 18 by soil pipes.

There are 568 slop trap inlets, 7 of these required repairing and 24 were without dish bricks. 36 gullies were in the yards, 23 in areas, and 21 in cellars.

Six houses had untrapped inlets to drains.

DOWNSPOUTS:—

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909:

- 244 were connected to drains.
- 15 discharged on footpaths.
- 2 discharged in areas.
- 54 on dish-bricks.

SLOPSTONES:—

- 31 were out of repair and 52 required cementing to prevent dampness of walls.

YARDS:—

- There were 75 of the houses inspected which had their own back-yard.
- 24 under 50 sq. ft.
- 15 between 50 and 100 sq. ft.
- 13 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
- 14 between 125 and 200 sq. ft.
- 9 over 200 sq. ft.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:—

- 293 tenants had separate closets.
- 378 joined at 189 closets.
- 99 joined with two others in the use of 33 closets.
- 1 joined with three others in the use of one closet.
- 1 joined with five others in the use of one closet.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS:—

- Latrines, 82, with 371 closets.
- Clean water closets with separate cisterns, 133.
- Of the Latrines, 15 were dirty.
 - 18 had defective roofs.
 - 6 were without door.
- Of the others, 9 were without doors.
 - 14 had defective cisterns or pipes.
 - 7 had defective walls or roofs.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS.—Number 39.

- 3 were dirty.
- 10 had defective roofs or walls.
- 3 were without doors.

PAIL CLOSETS.—Number 28.

- 1 was without door.
- 2 had defective roofs.

ASHPITS :—

There were 57 large covered ashpits used by 447 tenants. The number of tenants using an ashpit varies greatly ; in one case 23 tenants were using one ashpit, but usually one ashpit of this kind is shared by 8 or 10 tenants.

Nine of these ashpits were out of repair, having defective roofs or defective walls, or both.

There were 67 small covered ashpits used by 219 tenants. In most cases 3 or 4 tenants shared an ashpit. Seven of these had defective roofs or walls and five were without doors.

There were 48 ashbins used by 96 tenants. One of these was defective.

Sections 14 and 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act read as follows :—

Section 14.—In any contract made after the passing of this Act for letting for habitation a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding—

- (a) in the case of a house situate in the administrative County of London, forty pounds ;
- (b) in the case of a house situate in a borough or urban district with a population according to the last census for the time being of fifty thousand or upwards, twenty-six pounds ;
- (c) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, sixteen pounds.

There shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but the condition aforesaid shall not be implied when a house or part of a house is let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for habitation and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term.

Section 15.—(1) The last foregoing section shall, as respects contract to which that section applies, take effect as if the condition implied by that section included an undertaking that the house shall, during the holding, be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for habitation.

Under the latter section 93 notices were served. The following table shows the various defects that were found on the properties on which the notices were served. Those of the defects shown in this table as not remedied were minor defects, which were notified to the landlord on the notice.

Defects.	SCULLERIES.		KITCHENS.		BEDROOMS.		ATTICS.	
	Number	Remedied.	Number	Remedied.	Number	Remedied.	Number	Remedied.
Door out of repair	1	1	..	..	..	..
Flags broken	2	2	65	45	..	..	..	..
Floors out of repair	21	17	13	4
Fireplaces out of repair	13	9	9	6	1	1
Ovens out of repair	16	10	..	..	..	..
Boiler out of repair	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wall out of repair	40	28	26	13	5	3
Ceiling out of repair	13	9	14	7	3	2
Windows not openable	16	8	6	4	4	2
Window frames out of repair	6	6	5	2	2	..
Window frames without beading at side	6	5	29	10	7	2
No window cords	13	9	24	16	5	3
Window bottom out of repair	2	1	2	2	2	..
Stairs & Staircases out of repair	25	18	1	1	2	2

OTHER DEFECTS.

- 11 defective roofs.—7 remedied.
 3 without eaves troughs.
 1 with defective eaves.
 3 „ „ downspouts.
 24 downspouts ventilating drains—15 remedied.
 2 blocked drains. 2 „
 2 without slop drain. 2 „
 17 closed sloppipes. 12 „
 3 defective sloppipes. 3 „
 3 „ slopstones. 3 „
 3 „ brickwork supporting slopstones.—3 remedied.
 12 cement required back of slopstone.—10 remedied.
 2 defective woodwork at back of slopstone—1 remedied.
 4 insufficient water supply.—4 remedied.
 2 defective yard flags.—2 remedied.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909:

Legal action apart from the Housing and Town Planning Act has been taken during the year as follows:—

Compulsory closing under Section 99 of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871:—

- 7, 9, and 11, Brown Street.
- 2 and 4, Brick Court.
- 4, Cliviger Court.
- 1, Union Court (not closed at end of year).

Legal Notices served during the year :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 620, relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.....	136
„ Drains, &c.	78
„ Dish-grates, Slop-pipes, &c.	126
„ Ashpits	21
„ Yard Flags, Walls, &c.....	111
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.....	187
„ Cellar Drains, Areas, &c.	13
„ Privy Pails, Tanks, &c.	6
„ Manure Pits.....	3
„ Bedroom Floors	7
„ Slopstones, &c.	5
„ Chimney Flues	2
Damp House Walls, &c.	7
Accumulation of Refuse, &c.	6
Overcrowding	2

The number of defects noticed is 732, but in many cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

Notices served relating to Ashbins 323.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36.

Notices served 12, relating to:—

Insufficient Closet and Ashpit Accommodation.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 30, relating to :—

Smoke 30

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, Section 99.

Notices served 31, relating to :—

Closing 9 dwellings unfit for human habitation.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part V.

Notices served 31, relating to :—

Common Lodging Houses.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 1788 visits have been paid to back-to-back houses, 857 to furnished rooms, and 8092 to other dwellings. 63 were suspected of being overcrowded, but only 18 were found to be actually in that state when visited, and 2 legal notices had to be served.

Dirty Houses.—70 were suspected of being dirty, but only 13 were found to be so on inspection. It was not found necessary to serve any legal notices to get these nuisances amended.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

There are 70 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings as compared with 80 last year. Six of the ten houses which are not now registered have been closed under the Local Act of 1871. The other four have been returned to their former condition as back-to-back houses, and are now let each to one tenant.

Byelaws have been made and provide :—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.
- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied.
- (3) For the inspection of such houses.
- (4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
- (5) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and the courtyards thereof.
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

The 70 houses mentioned are divided into 173 separate tenements which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms :—

One roomed	155
Two roomed	14
Three roomed	4
	173

The number of tenements to each house varies from one to forty-three.

Twenty-nine of the above are really one-roomed houses, and only come under the definition of Houses Let in Lodgings because they are let furnished and are let from week to week.

The house with 43 tenements is the old Militia Barracks in Clifton Square.

The tenements vary in price according to the number and size of the rooms ; the rent varying from 3/- to 5/- a week, which includes the loan of the furniture, generally of a very inferior kind ; the bed

and bedding ; curtains and blinds to the windows. These articles, which are on loan from the landlord, are presumed to be kept clean by him, as are also common passages, sanitary conveniences, approaches etc. The rooms of course must be kept clean by the tenant.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 887 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year, and the report from the Inspectors is that they are fairly satisfactory. The common complaint is that the tenants if not watched, allow the rooms to get dirty. In some cases the sanitary arrangements have not been satisfactory and action has had to be taken by the Committee.

Total visits to 173 Houses Let in Lodgings ...	887
Total defects found	66
Total defects remedied	64
Not remedied at end of year	2

The 66 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty floors	8
Intermixing of sexes (Byelaw No. 1)	2
Defective Slop Water Pipes and Drains.....	6
Defective Water Supply	0
Limewashing	25
Defective Roof, Flags, &c.	8
Defective W.C.'s [.....	9
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	0
Sundry defects	5
Overcrowding rooms, 2 ; Defective Ashpit, 1...	3
Total	66

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year it was estimated that 446 persons occupied the furnished rooms :—

Total.	ADULTS.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
446	173	196	6	71

In the above list every person over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the byelaw 7, which says that :—

“No lodger shall suffer any person above the age of 12 years to occupy as a sleeping apartment any room let to such lodger, if the room is occupied by more than one person above that age and of the opposite sex.”

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

**Common
Lodging
Houses.**

The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses is under the direction of the Health Committee. Byelaws affecting these places received the sanction of the Local Government Board in 1907.

These are :—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein ; and
- (2) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ; and
- (3) For the giving of notices and the taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease ; and
- (4) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

There are eight Common Lodging Houses, three of which admit both male and female lodgers. The size of the bedrooms allows of 400 cubic feet of airspace to each inmate. Some of the older houses are not very satisfactory in their structural arrangements, but no serious complaint has had to be made regarding the general management or the cleanliness and ventilation.

The following is a list of the Common Lodging Houses with the number of lodgers for which each is at present registered :—

Lodging House.	No. of Lodgers for which registered.	Males.	Females.
*Bluebell	47	35	12
Water Street	38	38	..
*Bank Parade	59	53	6
*Bridge Street.....	55	44	11
King's Arms	58	58	..
Calder Street	137	137	..
Kay Street.....	280	280	..
Curzon Street	13	13	..

*Admit Women Lodgers.

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited, several night visits having been made. Four cases of overcrowding were discovered and actions were pending at the end of the year regarding three of these cases:—

Common
Lodging
Houses.

Number of visits	399
Defects found	55
These defects were:—	
Water Closets	10
Drains	9
Dirty condition of rooms, &c.	7
Overcrowding	4
Damp Walls	4
Non-removal of Filth	2
Defective Urinals	3
Limewashing not done	2
Other defects.....	14

In addition to the registered Common Lodging Houses there are a number of unregistered ones, to which 236 visits have been paid. Generally speaking these houses are not satisfactory on account of the class of people who live in them, the want of supervision, and the construction of the buildings. Nine of these places have been Public Houses, the majority being at the time they were licensed, of the lowest class.

These houses are as a rule unsatisfactory and in many cases illegal, but difficulty is experienced in demonstrating that the law is being broken.

During the year Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has been adopted. This provides for the registration of Deputy Keepers, for proper control of house, for power of magistrates to cancel licenses, etc. A copy of this part of the Act will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and Workshops.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places.

Number of factories and workshops on register at end of year :—

Factories.....	155
Bakehouses	224
Milliners and Dressmakers	275
Woodworkers	47
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	160
Metal Workers	38
Sundries	52
<hr/>	
Total	951
<hr/>	

This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. The number of bakehouses is constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

In addition to the inspection by the male sanitary inspectors, a female sanitary inspector has visited some of those places where females only are employed.

Factory Inspection.

Factory Inspection—

Number of inspections	88
Defects found	30
Legal Notices served	2

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects	12
Defective Drains	13
Other Defects	5
<hr/>	
Total	30
<hr/>	

The following is a copy of a table called for annually by the Home Office.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1911,

for the County Borough of Burnley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1910, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	88	8	0
(Including Factory Laundries).			
Workshops	729	26	0
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces .....	...	...	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)			
Total	817	34	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	37	36	...	...
Want of ventilation	10	8	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	66	66	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective ...	42	40	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	1	1	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	22	22	...	...
Other Offences	4	4	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	184	179	...	...

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

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS,					
	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.		
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel—						
(1) making, &c.	13	10	10
(2) cleaning and washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File-making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Cables and chains						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, &c.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags and boxes						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Total	13	10	10

*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class ONLY, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4

†The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the TOTAL number of lists received from those employers who The entries in column 2 must necessarily be EVEN numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops upon Register	796
Bakehouses Overground	220
" Underground	4
Milliners and Dressmakers	275
Woodworkers	47
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	160
Metal Workers	38
Sundries	52
Total number of workshops on Register	796

Date, March 6th, 1912.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). Office the portions which do not relate the factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all

Section 107.			OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESALE PREMISES, Section 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, Section 109, 10.		
Notices served on Occupiers, as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
...
...

such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done, comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector	25
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	20
Other .....	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	...
In use at the end of the year	4

(Signature) THOMAS HOLT, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

Inspection of
Bakeries.

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	224.
Number of Visits paid	471

Details of Defects found—

Require Limewashing	19
Defective Water Closets	6
„ Drains	13
„ Ashpits	7
Insufficient Closets .....	...
Defective Ventilation .....	...
No Abstract	2
Other Defects	5
	—
Total	<u>52</u>

A written notice was served in one of the above cases and the defect remedied. In the remainder a verbal notice only was required.

Other Workshops—

Inspections	385
Legal Notices served	6

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	17
Dirty Workshops	3
Defective Drains	9
Limewashing required	2
Structural defects,—defective floors, roofs, yards, &c.	3
No Abstract .....	...
Other Defects	9
	—
Total	<u>43</u>

Eleven Letter Notices have been served and the defects remedied ;
the remainder were remedied without notice.

CANAL BOATS

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.—Particulars are found of the work done under these Acts in the following Report and Table supplied to the Local Government Board. In it will be seen that there are a somewhat excessive number of notices for offences as compared with other years. This was owing to the dry weather interfering greatly with the traffic and also a strike of canal boatmen which lasted for a period of nine weeks.

Canal Boats.

Copy of Report.—Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary Authority as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 to 1884, for the year ending December 31st, 1911:—

The inspection of canal boats forms part of the duty of the Sanitary Inspector whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

255 boats were inspected during the year 1911, against 316 in 1910. 30 of these boats were steamers.

The boats were registered to carry 1070 adults, whilst 575 adult males, 43 adult females, 1 child of school age, and 5 children under school age, or a total of 624 persons were found on board. No overcrowding cases were noted. There have been 14 infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz.: 3 for absence of certificates and 11 for general dilapidations. No legal proceedings have been taken as verbal notices have been found sufficient, and none of the defects noted were of a serious nature. One boat is still on the stocks undergoing repairs. No cases of infectious disease have been found on board.

There is provision for the isolation of Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, and Puerperal Fever.

No boats have been detained for cleansing and disinfection.

The number of boats on the register and still in use is 59.

I am pleased to record the courtesy received from all masters of boats, and their readiness to offer any information required.

The statistical statement is herewith appended.

CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1911) Annual Report of the
Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for an case of Infectious Disease met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District ?		Yes.
Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties ?		Yes. If special, how much ?
4	Number of Boats added to Register in 1911	...
0	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations	...
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...
132	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1911	...
73	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled	...
59	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1911	...
255	Number of Boats inspected in 1911	...
241	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...
14	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 1,070 persons.		
Total Number occupying the Cabins		624
Details of Occupation: Male Adults		575
Female Adults		43
Children under School Age		1
Children of School Age		1
Children under School Age		5
		426
Number of Cases met with.	Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—	
		Number of Cases Remedied.
.....	Registration	.....
3	Absence of Certificate	3
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	.....
.....	Marking	.....
.....	Overcrowding	.....
.....	Partition (Regn. 8, b. ii.)	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	.....
.....	Cleanliness	.....
.....	Painting	.....
.....	Ventilation	.....
11	Dilapidation	10
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector...	.....
.....	No proper Water Vessel	.....
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	.....
.....	†Non-notification of Infectious Disease* ¹	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	.....
14	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied 13
†	Number of Legal Proceedings taken* ²	.....
	Number of printed Notice Forms issued	.....
	Number of Notices attended to	13
	Number still corresponding about* ³	1

† Particulars of these should be given on sheets to be attached. *¹ State Disease and measures of isolation adopted. *² State infringements in respect of which taken and results.

*³ Reasons for delay in compliance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades as laid down in Section 112 of the Public Health Act of 1875 are :— Offensive Trades.

Blood Boiler.
Bone Boiler.
Fellmonger.
Soap Boiler.
Tallow Melter.
Tripe Boiler.

Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which was adopted in Burnley during the year, is as follows :—

Section 51.—(1) The words “any other trade, business, or manufacture, which the local authority declare by Order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in such manner as the Board direct, to be an offensive trade,” shall be substituted for the words “any other noxious or offensive trade, business, or manufacture,” in section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(2) The local authority may make byelaws with respect to any trade which is an offensive trade under section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by this Act, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in order to prevent or diminish any noxious or injurious effects of the trade.

In accordance with this section application was made to the Local Government Board to schedule certain trades as offensive ones. After some correspondence the following Order was approved by the Local Government Board :—

MINUTE 2954, August 30th, 1911.

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Burnley, acting by the Council, being the Urban Sanitary Authority for the said County Borough, in pursuance of the powers conferred on us by Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which latter section was by an Order of the Local Government Board made on the seventeenth day of January, 1911, declared to be in force in the said Borough of Burnley on and after the 7th day of March, 1911, do by this Order Declare each of the following trades, businesses, or manufactures of gut scraper, tanner, fish fryer, and manufacturer of manure from fish offal, blood, or other putrescible animal matter, within the said Borough to be an offensive trade.

Given under the Common Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Burnley, this day of September, 1911.

**Offensive
Trades.**

In addition to these trades, which require the permission of the Local Authority before they can be practised, the Burnley Act of 1871 requires that Marine Store dealers shall possess a license from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades practised in Burnley, with the number licensed to carry on these trades:—

Marine Stores	9
Tripe Dressers	6
Blood Boilers	8
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
	—
Total	<u>32</u>

All these trades are carried on with, as a rule, very little nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they are situated.

Nuisance in these trades can usually be prevented by suitable premises properly cleansed and ventilated; noxious fumes should be carried into a chimney of suitable height. During the year a notice was served by the Corporation on one owner to erect a suitable chimney. This chimney was under construction at the end of the year.

The Offensive Trades have been well supervised by this Department, 236 visits having been paid by various members of the Sanitary staff.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1911.

DATE OF DECISION.	ACT UNDER WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1911.			
Jan. 4th ..	Food and Drugs Act, 1875	Deficiency of fat in Cream Cheese ..	Dismissed.
Jan. 4th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Fined 10/- and costs.
Jan. 4th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Fined 10/- and costs.
Feb. 4th ..	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908	Refusing to sell sample of milk suspected of Tuberculosis supplied from farm outside Borough	Order granted to inspect farm.
Feb. 22nd ..	Midwives' Act, 1902	Practising as Midwife	Dealt with under Probation of Offenders' Act, 1907.
Feb. 22nd ..	Notification of Births Act, 1907	Failure to notify birth	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Mar. 8th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Accumulation of Refuse	Fined 10/- and costs.
April 12th ..	Food and Drugs Act, 1875	Milk	Ordered to pay the costs.
May 17th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance (2 cases) Blocked Drains	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
May 24th ..	Do. do.	Do. Defective Cistern ..	Do.
June 30th ..	Midwives' Act, 1902	Practising as Midwife	Dismissed on payment of costs.
July 26th ..	Food and Drugs Act, 1875	Milk	Fined 10/- and costs.
Nov. 15th ..	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908	Failure to provide Ashbin	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Nov. 15th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
Nov. 15th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance (Yard and Flags)	Do.
Nov. 29th ..	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908	Failure to provide Ashbin	Do.
Nov. 29th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
Nov. 29th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
Nov. 29th ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
Dec. 13th ..	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance (Slop Drain)	Do.

APPENDIX.



TABLE IX. Shewing the Causes of Death for the year 1911, at various ages.

TABLE X. Shewing the Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last thirty years.

TABLE XI. Being Table I. of the Local Government Board, shewing Population, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Deaths of Children under one, &c., for the last ten years.

TABLE XII. Being Table II. of the Local Government Board, shewing numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified, with their respective ages.

TABLE XIII. Being Table III. of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death, and deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE XIV. Being Table IV. of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death of children under one year of age, and the ages in weeks and months.

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION, Local Government Board Form.

TABLE XV. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, Diarrhoea Deaths, &c., for each of the twelve wards.

TABLE XVI. Shewing the Number of Deaths of Children in Burnley at School Age (5-15) for the last 30 years.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, AND DEATHS.

METEOROLOGY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, Local Government Board Order.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907, Copy of Sections adopted.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1911.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Males	986	986	..	289	123	36	31	100	213	194	121	30	4
Females	942	..	942	231	118	32	45	105	196	215	70	27	8
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	20	10	10	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Enteric Fever	8	4	4	..	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	1
Measles	66	26	40	15	47	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	28	10	18	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chickenpox	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
Septicæmia	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phagadenic Ulcers of Legs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Influenza	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism	21	13	8	..	..	3	4	8	3	3	..	1	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	258	146	112	201	42	4	..	2	2	7	8	..	..
Syphilis	7	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases—													
Lungs	111	64	47	4	..	3	19	49	30	6	28	..	..
General	5	3	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestines	21	9	12	7	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis	7	5	2	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
Joints	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bone	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Spine	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Abscesses	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larynx	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kidney	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases—													
Pneumonia	106	61	45	7	28	3	9	13	31	15	7	..	..
Bronchitis	166	86	80	31	18	4	..	1	48	64	17	..	..
Broncho-Pneumonia	49	27	22	21	17	2	1	1	4	3	..	..	..
Asthma	5	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	5	2	3	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Emphysema	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Abscess	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Quinsy	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silicosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	161	76	85	..	1	4	8	20	80	48	19	2	..
Ulcerative Endocarditis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aneurysm	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Apoplexy	70	25	45	..	..	..	..	4	23	43	6	..	..
Stomach—													
Gastritis	18	13	5	14	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	11	5	6	..	..	..	4	4	2	1	..	2	..
Dyspepsia	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dilatation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pyloric Obstruction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1911—Continued.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Intestinal Diseases—													
Appendicitis	11	5	6	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	1	8	..
Obstruction	14	6	8	2	..	..	1	2	5	4	..	5	..
Peritonitis	5	2	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..
Liver—													
Hepatitis	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cholecystitis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Jaundice	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congestion	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gallstones	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Urinary System—													
Nephritis	32	12	20	..	4	1	1	8	16	2	9	1	..
Cystitis	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Enlarged Prostate	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Uræmia	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Granular Kidney	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Recto Vesical Fistula	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suppression of Urine	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Female Reproductive System—													
Parametritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uterine Fibroid Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suppurative Salpingitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nervous System—													
Meningitis	20	7	13	7	7	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Tumours	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cerebral Softening	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Spastic Amaurotic Idiocy	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	15	8	7	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotor Ataxia	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Disseminated Sclerosis	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
Paraphlegia	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
Hemiplegia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Spinal Sclerosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Myelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	45	25	20	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Defects—													
Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleft Palate	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spina Bifida	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imperfect Development	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malformation	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningocele	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus Neonatorum	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aletectasis	21	17	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	11	5	6	..	..	2	1	4	3	1	3	..	..
Leucocythemia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1911—Continued.

	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	Over 65.	Workhouse.	Victoria Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Addison's Disease	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Goitre	8	2	6	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
Rickets	7	4	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Debility	49	26	23	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Want of Breast Milk	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	18	9	9	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	118	45	73	..	..	..	..	..	5	113	45	..	..
Malignant Diseases—													
Cancer—Reproductive	23	2	21	..	..	..	..	2	15	6	2	1	..
Alimentary	49	24	25	..	..	..	..	5	21	23	2	6	..
Urinary	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Larynx	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Skin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma—													
Melanotic	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Right Jaw	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thigh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Parturition and Pregnancy—													
Placenta Praevia	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Eclampsia	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	3	..
Septicæmia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	..
Diabetes	9	5	4	..	..	1	..	1	6	1	1	..	..
Gangrene	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..
Alcoholism	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Diseases of the Ear—													
Middle Ear Disease	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Mastoiditis	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inquests—													
Accidental Death	49	33	16	7	6	3	3	12	11	7	6	11	..
Suicide	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	7	14	1	..	1	..
Natural Causes	37	25	12	6	1	1	3	6	11	9	7	..	..
Manslaughter	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Other Diseases—													
Croup	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osteomyelitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
Cancrum Oris	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Disease: Humerus and Hip	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dermatitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adenitis	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Lead Poisoning	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Hyperpyrexia	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mediastinal Tumour	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Paralytic Seizure	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Paralysis of Legs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uncertified	31	16	15	13	3	1	..	..	6	8	..	..	..
Total	1928	986	942	520	241	68	76	205	409	409	191	57	12

TABLE X.—POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BURNLEY FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1882	61,695	41.8	23.5	204
1883	64,509	40.1	23.7	201
1884	67,322	39.3	23.8	221
1885	70,135	37.8	21.2	186
1886	72,949	35.4	23.6	246
1887	75,761	36.0	20.7	214
1888	78,574	36.4	21.3	204
1889	81,388	37.2	23.2	225
1890	84,201	34.1	22.5	220
1891	87,016	36.0	23.1	221
1892	88,019	35.9	20.9	189
1893	89,022	35.4	22.8	227
1894	90,024	34.5	19.9	174
1895	91,027	35.0	25.6	249
1896	92,030	34.6	20.2	173
1897	93,033	33.8	22.1	223
1898	94,036	31.9	19.0	194
1899	95,039	29.9	23.6	273
1900	96,041	30.5	19.7	208
1901	97,043	27.5	18.9	227
1902	98,158	29.6	19.3	175
1903	99,061	27.3	18.7	216
1904	99,971	26.8	19.4	232
1905	100,889	26.3	16.6	174
1906	101,816	28.0	19.9	212
1907	102,751	29.0	17.7	156
1908	103,696	28.6	18.2	201
1909	104,648	25.4	16.3	157
1910	105,610	25.4	16.5	168
1911	106,569	23.2	18.1	210

TABLE XI.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(Being Table I. of the Local Government Board).

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1906	101,816		2838	27.8	2144	21.2	134	20	612	215	2030	19.9
1907	102,751		2987	29.0	1933	18.8	142	19	468	156	1810	17.6
1908	103,696		2967	28.6	2039	19.6	168	20	598	201	1891	18.2
1909	104,648		2656	25.3	1851	17.7	159	13	417	157	1705	16.3
1910	105,610		2677	25.3	1886	17.8	152	13	452	168	1747	16.5
1911	106,569	2483	2473	23.2	2066	19.3	170	32	520	210	1928	18.1

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule ; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known ; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known ; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

At Census of 1911—

Total population at all ages	106,337
Number of inhabited houses	24,058
Average number of persons per house..	4.42
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	4,015

TABLE XIII.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1911.

(Being Table III. of the Local Government Board).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
ALL CAUSES :										
Certified	1897	507	140	98	67	76	205	403	401	430
Uncertified	31	13	3	..	1	..	..	6	8	..
Enteric Fever	8	..	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	5
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	66	15	24	23	3	..	1	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	28	13	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	20	..	1	8	11	..	..	..	..	10
Influenza	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead Poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	111	4	..	..	3	19	49	30	6	45
Tuberculous Meningitis	7	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	36	10	4	6	4	6	3	3	..	5
Rheumatic Fever	21	..	..	..	3	4	8	3	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease	82	..	..	..	..	..	8	42	32	22
Bronchitis	166	31	14	4	4	..	1	48	64	23
Broncho-Pneumonia	49	21	10	7	2	1	1	4	3	..
Pneumonia (all other forms)	106	7	18	10	3	9	13	31	15	11
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	16	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	258	201	33	9	4	..	2	2	7	12
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	12
Alcoholism	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	32	..	1	3	1	1	8	16	2	14
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	6
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	124	123	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	51	7	1	5	3	3	14	11	7	27
Suicides	22	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	1	1
Other Defined Diseases	648	73	19	10	20	18	62	190	256	214
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	31	13	3	..	1	..	..	6	8	..
	1928	520	143	98	68	76	205	409	409	430

PHTHISIS : SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected ?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer ?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds ?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis ?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium : If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium ?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents ?
(a) Early Cases	Local Sanitary Authority.	Grange-over-Sands.	5	By the M.O.H. after notification.	Yes.	The Local Sanitary Authority pay £90 per year for each bed	No.	Yes. 5: Grange-over-Sands.	No.
(b) Intermediate Cases									
(c) Advanced Cases									

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary.

If so, give particulars.—No.

TABLE XII.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

(Being Table II. of the Local Government Board).

Name of District—County Borough of Burnley.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Not Stated.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	139	1	40	72	6	11	1	...	8	42
Erysipelas.....	108	1	2	8	10	38	32	9	8	7
Scarlet Fever	262	2	92	147	6	3	...	...	12	124
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	29	...	1	8	7	9	3	...	1	13
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis.....	194	4	3	6	40	81	54	6	...	...
Total.....	741	8	138	241	73	147	90	15	29	186

*Total Notifications received, 211.

Isolation Hospital—Burnley District Sanatorium. Total available beds, 116. Number of Diseases than can be concurrently treated, 4.

TABLE XV.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS.	Population.	Acreage.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Morbidity Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Diarrhoea Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
St. Andrew's ...	13998	823	16.6	11.3	102	7.28	0.28	0.78	158
Daneshouse	9088	140	24.3	15.2	109	12.0	0.88	2.88	203
Stoneyholme ...	6570	540	21.9	13.0	25	3.80	1.23	1.67	160
St. Peter's.....	6988	114	26.0	21.5	32	4.58	0.71	4.14	269
St. Paul's	7938	152	33.5	22.8	37	4.63	0.76	5.18	289
Fulledge	10449	425	23.1	15.8	74	7.08	1.63	1.72	181
Burnley Wood	9544	166	26.7	14.7	73	7.65	0.76	3.56	196
Healey	7603	364	20.2	13.4	45	5.92	1.31	1.44	168
Trinity	8022	93	24.9	15.7	35	4.37	0.87	1.87	180
Whittlefield	5622	175	19.9	13.5	22	3.91	1.25	0.89	180
Gannow	9804	496	24.8	14.9	49	5.00	1.12	3.36	222
Lowerhouse	9966	527	21.9	15.8	72	7.27	1.51	1.60	214
Workhouse	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Census)									
Totals for the town as a whole	106569	4015	23.2	18.1	741	6.95	1.39	2.42	210

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

REPORTED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1911,

AND OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES NOTIFIED.

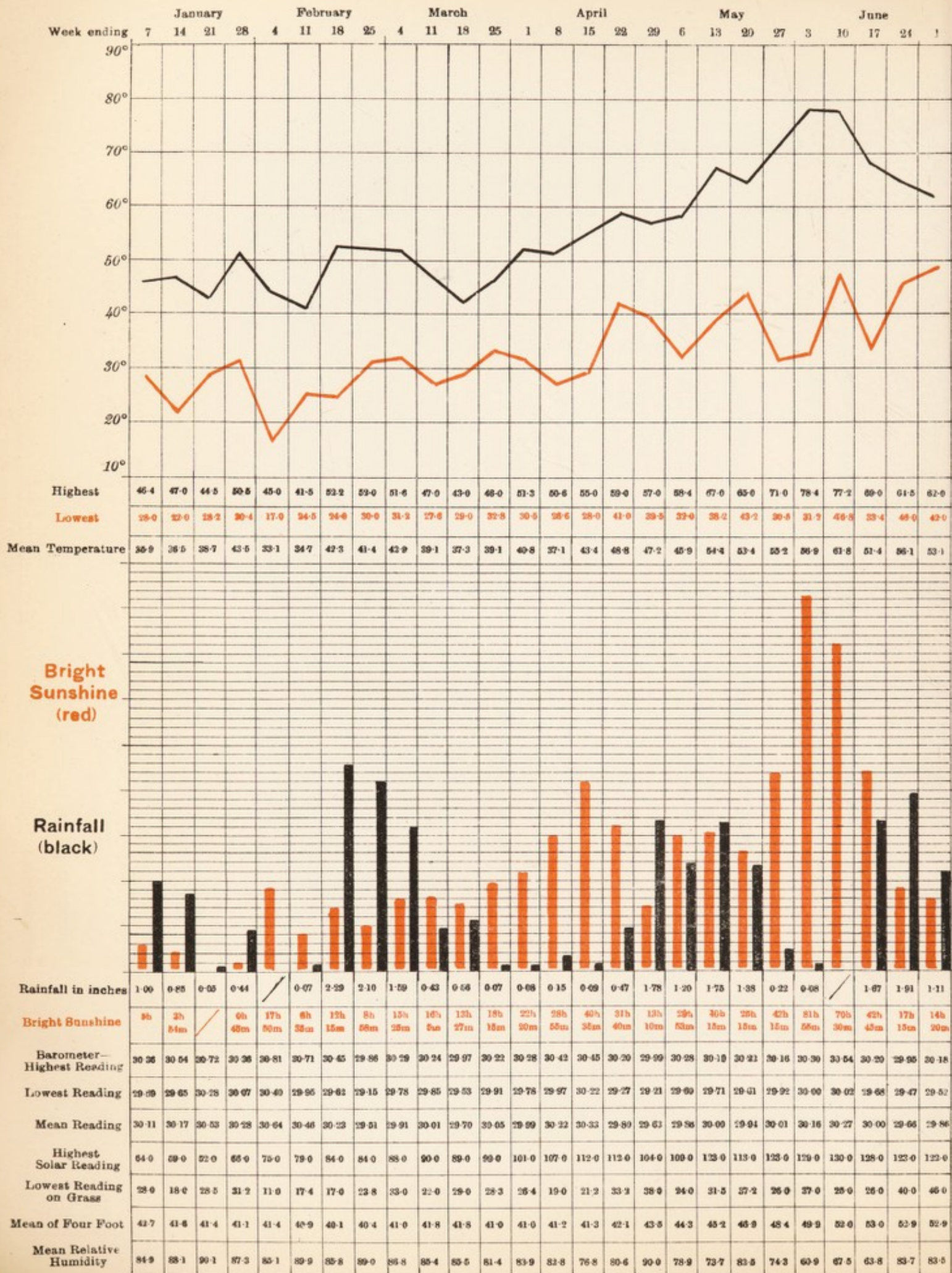
	Cases notified in 1910.	Deaths registered in 1911.
Small-pox .....	...	...
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	262	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	139	20
Typhus Fever .....	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	29	8
Continued Fever .....	...	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...
Puerperal Fever	9	3
Cholera .....	...	...
Erysipelas	108	2
Plague .....	...	...
*Tuberculosis of the Lung	194	111

*Total number of notifications received, 211.

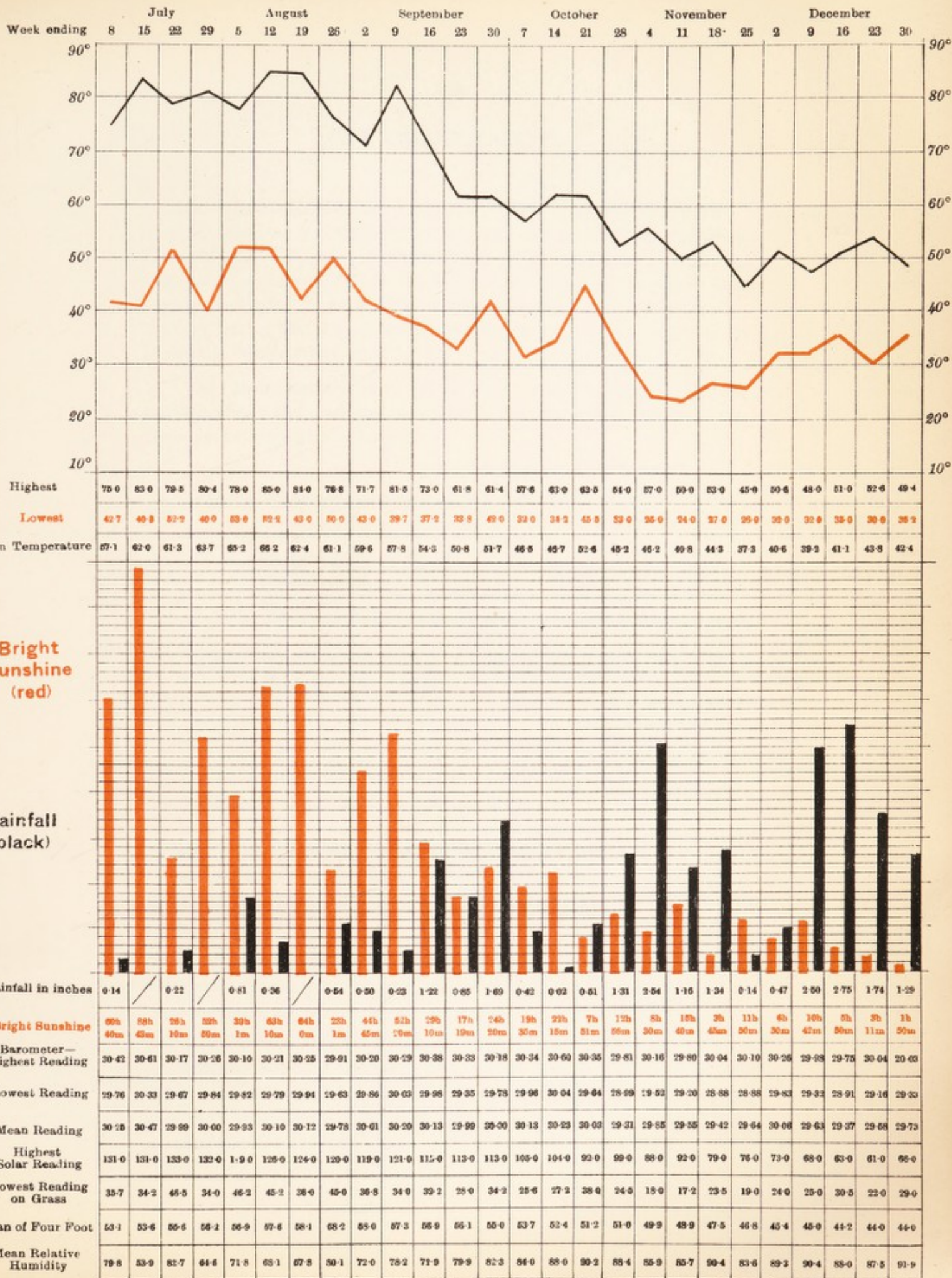
Table XVII.—Showing Number of Deaths of Children at School Age (5-15)
in Burnley for the last 30 Years.

AGE.	Phthisis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Other Causes.	Total.
Year.										
1882	6	9	9	2	4	5	...	2	21	58
1883	8	13	17	12	...	7	7	1	29	94
1884	4	17	5	15	...	7	...	...	24	72
1885	5	14	5	4	3	3	...	1	21	56
1886	7	7	9	7	9	2	11	...	22	74
1887	1	10	4	4	...	2	1	...	35	57
1888	3	9	21	15	1	3	...	...	36	88
1889	12	12	13	15	1	3	8	1	25	90
1890	7	12	13	4	3	5	...	...	24	68
1891	7	16	16	3	1	7	1	...	22	73
1892	6	10	10	1	4	1	...	...	29	61
1893	5	19	10	11	4	4	...	1	38	92
1894	4	12	11	12	8	3	1	...	32	83
1895	8	12	15	10	8	6	...	3	37	99
1896	10	13	7	1	17	1	3	...	33	85
1897	7	7	15	1	2	3	8	...	62	105
1898	9	8	7	1	8	9	...	...	26	68
1899	4	10	14	18	7	2	1	1	33	90
1900	4	12	9	15	7	3	1	1	25	77
1901	7	15	15	5	23	1	...	...	36	102
1902	4	11	15	23	15	2	12	1	32	115
1903	6	9	12	8	5	2	1	1	37	81
1904	7	7	7	5	2	3	6	1	28	66
1905	13	11	7	5	4	4	...	1	23	68
1906	7	13	8	2	2	2	6	1	30	71
1907	7	13	3	3	3	1	...	...	31	61
1908	8	18	8	2	2	3	2	1	23	67
1909	9	10	8	6	5	3	1	...	20	62
1910	6	9	7	7	2	...	2	1	25	59
1911	3	5	8	0	11	1	3	...	37	68
	194	343	308	217	161	98	75	18	896	2310

Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is called an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the places that supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall is also sent by us for the use of the Registrar General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

Meteorological
Observations.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer—in the potting shed—the reservoir of which is 458 feet above sea level. In the enclosure are the following :—

In the Stephenson Screen	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
	{	Dry Bulb "
	{	Maximum "
	{	Minimum "
Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.		
Grass Minimum Thermometer.		
Earth Thermometers—1 foot.		
4 foot.		
Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).		
Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter).		

The floor of the Stephenson screen is 461 above sea level.

The Readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published on the Wednesday in each of the two local papers.

SUMMARY OF READINGS FOR THE YEAR.

Barometer.—The mean reading was 29.987 inches ; highest reading 30.814 on February 1st, lowest reading 28.885 on November 19th.

Temperature.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 85.0° on August 9th ; the lowest temperature being 17.0° on February 1st. The mean temperature for the year was 48.1°, the mean daily range being 13.1°. The lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 11.0° on February 1st, the number of days of ground frost being 106.

Rainfall.—The total amount of rain for the year was 44.14 inches, the highest amount in one day being 1.61 inches on June 17th, the number of rainy days has been 183. The mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. was 80.5 per cent.

Meteorological
Observations.

Sunshine.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,334 hours highest amount in one day 14 hours 35 minutes on June 8th. The mean reading of the Solar Radiation thermometer was 89.1° , the highest reading being 131° on July 8th and 12th.

Earth Thermometers.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was 47.9 mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 48.1

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF READINGS.

January.—Mean reading of barometer 30.307 inches. Mean range for the month 1.135 inches. Mean temperature in shade 38.4° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41.7° . Total rainfall 2.34 inches on 15 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 87.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 19 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 6 hours 0 minutes on the 31st. 20 days without sun.

February.—Mean reading of barometer 30.112 inches. Mean range for the month 1.680 inches. Mean temperature in shade 38.3° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 40.7° . Total rainfall 5.11 inches on 17 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 86.2 per cent. Bright sunshine 41 hours 8 minutes, greatest amount 5 hours 20 minutes on the 15th. 11 days without sun.

March.—Mean reading of barometer 29.958 inches. Mean range for the month 1.757 inches. Mean temperature in shade 39.7° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41.4° . Total rainfall 2.08 inches on 18 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 85.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 78 hours, 30 minutes, greatest amount 9 hours 50 minutes on the 26th. 3 days without sun.

April.—Mean reading of barometer 30.002 inches. Mean range for the month 1.246 inches. Mean temperature in shade 44.0° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 42.0° . Total rainfall 2.52 inches on 13 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 83.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 117 hours 10 minutes, amount 12 hours 0 minutes on the 11th. 4 days without sun.

May.—Mean reading of barometer 30.000 inches. Mean range for the month 0.692 inches. Mean temperature in shade 53.8° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46.7° . Total rainfall 4.60 inches on 11 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 70.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 186 hours 10 minutes, greatest amount 14 hours 30 minutes on the 28th. 1 day without sun.

June.—Mean reading of barometer 29.988 inches. Mean range for the month 1.102 inches. Mean temperature in shade 55.1° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 52.5° . Total rainfall 4.54 inches on 12 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 72.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 173 hours 30 minutes, greatest amount 14 hours 35 minutes on the 8th. 2 days without sun.

July.—Mean reading of barometer 30.155 inches. Mean range for the month 1.076 inches. Mean temperature in shade 61.0° . Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 54.8° . Total rainfall 0.51 inches on 8 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 68.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 243 hours 50 minutes, greatest amount 14 hours 20 minutes on the 12th. No days without sun.

August.—Mean reading of barometer 29.994 inches. Mean range for the month 0.614 inches. Mean temperature in shade 62.6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 57.3°. Total rainfall 2.21 inches on 11 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 73.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 199 hours 45 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 55 minutes on the 13th. No days without sun.

September.—Mean reading of barometer 30.050 inches. Mean range for the month 1.026 inches. Mean temperature in shade 54.2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 56.4°. Total rainfall 3.99 inches on 12 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 76.8 per cent. Bright sunshine 140 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 40 minutes on the 10th. 3 days without sun.

October.—Mean reading of barometer 29.967 inches. Mean range for the month 0.606 inches. Mean temperature in shade 47.3°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 52.0°. Total rainfall 3.35 inches on 19 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 86.0 per cent. Bright sunshine 64 hours 45 minutes, greatest amount 8 hours 0 minutes on the 10th. 4 days without sun.

November.—Mean reading of barometer 29.677 inches. Mean range for the month 1.381 inches. Mean temperature in shade 41.2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 47.7°. Total rainfall 4.32 inches on 19 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 89.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 43 hours 0 minutes, greatest amount 5 hours 30 minutes on the 21st. 12 days without sun.

December.—Mean reading of barometer 29.634 inches. Mean range for the month 1.395 inches. Mean temperature in shade 42.0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 44.3°. Total rainfall 8.57 inches on 28 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 90.4 per cent. Bright sunshine 21 hours 40 minutes, greatest amount 4 hours 5 minutes on the 6th. 17 days without sun.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Infantile
Mortality.

The following figures are a continuation of a similar series of figures given in last year's report. They have been obtained by the three Health Visitors when visiting the houses where births have occurred. The primary object of the visit is an instructional one on the part of the visitor, and she is particularly instructed not to let the questions appear to be of an inquisitorial character. Hence many of the answers to the questions are "not stated." Large numbers under the various headings of "not stated" interfere greatly with the accuracy of the deductions which may be drawn, but it is satisfactory to note that there is a marked reduction of these on last year's figures. The number of births "not visited" include a few born in the Workhouse, but is composed mostly of those whose position in life was such that a visit from a Health Visitor would not serve any useful purpose.

Total children born during 1910	2662
Illegitimate	142
Not visited	163
Not found, or left town during the year	153
Total deaths within a year of birth of those born during 1910	451
Deaths of illegitimate children	33
Number of twin births	27
Number of first-born children	589
 Number of legitimate children enquired into.....	2234
Number of illegitimate children enquired into.....	112
 Total	<u>2346</u>
 Number of deaths of legitimate children	418
Number of deaths of illegitimate children	33
 Total	<u>451</u>

Infantile death rate of total children enquired into 191 per 1000 births.

"	"	legitimate	"	187	"
"	"	illegitimate	"	294	"

Occupation of Parents.—The occupations of 2319 mothers have been enquired into. The disparity between this number and the one given above is accounted for by there being 27 twin births.

In the following table the mothers who are shewn as engaged in some occupation outside the home are those who have been engaged in that occupation during pregnancy; the rest are called housewives. The "other occupations" given in the table include laundresses, hawkers, rag sorters, and domestic servants.

The occupation of the fathers are taken from the birth sheets supplied by the registrar.

MOTHER—

Weavers	Cotton Weaving Industry	734
Winders and Factory Hands	„ „	244
Dressmakers		3
Other occupations		73
Total No. of working Mothers		1054
Total No. of Housewives		1265
Total		<u>2319</u>

Percentage of Mothers working

45.8

Percentage of Mothers at home

54.2

Total

100

FATHER—

Textile Operatives (Cotton)	700
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	338
Miners (Coal)	355
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	132
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	47
Office or Shop	186
Other occupations	449
Not stated.....(Illegitimate).	112
Total	<u>2319</u>

The period of time during which the 1054 mothers left work before confinement is given approximately as follows:—

Under one week	42
One week to one month	53
One to two months	197
Two to three months	160
Three to four months	231
Four to five months	136
Over five months	185
Not stated	50
Total	<u>1054</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

The period of time that the working mothers stayed at home after confinement is approximately as follows:—

Under two months	143
Two to three months	78
Three to four months	94
Four to five months	101
Five to six months	89
Not commenced work at six months' end	407
Not stated	142
Total	<u>1054</u>

FEEDING.—The following figures, from enquiries made at the end of six months, shew how the children were fed:—

Breast fed	815
Mixed	899
Artificial	571
Not stated	61
Total	<u>2346</u>

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH.

Medical Men	1266
Midwives and other women.....	1038
Not stated	15
Total	<u>2319</u>

NURSING.—When a mother returns to work the child is generally nursed by a relative, if no relative is available the child may be nursed out, that is, it is taken in the morning to a neighbouring house and left there all day, being fetched home again when the mother has finished work. In many cases, however, the child stays all week and is brought home only for the week ends.

The following figures show how the children of working mothers were nursed, a result of the enquiries at the end of six months. Many of those shown as nursed by the mother died before reaching the age of six months.

Nursed at Home—

By Mother	480
Grandmother	72
Other relative	46
	<u>598</u>

Nursed out—

By Grandmother	86
Aunt	16
Other persons	196
	<u>298</u>

Total	896
Nursing not stated	158
Total	<u>1054</u>

HOUSES.—The majority of the houses in Burnley are substantially built, consisting of four rooms, and are self-contained. During this period it is estimated that there were in Burnley :—

Infantile
Mortality.

Single rooms	102
Back-to-back	2208
Other dwellings	21495
Total	<u>23805</u>

The following is a list of the different classes of houses in which these children were born :—

Single Rooms (Houses Let in Lodgings, 18)	29
Back-to-back	434
Other dwellings	1852
Not stated	4
Total	<u>2319</u>

DEATHS of children who were born during the year 1910, and who died before they were a year old.

Number born.	Number died.	Rate per thousand born.
2346 ..	451 ..	191

The rates for the Calendar Years 1910 and 1911 were 168 and 209, which gives an average of 188.

The diseases from which these children died are :—

Diarrhœa	136
Bronchitis.....	69
Premature Birth	53
Debility	36
Congenital Defects	37
Convulsions	9
Pneumonia	7
Tabes Mesenterica	13
Whooping Cough	11
Suffocated	8
Meningitis.....	3
Syphilis	5
Accidental Deata	3
Adenitis	2
General Tuberculosis	1
Measles	9
Chickenpox	1
Phthisis.....	3
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Natural Causes	5
Teething	5
Gastritis	13

Infantile
Mortality.

Pemphigus	1
Rickets	2
Injury at Birth	2
Jaundice	1
Diphtheria	1
Homicide	1
Nephritis	4
Dyspepsia	1
Influenza	1
Laryngitis.....	1
Uncertified	8
Total	<u>453</u>

Inquests were held on seventeen of the above, and eight were uncertified, the causes of death being given as shewn on the registration returns.

The ages at which these children died are :—

Under 1 month	116
Between 1 and 2 months	36
„ 2 and 3 „	43
„ 3 and 4 „	35
„ 4 and 5 „	26
„ 5 and 6 „	31
„ 6 and 7 „	22
„ 7 and 8 „	32
„ 8 and 9 „	38
„ 9 and 10 „	24
„ 10 and 11 „	29
„ 11 and 12 „	21
Total	<u>453</u>

Number of twin children born 54, Males 27, Females 27

 „ „ died 25, „ 14, „ 11

Number of first children—births 589.

 „ „ deaths 107.

Total number of children who were not visited 163.

Number of children who died who had not been visited, 11.

Occupation of Mothers—

Textile operatives	202
Dressmakers.....	0
Other occupations	16
Total	<u>218</u>
Housewives	227
Total	<u>445</u>

The disparity between the 445 and 453 is owing to the 27 twin births.

Infantile
Mortality.

Occupation of Fathers—

Textile operatives	121
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	75
Miners (Coal)	75
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	24
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	7
Office or Shop.....	32
Other occupations	78
Not stated.....(Illegitimate) ..	33
Total	<u>445</u>

The period of time which the 218 mothers left work before the confinement :—

Under 1 week	20
1 week to 1 month	21
1 to 2 months	43
2 to 3 „	32
3 to 4 „	39
4 to 5 „	18
Over 5 months	29
Not stated	16
Total	<u>218</u>

The period of time that the working mothers stayed at home after confinement :—

Under 2 months	34
2 to 3 months	10
3 to 4 „	16
4 to 5 „	5
5 to 6 „	7
Not commenced work at six months' end	32
Not stated	114
Total	<u>218</u>

The feeding of the children who died :—

Breast fed	99
Breast and Artificial	142
Artificial	151
Not stated	61
Total	<u>453</u>

Infantile
Mortality.

The 445 mothers were attended at the birth of the children by :—

Medical Men	235
Midwives and other women.....	197
Not stated	13
Total	<u>445</u>

The housing of the children who died :—

No. of rooms in houses.

One room (Nine furnished dwellings)	12
Two or three	99
Four or over	331
Not stated	3
Total	<u>445</u>

COPY OF GENERAL ORDER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD.

Notification and Treatment
of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

General Order.

15th November, 1911.

TO THE COUNCILS of the several Administrative Councils in England and Wales ;
TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS of the City of London, in Common
Council assembled ;
TO THE COUNCILS of the several Metropolitan Boroughs ;
TO THE COUNCILS of the several Municipal Boroughs and other Urban Districts
in England and Wales ;
TO THE COUNCILS of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales ;
To all Medical Practitioners ;

WHEREAS We, the Local Government Board, are empowered by Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896, from time to time, to make, alter, and revoke Regulations with a view to the treatment of persons affected with any endemic or infectious disease and for preventing the spread of the disease ; and to provide for the enforcement and execution of the Regulations ;

And Whereas Tuberculosis is an endemic disease, and that form of the disease which is known as Pulmonary Tuberculosis is an infectious disease ;

And Whereas by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and by the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, We made certain Regulations for preventing the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

NOW THEREFORE WE, by this our Order and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Us by the Public Health Act, 1875, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do make the following Regulations, that is to say :—

DEFINITIONS.

Article I.—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears :

- (a) Words importing the masculine gender include females ;
- (b) Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular ;
- (c) Expressions referring to writing include references to printing, and to other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form, and references to printing include references to other mechanical modes of so representing or reproducing words ;
- (d) The expression " Council " means, as the case may be, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, the Council of a Metropolitan Borough, the Council of a Municipal Borough or other Urban District, or the Council of a Rural District ;
- (e) The expression " area " means the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Council for the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or the Public Health Act, 1875, as the case may be ;
- (f) The expression " Medical Practitioner " means registered Medical Practitioner ;
- (g) The expression " Medical Officer of Health " means Medical Officer of Health of a Council ;
- (h) The expression " School Medical Inspector " means any medical practitioner appointed under Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, to undertake the medical inspection of children attending a Public Elementary School ;
- (i) The expression " the Poor Law Regulations " means the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and the expression " the Hospital Regulations " means the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911 ;
- (j) The expressions " Poor Law Institution " and " Hospital " have the same meaning respectively as in the Poor Law Regulations and the Hospital Regulations ; and
- (k) The expression " place of residence " where used in relation to a person notified, means the place of residence as described in the notification unless and until it has been proved to have been incorrectly described.

COMMENCEMENT OF REGULATIONS.

Article III.—For the purposes of these Regulations :—

- (i.) Every Council shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of printed copies of the forms set forth in the Schedules A. and B. to these Regulations ;
- (ii.) Every Council shall, as soon as practicable after these Regulations come into operation, and afterwards from time to time when application is made to them, supply printed copies of the form set forth in the Schedule A. to these regulations to every medical practitioner resident within the area of the Council, and printed copies of the form set forth in the Schedule B. to these Regulations to the School Medical Inspector or Inspectors of every Public Elementary School situate within the area of the Council.

NOTIFICATION BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (INCLUDING SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTORS).

Article IV.—(1) Subject as provided by Articles X., XI., and XII. of these Regulations every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, complete, sign and transmitt a notification of the case in the form shown in the Schedule A. to these Regulations to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the person is situate :

Provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not be required under these Regulations to notify any case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which has already, to his knowledge under these Regulations or under the Poor Law Regulations or under the Hospital Regulations, been notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the patient is situate.

(2) Every Medical Practitioner who is a School Medical Inspector shall, within the period of forty-eight hours after he has inspected any children attending a Public Elementary School, complete and sign a notification in the form shown in the Schedule B. to these Regulations of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of which he became aware during the course of the inspection, and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the Public Elementary School is situate.

Article V.—A notification to be transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of these Regulations may be transmitted by being delivered to that Officer or by being delivered at his office or residence, or may be sent by prepaid letter post addressed to him at his office or at his residence.

REMUNERATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Article VI.—The Council of the area within which the place of residence of the patient is situate shall pay to the Medical Practitioner the sum of two shillings and sixpence in respect of each notification sent by him in pursuance of these Regulations, and the said sum shall in every case be deemed to cover all expenses, including the cost of transmission ;

Provided that no fee shall be payable under this Article to a School Medical Inspector.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Article VII.— (1) A Medical Officer of Health who receives from a Medical Practitioner a notification relating to a patient whose place of residence is not within the area for which he is Medical Officer of Health, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the place of residence of the patient is situate, and shall at the same time inform the Medical Practitioner that he has done so and shall give to him the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification has been sent. Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this sub-division shall be defrayed by the Council of the area for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall enter in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations or under the Poor Law Regulations or under the Hospital Regulations and relating to a patient whose place of residence is situate within the area for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The said Register shall be kept in the custody of the Medical Officer of Health and shall not be open to inspection by any person other than a person specially authorised by resolution of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the area is situate, any School Medical Inspector acting within the area, or an Officer of the Local Government Board or of the Board of Education.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health for every area within the Administrative County of London shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County of London a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a patient whose place of residence is situate within the area for which he is Medical Officer of Health. Such statement shall contain the address, age and sex of the patient and the date of the notification.

Article VIII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations or under the Poor Law Regulations or under the Hospital Regulations the Medical Officer of Health, or an Officer acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such enquiries and take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection ;

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Medical Officer of Health or other Officer to take any of the steps herein mentioned at any Poor Law Institution or any Hospital.

SPECIAL POWERS OF COUNCILS.

Article IX.—(1) For the purpose of these Regulations and of the Poor Law Regulations and of the Hospital Regulations, a Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may supply all such medical or other assistance, and all such facilities and articles as may reasonably be required for the detection of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and for that purpose may appoint such officers, do such acts and make such arrangements as may be necessary :

Provided that nothing in this sub-division shall be deemed to authorise a Council to take any of the measures herein mentioned at any Poor Law Institution or any Hospital.

(2) A Council, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills, or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

LIMITATION OF SCOPE OF REGULATIONS.

Article X.—Nothing in these Regulations shall apply to or impose any duty or obligation upon any Medical Practitioner acting in his capacity as

- (a) Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or District Medical Officer ;
- (b) Medical Officer of a Hospital ;
- (c) Medical Officer of one of His Majesty's Prisons or of a Certified Reformatory School ;
- (d) Medical Officer of an Institution for Lunatics ;
- (e) Medical Examiner of candidates for some office or appointment ;
- (f) Medical Examiner on behalf of an Insurance Company of a person proposing to insure his life at the risk of that Company ; or
- (g) Medical Examiner of the passengers and crew of an emigrant ship.

Article XI.—Nothing in these Regulations or in the Hospital Regulations shall have effect so as to require a notification to be transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health in respect of any person whose place of residence is not situated in England or Wales.

Article XII.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to require a notification to be transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health in respect of any inmate of any building, ship, vessel, boat, tent, van, shed or similar structure belonging to His Majesty the King.

EXCEPTION AND APPLICATION OF ENACTMENTS.

Article XIII.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect so as to apply, or so as to authorise or require a Medical Officer of Health or a Council, or any other person or authority, directly or indirectly, to put in force with respect to any patient in relation to whom a notification in pursuance of these Regulations has been transmitted to a Medical Officer of Health, any enactment which renders the patient, or a person in charge of the patient, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects the patient to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation or means of livelihood, on the ground of his suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

MODIFICATIONS CONSEQUENT UPON LOCAL ACTS.

Article XIV.—Nothing in these Regulations shall have effect in derogation of any power conferred, or of any obligation imposed with respect to Pulmonary Tuberculosis by a Local Act.

Subject as aforesaid and subject to the condition set forth in Article XIII., these Regulations shall apply and have effect in relation to every area in which a Local Act containing provisions with respect to Pulmonary Tuberculosis is in force :

Provided that, on the application of the Council for the area, We may, by Order, direct that, after the date fixed by the Order, these Regulations, or so much thereof as is specified in the Order, shall cease to apply to the area, or shall apply to the area with such modifications as are specified in the Order.

SHORT TITLE.

Article XV.—The Regulations may be cited as "the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911."

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

Article I. of an Order issued by the Local Government Board in January of 1911 is as follows :—

- (1) On and after the day on which this Order comes into operation :
Sections 35, 36, 37, 47, 49, and 51, comprised in Part III. ;
Part IV. ;
Part V.

of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the district.

Copy of some of the Sections adopted :—

Section 35.—For the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

- (1) Any cistern used for the supply of water for domestic purposes so placed, constructed, or kept as to render the water therein liable to contamination, causing or likely to cause risk to health ;
- (2) Any gutter, drain, shoot, stack-pipe, or down-spout of a building which by reason of its insufficiency or defective condition shall cause damp in such building or in an adjoining building ; and
- (3) Any deposit of material in or on any building or land which shall cause damp in such building or in an adjoining building so as to be dangerous or injurious to health ;

shall be deemed to be a nuisance within the meaning of the said Act.

Section 36.—No pipe used for the carrying off of rain-water from any roof shall be used for the purpose of carrying off the soil or drainage from any privy or watercloset. Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 and to a daily penalty not exceeding 40/-.

Section 37.—No water-pipe, stack-pipe, or down-spout in existence at the commencement of this section, used for conveying surface water from any premises, shall be used or be permitted to serve or to act as a ventilating shaft to any drain. Any person who shall offend against this section after fourteen days from the service upon him by the Local Authority of notice of such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Section 47.—The Local Authority may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations sanitary conveniences in or under any street repairable by the inhabitants at large, and may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations lavatories in or under any such street for the use of the public, and may employ and pay attendants and make reasonable charges for the use of any sanitary conveniences (other than a urinal) or of any lavatory so provided. The Local Authority may make byelaws for the management of the sanitary conveniences and lavatories and as to the conduct of persons frequenting the same.

The Local Authority may let any such sanitary conveniences and any such lavatories for such periods, at such rents, and subject to such conditions as to the charges to be made for the use thereof and otherwise as they think proper.

Section 49.—In addition to all other powers vested in a Local Authority, the Local Authority, if it shall appear to them on the report of the surveyor, medical officer, or inspector of nuisances that any building built before or after the commencement of this section of this Act is not provided with a proper sink or drain or other necessary appliances for carrying off refuse water from such building, may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such building requiring him in the manner and within the time to be specified in such notice, not being less than twenty-eight days, to provide such sink, drain, or other appliances. If the owner or occupier makes default in complying with such requirement to the satisfaction of the local authority within the time specified in such notice he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings and in case of default the Local Authority may, if they think fit, themselves provide such sink, drain, or other appliances, and the expenses incurred by them in so doing shall be repaid to them by such owner or occupier and may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

Section 51.—(1) The words "any other trade, business or manufacture, which the Local Authority declare by order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in such manner as the Board direct to be an offensive trade," shall be substituted for the words "any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture," in section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(2) The Local Authority may make bye-laws with respect to any trade which is an offensive trade under section one hundred and twelve of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by this Act, whether established before or after the commencement of this act in order to prevent or diminish any noxious or injurious effects of the trade.

PART IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Section 52.—(1) If any person knows that he is suffering from an infectious disease, he shall not engage in any occupation or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the infectious disease.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 53.—(1) If the medical officer certifies to the Local Authority that any person within the district is suffering from an infectious disease which the medical officer has reason to suspect is attributable to milk supplied within the district, the Local Authority may require the dairyman supplying the milk to furnish to the medical officer within a reasonable time fixed by them a complete list of all the farms, dairies or places from which his supply of milk is derived or has been derived during the last six weeks and if the supply or any part of it is obtained through any other dairyman, may make a similar requisition upon that dairyman.

(2) The Local Authority shall pay to the dairyman for every list furnished by him under this section the sum of sixpence, and, if the list contains not less than twenty-five names, further sum of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained in the list.

(3) Every dairyman shall comply with the requisition of the local authority under this section, and, if he fails to do so shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 54.—(1) Every dairyman supplying milk within the district of a Local Authority from premises whether within or beyond the district aforesaid shall notify to the medical officer all cases of infectious disease among persons engaged in or in connection with his dairy as soon as he becomes aware or has reason to suspect that such infectious disease exists.

(2) Any dairyman who shall fail to comply with this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 55.—(1) A person shall not take or send to any public wash-house or to any laundry for the purpose of being washed, any bedding, clothes, or other things which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any infectious disease, unless they have been disinfected by or to the satisfaction of the Local Authority or their medical officer or of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or are sent to a laundry with proper precautions for the purpose of disinfection, with notice that they have been exposed to infection.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this section he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) The Local Authority may, on the application of any person, pay the expenses of the disinfection of any of such bedding, clothes, or other things, if carried out by them or under their direction.

Section 56.—Where the Local Authority, on the certificate of the medical officer, are satisfied that the cleansing, purification, or destruction of any article in a dwelling-house is by reason of the filthy condition of the article, necessary to prevent injury or to remove or obviate risk of injury to the health of any person in the dwelling-house, the Local Authority may cause the article to be cleansed, purified, or destroyed at their expense.

Where a person sustains damage in consequence of the exercise by the Local Authority of their powers under this section, and the condition of the article with respect to which those powers have been exercised is not attributable to his act or default, the Local Authority shall make reasonable compensation to that person.

Section 57.—(1) No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a child within the district of the Local Authority who is or has been suffering from infectious disease or has been exposed to infection shall, after a notice from the medical officer that the child is not to be sent to school, permits such child to attend school without having procured from the medical officer a certificate which shall be granted free of charge upon application) that in his opinion such child may attend without undue risk of communicating such disease to others.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 58.—(1) The principal of a school in which any scholar is suffering from an infectious disease shall, if required by the Local Authority, furnish to them within a reasonable time fixed by them, a complete list of the names and addresses of the scholars in or attending at a school or any specified department thereof other than boarders.

(2) The Local Authority of the district shall pay to the principal of the school for every list furnished by him under this section the sum of sixpence, and, if the list contains not less than twenty-five names, a further sum of sixpence for every twenty-five names contained in the list.

(3) If the principal of a school fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) In this section the expression "the principal" used in relation to a school means the person in charge of the school, and includes, where the school is divided into departments and there is no single person at the head of the whole school, as respects each department, the head of that department.

Section 59.—(1) If any person knows that he is suffering from an infectious disease he shall not take any book or use or cause any book to be taken for his use from any public or circulating library.

(2) A person shall not permit any book which has been taken from a public or circulating library, and is under his control, to be used by any person whom he knows to be suffering from an infectious disease.

(3) A person shall not return to any public or circulating library any book which he knows to have been exposed to infection from any infectious disease, or permit any such book which is under his control to be so returned, but shall give notice to the Local Authority that the book has been so exposed to infection, and the local authority shall cause the book to be disinfected and returned to the library or to be destroyed.

(4) The Local Authority shall pay to the proprietor of the library from which the book is procured the value of any book destroyed under the power given by this section.

(5) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with this section he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 60.—Nothing in section one hundred and thirty-two of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the recovery of the cost of maintenance in a hospital shall require the Local Authority to recover the cost of maintenance from a patient who is not a pauper where the Local Authority have satisfied themselves that the circumstances of the case are such as to justify the remission of the debt.

Section 61.—(1) The Local Authority may exercise the powers of section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, whether that section has or has not been adopted in the district and, where the Local Authority so determine, those powers may be exercised for providing temporary shelter or house accommodation with any necessary attendants for any person who in any case to which this section applies leaves the house after any infectious disease has appeared therein and the Local Authority may borrow, subject to the provisions of the Public Health Acts, for the purpose of providing shelter or house accommodation under section fifteen of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, or under this section.

Where the Local Authority, in pursuance of the aforesaid powers, have provided a temporary shelter or house accommodation they may, on the appearance of any infectious disease in a house, and on the certificate of the medical officer, cause any person who is not himself sick and who consents to leave the house or whose parent or guardians (where the person is a child) consents to his leaving the house, to be removed therefrom to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation and in the like case on the like certificate may cause any such person who does not consent to leave the house to be removed therefrom to any such temporary shelter or house accommodation, where two justices, on the application of the Local Authority and on being satisfied of the necessity of the removal, make an order for the removal, subject to such conditions (if any) as are imposed by the order.

The Local Authority shall in every case cause the removal to be effected and the conditions of any order to be satisfied without charge to the person removed or to the parents or guardians of that person.

(2) Any person who wilfully disobeys or obstructs the execution of an order under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) For the purpose of this section the word "house" includes any tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation or any boat lying in any canal or other water within the district of the Local Authority and used for the like purpose.

Section 62.—Paragraph two of section one hundred and twenty-six of the Public Health Act, 1875 (which imposes a penalty on the exposure of infected persons and things) shall be read as if the words "or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed" were added after the word "sufferer."

Section 63.—The owner or driver of a public vehicle within the district of a Local Authority used for the carrying of passengers at separate fares shall not knowingly convey or any other person shall not knowingly place in any such public vehicle a person suffering from any infectious disease, or a person suffering from any such disease shall not enter any such vehicle, and every person who shall offend against this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Section 64.—(1) If any person suffering from any infectious disease is conveyed in any public vehicle within the district of a Local Authority the owner or driver thereof, as soon as it comes to his knowledge, shall give notice to the medical officer and shall cause such vehicle to be disinfected, and, if he fails so to do he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and the owner or driver of such vehicle shall be entitled to recover in a summary manner from the persons so conveyed, or from the person causing that person to be so conveyed a sufficient sum to cover any loss and expense incurred by him in connection with such disinfection.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Local Authority when so requested by the owner or driver of such public vehicle to provide for the disinfection of the same free of charge, except in cases where the owner or driver conveyed a person knowing that he was suffering from infectious disease.

Section 65.—Section one hundred and twenty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall extend and apply to all cases of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, and being in or upon any house or premises where such persons cannot be effectually isolated so as to prevent the spread of the disease.

Section 66.—(1) If the medical officer, or any other legally qualified medical practitioner certifies that the cleansing and disinfection of any house or part of a house, and of any articles therein likely to retain infection or the destruction of those articles would tend to prevent or check any dangerous infectious disease the Local Authority shall serve notice upon the master, or where the house or part is unoccupied, on the owner of the house or part, that the house or part, and any such articles therein will be cleansed and disinfected, or (as regards the articles) destroyed, by the Local Authority unless he informs the Local Authority within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the notice that he will cleanse and disinfect the house or part and any such articles, or destroy the articles to the satisfaction of the medical officer or of any other legally qualified medical practitioner within a time fixed in the notice.

(2) If either—

(a) Within twenty-four hours from the receipt of the notice the person on whom the notice is served does not inform the Local Authority as aforesaid ; or

(b) Having so informed the Local Authority, he fails to have the house or part thereof and any such articles disinfected, or the articles destroyed as aforesaid, within the time fixed in the notice ; or

(c) The master or owner without any such notice gives his consent ; the house or part and articles shall be cleansed and disinfected or the articles destroyed by the officers and at the cost of the Local Authority under the superintendence of the medical officer.

(3) For the purpose of carrying into effect this section the Local Authority may enter by day on any premises.

(4) When the Local Authority have disinfected any house, part of a house, or article, under the provisions of this section, they shall compensate the master or owner of the house, or part of a house, or the owner of the article, for any unnecessary damage caused to the house, part of a house, or article ; and when the Local Authority destroy any article under this section they shall compensate the owner thereof and the amount of any such compensation shall be recoverable in a summary manner.

(5) The expression "master" means the person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of the house, or part of a house, and where the house is wholly let out in separate tenements, or is a lodging-house wholly let to lodgers includes the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers either on his own account, or as the agent of any other person; and the expression "by day" means during the period between six o'clock in the morning and the succeeding nine o'clock in the evening.

Section 67.—(1) The Local Authority may provide nurses for attendance upon patients suffering from any infectious disease in their district, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital or danger of infection cannot be removed to the hospital, or in cases where removal to the hospital is likely to endanger the patients' health.

(2) The Local Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of nurses provided by them as they may think fit.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

Section 68.—It shall not be lawful to hold any wake over the body of any person who has died of infectious disease, and the occupier of any house or premises or part of a house or premises who permits or suffers any such wake to take place in such house or premises, or part of a house or premises and every person who attends to take part in such wake shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

PART V.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Section 69.—(1) The Local Authority may, at their discretion, refuse to register any person as a common lodging-house keeper, unless they are satisfied of his character and of his fitness for the position.

(2) The registration of a person as a common lodging-house keeper shall, if that person is newly registered after the commencement of this section, remain in force only for such time not exceeding one year as may be fixed by the Local Authority, but may be renewed from time to time by the Local Authority.

Section 70.—(1) Either the keeper of a common-lodging-house or a deputy registered under this Act shall manage and control the lodging-house and exercise supervision over those using it, and either the keeper or the deputy so registered shall be and remain at the lodging-house between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning of the following day.

(2) If any provision of this section is not complied with in the case of any common lodging-house, the keeper of the house shall, unless he shows to the court that there was a reasonable excuse for the non-compliance, be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Section 71.—(1) The Local Authority shall keep a register for the purposes of this section, and shall enter therein the name of any person whose name is submitted to them by a common lodging-house keeper as his deputy, and who is approved by them for the purpose.

(2) The Local Authority may register more than one deputy for any common lodging-house keeper.

(3) The Local Authority, if at any time they are of opinion that any person registered as a deputy of a common lodging-house keeper is not a fit person for the purpose, may cancel the registration.

Section 72.—Where the keeper of a common lodging-house is convicted of any offence against any provision of the Public Health Acts or this Act relating to common lodging-houses or of any byelaw made thereunder, the court before whom he is convicted may cancel his registration as a common lodging-house keeper, and he shall cease to be registered accordingly.

Section 73.—If a person keeps a common lodging-house he shall, although he is not registered as a common lodging-house keeper under section seventy-seven of the Public Health Act, 1875, be liable to the penalties imposed under section eighty-six of that Act for the offences named therein.

Section 74.—(1) Every common lodging-house whether registered before or after the commencement of this section, shall be provided—

- (a) With sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons who may be received in that house, and also, where persons of both sexes are received in the common lodging-house, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex ; and
- (b) With a water supply laid on sufficient for flushing any water-closet or urinals which are used in the house.

(2) If it appears to the Local Authority that, in the case of any common lodging-house default is made in any respect in complying with the provisions of this section, the Local Authority, may, by notice in writing specifying the default, require the keeper of a common lodging-house to remedy the default.

(3) If within twenty-eight days of the notice being served the default is not remedied to the satisfaction of the Local Authority, they may themselves do the work required to be done, and may recover in a summary manner from the keeper of the common lodging-house the expenses incurred by them in so doing, or may by order declare these expenses to be private improvement expenses.

Section 75.—(1) At a time not less than one month before the commencement of this part of this Act the Local Authority shall give notice of the fact to the keeper of every common lodging-house in their district.

(2) On and after the commencement of this part of this Act, section seventy-eight from the words "and the Local Authority may" to the end of the section, and section eighty-eight of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be repealed as far as relates to the district.

COPY OF FIRST SCHEDULE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ORDER
OF JANUARY, 1911.

Part III.: Section 35.—"Nothing in this section shall render a person liable to a penalty in respect of a nuisance in relation to the construction of any such cistern as is described in this section, where the cistern has been so constructed as to comply with any regulation of the Local Authority or any Local Act in force in the district, unless the Local Authority can show that the said person has received and rejected their offer to bear one-half of the expenses of all necessary work of alterations or new construction.

This section, so far as it relates to the deposit of material, shall have effect subject to the first proviso to section ninety-one of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The power of making or enforcing byelaws under section twenty-three of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances shall not be exercisable in relation to any subject matter of this section.

Section 37.—Nothing in this section shall render a person liable to a penalty in a case in which any such use of a water-pipe, stack-pipe, or down-spout has at any time been authorised by a byelaw or Local Act in force in the district, unless the Local Authority can show that he has received and rejected their offer to bear one-half of the expenses of all necessary work of alteration or new construction.

So much of any byelaw relating to the district as is inconsistent with this section shall cease to be of any force or effect.

Section 43.—(3) This section shall be in force subject to the following conditions, that is to say :—

- (i.) Where a urinal in respect of which notice under this section is given by the Local Authority has been provided in pursuance of a requirement and to the satisfaction of the Local Authority, one-half of the cost of the removal of the urinal shall be charged and defrayed by the Local Authority as a part of the general expenses under the Public Health Acts.
- (ii.) The amount of any such contribution by the Local Authority shall, in case of dispute, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Public Health Acts.
- (iii.) Every notice in pursuance of sub-section (i) of this section shall set forth these conditions as a part of the notice, and any such notice in which these conditions are not so set forth shall be of no effect.

Part IV. : Section 59.—Nothing in this section shall apply to a public or circulating library which is not within the district.

Part V. : Section 75.—The date of the Order of the Local Government Board by which this Part is declared to be in force shall be the beginning of the period within which the Local Authority shall give notice for the purpose of sub-section (1) of this section."

Section 11. The Board shall be in force subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Board shall be composed of three members, one of whom shall be a representative of the public, one of whom shall be a representative of the industry, and one of whom shall be a representative of the Government.

(b) The Board shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold office for a term of three years.

(c) The Board shall have the honor and privilege of the rank of Major-General in the Army, and shall be entitled to wear the uniform of Major-General in the Army.

(d) The Board shall have the honor and privilege of the rank of Major-General in the Army, and shall be entitled to wear the uniform of Major-General in the Army.