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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health

AND

Sanitary Administration

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

Annual Report to the Local Education Authority.

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

Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis Officer (Administrative).

BURNLEY:

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

1914.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1913.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN SELLERS KAY, J.P.) (from November).

†*COUNCILLOR SINCLAIR (Chairman from November).

†* ,, CLEGG (Vice-Chairman from November).

*ALDERMAN HEATON, Vice-Chairman (to November).

* ,, HAWORTH.

†* ,, KEIGHLEY.

* ,, WALMSLEY.

COUNCILLOR CLARKSON.

* ,, DAWSON (retired November).

† ,, GLASHAN (from November).

,, R. HARGREAVES (retired November).

†* ,, IRVING.

,, LORD.

,, NUTTALL.

,, OGDEN.

* ,, SLANE.

,, WHEWELL (from November).

*Standing Sub-Committee and Housing Sub-Committee.

†Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

To the Members of the Local Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report as Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Burnley for the year 1913.

The chief figures referring to births and deaths show no marked difference from the previous year, though the death rate is higher and the birth rate is the lowest recorded.

The infantile mortality rate, owing to an epidemic of diarrhœa, is again high though not as high as in many previous years, when there have been similar epidemics. In discussing this complaint in my report, a suggestion is made as to notification and the provision of hospital treatment as a means towards lessening the fatality from a disease which affects Burnley to a greater degree than almost any other town.

A notable advance in dealing with Consumption has been made by opening the premises in Elizabeth Street as a permanent Dispensary for the treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis.

The Crown Point Smallpox Isolation Hospital has been used throughout the year for the treatment of consumption, and it has again to be pointed out that these premises can only be regarded as temporary, for though the situation is favourable the structure and general arrangement of the buildings combined with the difficulty as regards the water supply makes it undesirable to regard this hospital as a permanent one.

As regards Sanitary Administration much has been accomplished during the year, but we have still a large number of insanitary stable middens. These have been under constant supervision, and with a better organised system of clearing and of cleansing and disinfecting when they are cleared, a great improvement may

be looked for in the incidence of such a disease as infantile diarrhœa which is probably due almost entirely, if not quite, to the conveyance of the germs of the disease by flies which have their breeding grounds in such places as stable middens and open ashpits.

Ashbins are gradually replacing the open and invariably insanitary ashpits.

Many of the waste-water closets are very insanitary and efforts are constantly being made by this Department to get owners to erect clean instead of waste-water closets, though it is permissible at the present time to erect waste-water closets when building new property.

There has been no epidemic of any of those diseases that are compulsorily notifiable, but at the end of the year an extensive epidemic of measles commenced. To control such a disease as measles has always proved to be a difficult matter for sanitary authorities and Burnley does not provide any exception to that rule. Owing to the difficulty of early diagnosis effective isolation appears to be almost an impossibility.

With regard to legislation the most important legislative act which came into force in the year 1913 was an extension of Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which allows the Local Government Board to make regulations with a view to treating persons affected with any endemic or infectious disease and for preventing the spread of the disease. These regulations are called the "Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912," and provide for the compulsory notification of all forms of Tuberculosis.

I have to thank the Committee and the various members of the Public Health staff for their able assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Thos Howard.

Public Health Department,
St. James' Street,
May, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, ETC., FOR 1913.

AREA			4,629 Acres.
POPULATION (Census 1911)			106,337
ESTIMATED POPULATION to the middle of 1913 (Registrar General's Estimation)			109,021
NUMBER OF HOUSES IN OCCUPATION, Dec. 31st, 1913			25,365
,, ,, EMPTY, ,,			130
,, ,, BUILT DURING YEAR			404
DENSITY (per acre)			23.5
BIRTHS (Males, 1262 ; Females, 1226)			2488
Birth Rate, 22.8			
DEATHS (Males, 904 ; Females, 933)			1,837
Death Rate, 16.8			
INFANTILE MORTALITY			**174 per 1,000 Births**
DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			312
Union Workhouse Infirmary	226	Non-residents...	115
Victoria Hospital	77	,, ...	35
Sanatorium	10	,, ...	7
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	0.96	per 1000 of population	
RATEABLE VALUE (MARCH, 1913)			£438,757

Extracts from Memorandum of Local Government Board.

Extract from the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board in 1913 as to the 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.

Where the Medical Officer of Health is appointed by the Council of a County Borough, or by a Council having delegated powers under the Midwives Act, 1902, a statement as to the administration of that Act in the district.

I. General Information.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—Burnley is situated on the western slopes of the Pennine Chain, in the valleys of the Brun and Calder, in Latitude 53″ 47. 30″ N., and Longitude 2″ 14. 30″ W.

The mean height above sea level is 465 feet, varying from 300 feet in Caldervale to 775 feet in Glen View Road.

It is built on a clay subsoil, and there are numerous collieries in the district.

Population.

POPULATION.—In 1891 the population was 87,106.
In 1901 ,, ,, 97,043.
In 1911 ,, ,, 106,337.
In 1913 the estimated population was 109,021.

The population upon which the rates in this report are calculated is 109,021, this being the estimated population in June calculated from the last census figures.

The complete report of census return of 1911 is not yet available, so that no accurate figures regarding the Age and Sex distribution can be here given.

Occupation.

OCCUPATION.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that considerably 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 was, in the report of 1912 estimated as below; these figures will be slightly increased for 1913.

	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 average number of "half-timers" in the Borough during 1913 was 1,408.

Occupations.

Table I.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

The following tables show the approximate age and sex distribution of the people employed in various occupations.

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
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.

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

One-roomed dwellings	158
Back-to-back and Single dwellings	2212
Other dwellings	22914
Total	25284

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 have an area of at least 120 square feet. Houses.

There are baths in 3,323 of the houses, compared with 3,059 in 1912, 1,240 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 is now in progress. 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 924 feet above sea level and Swindon 802 feet. Water Supply.

The main supply of the water is from two sources, Swindon Valley and Cant Clough. The water varies somewhat in character from these two sources, as will be seen by the analyses given below. Both are of good quality and free from contamination, and it will be seen that the water from Cant Clough has a tendency to show an acid reaction owing to the peaty matter which it contains. This acidity, in order to counteract the effects that the water may have on the lead pipes through which it has to flow, is neutralised by means of carbonate of soda, which is added in the Filter House at the reservoir.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

	Cant Clough. Jan. 24th, 1908.	Swindon. Feb. 15th, 1907.
Free Ammonia	.0490	.0016
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0170	.0216
Oxygen Absorbed	.363	.018
Reaction	Slightly acid	Neutral
Total Solids	14.0	8.6
Silica	.70	0.6
Iron and Alumina	.60	0.2
Calcium Oxide	1.70	1.8
Magnesium Oxide	0.08	0.44

Sulphates	2.37	.....	2.6
Nitric Nitrogen	.394	.....	0.32
Chlorine	1.6	.....	1.58
Permanent Hardness	3.94	.....	4.4
Temporary Hardness	.40	.....	Nil.

Consumption of Water.

The Consumption of Water during the year 1913 was 877,527,310 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 22.05 gallons for all purposes.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall for 1913 at the gathering ground was 42.18 inches, at Queen's Park, 39.45 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	8700
Waste Water Closets	18244
Latrines—520 .....Closets....	2223
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	291
Number of Public Urinals	40

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

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 during the year ending March 31st, 1914. The figures show a steady increase in the number of ashbins used.

	Tons.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	11439
Do. do. tipped	9679
Total	21118
Clinker tipped	2020
Do. sold	2757
Total	4777

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Ashpits	19244	19028	18715	17965	17360	16937
Ashbins	2989	3686	4627	5659	6642	7402

STREETS.—The Borough Engineer, in his Report for the year ending March 31st, 1913, gives the following table :— Streets.

MAIN ROADS.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
Setts	8	2	110
Wood	0	3	140
Macadam	1	3	110
Total	10	1	140

HIGHWAYS.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yds.
Front Streets :—			
Setts	57	2	0
Wood	0	1	55
Macadam	9	7	0
Back Streets :—			
Setts	31	1	170
Total	98	4	5

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 about 200 acres. Public Parks—114 acres; Recreation Grounds—73 acres.

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, 1913, was 175,207. 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 farm-house—is a quarter of a mile distant. This hospital is being used temporarily for the reception of Consumptive patients.

Victoria Hospital.

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

The number of patients dealt with at this hospital are here given for the last five 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
1912.....	1206	896	2102	71
1213.....	1237	912	2149	75

Other Charitable Institutions.—The Burnley and District Nursing Association is an association for the provision of sick nursing : a matron, and 10 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 395 applications were made for admission of which 35 had reference to children outside Burnley. 343 children were admitted, and about 320 of these were children from Burnley.

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.

	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.—The present total accommodation for children in Public Elementary Schools amounts to 18,839 places. Ten of these schools are quite modern buildings and accommodate about 8,500 children. Schools.

It is proposed in the near future to erect two new schools, one in the Padiham Road district, and the other in Burnley Lane.

Births and Deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS—Births and Deaths—There are two Registration Sub-districts in Burnley, East and West Wards.

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	1,283
Deaths	1,256

In the West Ward there were registered :—

Births	1,214
Deaths	697

Births.

Births.—There have been 2,497 births (1,269 males and 1,228 females), of which 34 were born in the Workhouse (21 males and 13 females). 9 of these births are of mothers whose homes are in other parts of the Union, leaving 2,488 births belonging to Burnley.

These figures give a birth rate of 22.8, as compared with 26.3 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 23.9, and for the 96 large towns, 25.1.

The birth rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (29.8), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (17.2).

Illegitimate Births.

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 144 illegitimate births (79 males and 65 females) as against 133 in 1912. 21 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 6 were children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 137 Burnley mothers (one mother giving birth to twins), as against 126 in 1912.

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*All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

Deaths.—The total deaths in Burnley were 1,953. Of this number 164 were of non-residents, most of whose deaths occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves 1,789 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 48 deaths of Burnley people who have died outside Burnley, 18 of whom died in the County Asylum at Lancaster. Deaths.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,837 (males 904, females 933), giving a death rate of 16.8.

The rate in 1912 was 15.0, the average for the previous ten years being 17.6.

The general death-rate for England and Wales in the year 1913 was 13.4, and for the 96 large towns 14.7.

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

The death-rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (21.8), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (10.4).

Inquests.—There were 126 inquests held in Burnley during the year; the verdicts were as follows:— Inquests.

Accidental Death	67
Natural Causes	47
Suicide	11
Homicide	1

Of the above number 14 were non-residents.

There were also 8 inquests held on Burnley residents who died outside the Borough, the following verdicts being returned:—

Accidental Death	3
Natural Causes	3
Suicide	2

II. Causes of Death.

In the table below the causes of death are shewn under certain large divisions, but in the following pages some of the more important only are discussed. All deaths of children under one are shewn under the heading of Infantile Mortality.

TABLE II.

Cause of Death.		No.
Respiratory Diseases		361
Bronchitis	170	
Pneumonia	96	
Broncho-Pneumonia	78	
Pleurisy	10	
Other Forms	7	
Infantile Diseases		161
Premature Birth	56	
Congenital Defects	29	
Debility	49	
Convulsions	21	
Teething	5	
Injury at Birth	1	
Tuberculosis		141
Phthisis	105	
Tabes Mesenterica	9	
Meningitis	5	
Other Forms	22	
Inquests		120
Accidental Death	63	
Natural Causes	45	
Suicide	12	
Old Age		119
Infectious Diseases		105
Malignant Diseases		98
Apoplexy		71
Diarrhœa		167
Uncertified		29
Other Causes		465
Total		1837

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The number of deaths of children under one year was 434, and the births numbered 2,488, which gives a rate of 174 deaths per thousand children born. Of the births 138 were those of illegitimate children, and 49 of these died during the year, the mortality rate of illegitimate children working out at 355 per thousand illegitimate children born.

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

Dwelling Place.	No. born.	Died.	Rate per 1,000 births
Workhouse	25	10	400
Single-room Dwellings	20	4	200
Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	457	102	223
Other Dwellings (4 rooms and over)	1808	291	161
Not visited	178	27	152
Totals ..	2488	434	174

Of the 2,488 births, 2,299 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number 1031 were the children of working mothers

Occupation of Mothers.— Occupation of Mothers.

	Births.		Deaths.
At Home	1457	.....	228
At Work	1031	.....	176
No Information ...	—	.....	30

58.6% of the children born were of mothers at home and 41.4% were children of mothers who went to work.

15.6% of the children of mothers at home died; and 17% of children of mothers who went to work.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause.		No.
Congenital Causes of Death		132
Premature Birth	56	
Congenital Defects	29	
Debility	47	
Respiratory Diseases		72
Bronchitis	35	
Pneumonia	6	
Broncho-Pneumonia	30	
Pulmonary Congestion	1	
Diarrhœa		122
Convulsions		18
Whooping Cough		2
Gastritis		4
Tubercular Diseases		13
Intestines	4	
General	1	
Other Forms	8	
Accidental Deaths		8*
Meningitis		5
Syphillis		3
Tetany		1
Accidents at Birth		1
Hernia		1
Measles		12
Natural Causes (Inquest)		3
Jaundice		1
Teething		3
Croup		1
Intestinal Obstruction		2
Diseases of the Stomach		4
Rickets		2
Influenza		1
Scarlet Fever		1
Erysipelas		1
Diseases of the Ear		1
Diseases of the Throat		1
Diseases of the Liver		2
Nephritis		1
Uncertified		16
Total		434

* Seven of these cases were accidentally suffocated.

Chart showing Number of Births and Number of Deaths
Under 1 Year of age, for each Week during 1913.

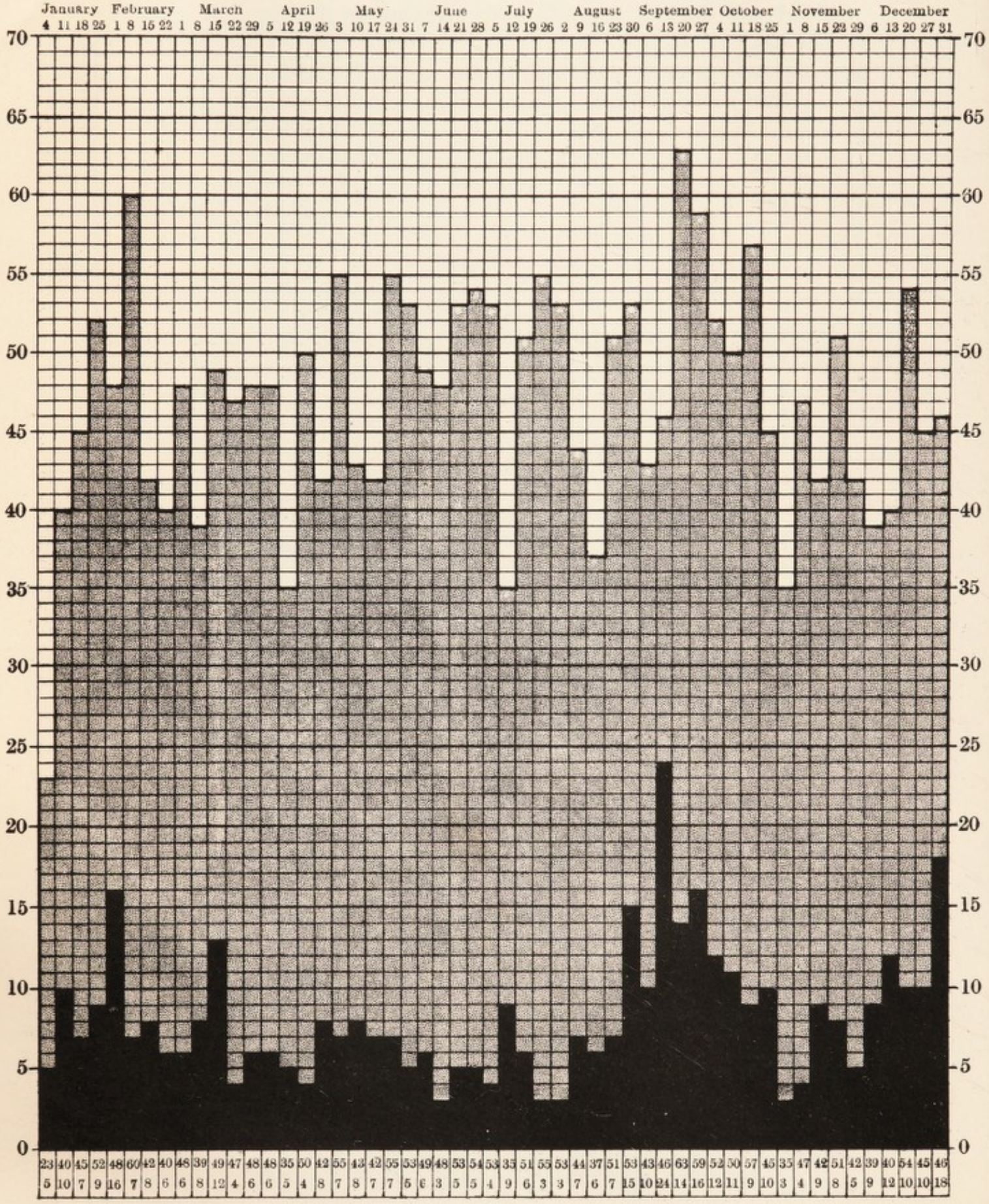
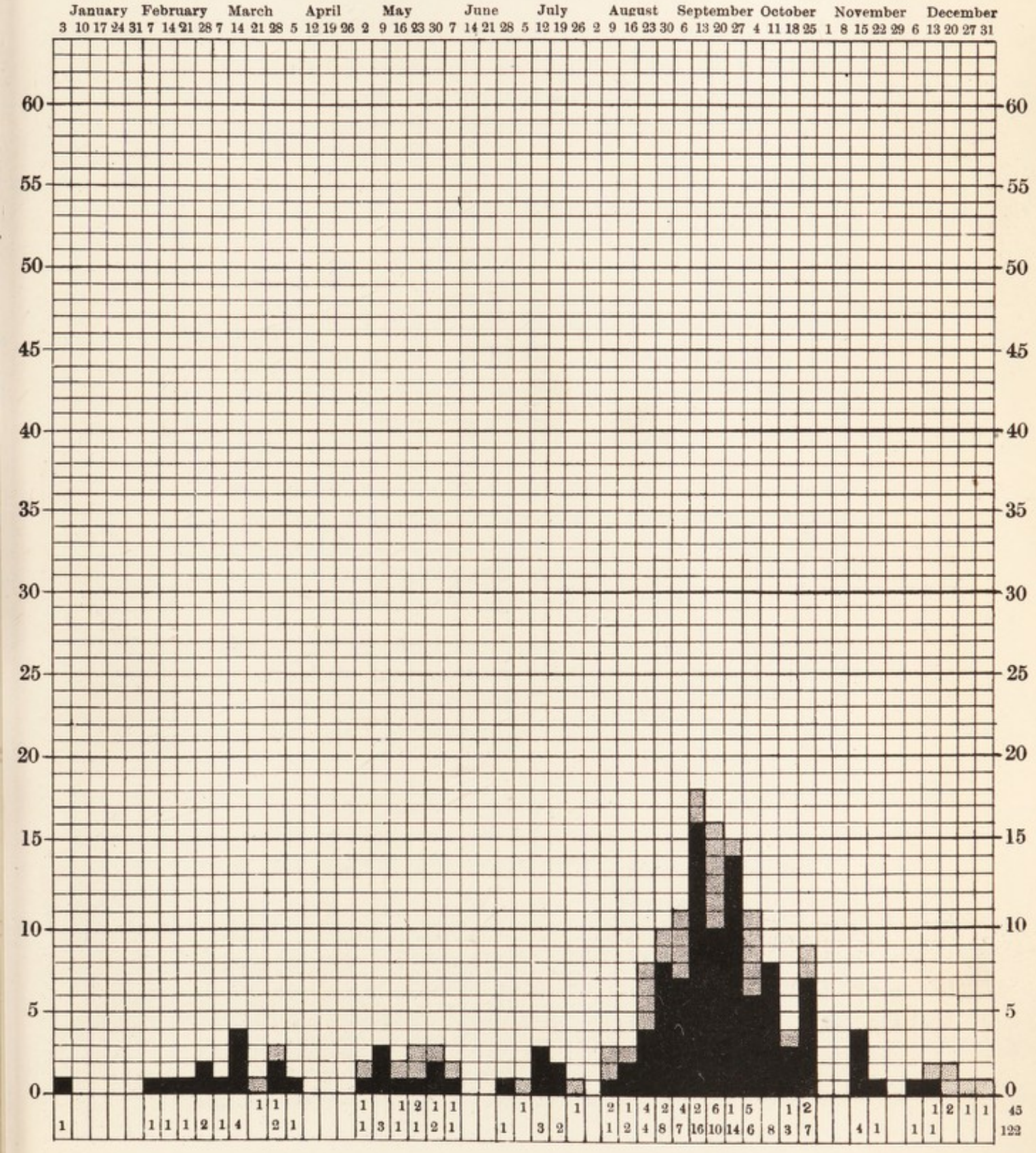


Chart showing Deaths from Diarrhœa for each week during 1913.

Children under one year shown Black



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

The number of deaths of children under one was 122, as compared with 36 in 1912, and the following table shows the relationship of the number of deaths from Diarrhœa to the infantile death-rate for each of the last ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Diarrhœa Deaths	190	123	208	72	155	57	99	201	36	122
Infantile Mortality per thousand births	232	174	212	156	201	157	168	210	145	174

The outbreak of diarrhœal diseases coincided with the hot weather of August and September, and consequent favourable conditions for putrefactive changes in food stuffs, of which milk is perhaps the most easily affected.

The Health Visitors visited 118 homes of the children who died from diarrhœa, and the usual facts came to light, namely, the comparative freedom of breast-fed children from the disease, and the want of very ordinary measures, on the part of those in charge of the children, to guard against the pollution of food.

108 of the 118 visited were artificially fed, and 21 of the homes were particularly dirty. Suitable places for the storage of food are almost entirely absent in the homes in which these children have lived, and no effort is in many cases made to remedy this. It was frequently observed by the Health Visitors that where a child was fed on tinned milk, the tin once opened was allowed to remain on the table open and uncovered for the rest of the day. Very few also of the mothers who fed the child on cow's milk took the precaution of covering the vessel containing the milk, to prevent the access of dust or flies.

Another fact, which probably had an important bearing on the result of this disease, were that of the 118 children, the mothers of 52 were working at the time of the child's illness, and the mothers of two were dead. Another factor that contributes greatly to the fatality is the absence of medical aid in the earlier stages of the disease. Perhaps medical aid and efficient nursing might be secured if a system of notification of diarrhœal diseases in children under 12 months old was adopted during the months of July, August and September,

Infantile Diarrhœa.

in order that the Local Sanitary Authority might become acquainted with the disease in its earlier stages. This in conjunction with the provision of hospital treatment for the children would bring about a great lessening of the number of deaths from diarrhœa, the most fatal infantile complaint of a distinctly preventible character.

The Housing of the children who died from diarrhœa was as follows :—

One-roomed Houses.	2 or 3 rooms.	4 or more.	Not Stated.	Total.
1	39	78	4	122

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA INTO WARDS.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000 births.
St. Andrew's	9	252	55
Daneshouse	4	183	22
Stoneyholme	5	155	32
St. Peter's	8	198	40
St. Paul's	24	240	100
Fulledge	4	221	18
Burnley Wood	10	231	43
Healey	10	178	56
Trinity	12	192	62
Whittlefield	5	108	46
Gannow	20	259	77
Lowerhouse	10	247	40
Workhouse	1	25	40
Totals for the town as a whole	122	2488	47

Age at death in months :

Under 1 mth.	1 to 2 m'ths	2 to 3 m'ths	3 to 4 mths'	4 to 5 m'ths	5 to 6 m'ths	6 to 7 m'ths	7 to 8 m'ths	8 to 9 m'ths	9 to 10 m'ths	10 to 11 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths
9	17	12	26	13	9	11	8	6	4	3	4

The following table shows the prevalence of diarrhœa in some of the neighbouring towns for the year 1913. These figures are taken from the Annual Summary of the Registrar General.

Town.	Population.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	Rate per 1000 births.
Leigh	45,086	1249	98	78.4
Ashton-under-Lyne	45,479	1066	72	67.5
Stalybridge	26,235	608	31	59.0
Widnes	32,250	1025	60	58.5
BURNLEY	**109,021**	**2541**	**138**	**54.3**
Preston	118,070	2862	145	50.6
Bootle	72,186	2173	105	48.3
Wigan	90,763	2582	124	48.0
Stockport	112,480	2642	123	46.6
Bolton	183,879	4036	176	43.6
Hindley	24,243	710	30	42.2
Blackburn	133,971	2968	121	40.7
Accrington	45,486	889	35	39.3
Bury	59,159	1216	46	37.8
Heywood	26,994	594	22	37.0
St. Helens	99,460	3221	119	36.9
Colne	26,333	550	19	34.5
Chorley	31,145	740	25	33.8
Oldham	149,936	3535	118	33.3
Salford	233,849	6336	197	31.1
Rochdale	93,420	1957	59	30.1
Eccles	43,759	984	27	27.4
Middleton	28,651	596	15	25.1
Lancaster	41,669	760	19	25.0
Darwen	40,840	736	16	21.7
Bacup	22,273	413	8	19.3
Halifax	100,740	1924	35	18.2
Nelson	41,076	715	13	18.1
Hyde	33,598	723	13	17.9
Huddersfield	110,882	2195	38	17.3
Rawtenstall	30,387	597	9	15.0
Radcliffe	25,893	507	4	7.9
Todmorden	25,401	428	2	4.6

Congenital Causes of Death.

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from birth, Marasmus, and Congenital Defects. There were **132** deaths from these causes; Premature Birth 56, Debility, &c. 47, Congenital Defects 29.

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

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of deaths	**140**	**129**	**123**	**129**	**132**
Rate per thousand births ..	52	48	49	51	53

Occupation of Mothers:—

At Home.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.
1457	Premature Birth	25	1.7
	Debility, etc.	29	1.9
	Congenital Defects	14	0.9

At Work.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	Not Stated.
1031	Premature Birth	23	2.2	8
	Debility, etc.	13	1.2	5
	Congenital Defects	14	1.3	1

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

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Laryngitis and Pleurisy have caused 72 deaths of children under one year of age; Bronchitis 65, Pneumonia 6, Asthma 1. These figures compared with last year show a slight increase.

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

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of deaths	**108**	**87**	**60**	**68**	**72**
Rate per thousand births ..	40	32	24	27	29

Of the 72 infants who have died from Respiratory Diseases, 56 were bottle fed, 11 breast fed, and 5 not stated.

Occupation of Mothers :—

At Home.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.
1457	Respiratory Diseases ..	37	2.5

At Work.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	Not Stated.
1031	Respiratory Diseases	30	2.9	5

Infectious Diseases.—Diphtheria, 4 notified, no deaths ; Erysipelas, 1 notification, 1 death. Whooping Cough caused 2 deaths and Measles 12. Total 16 deaths of children under one from Infectious Diseases. There were 24 deaths during 1912 from similar causes. Infectious Diseases.

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE LANCASHIRE TOWNS DURING 1912 AND 1913.

Name of Town.	1912.	1913.
BURNLEY	**145**	**174**
Wigan	129	179
Ashton-under-Lyne	125	162
Preston	122	158
St. Helens	122	157
Hindley	171	154
Blackburn	119	147
Stalybridge	138	146
Bootle	110	145
Stockport	106	144
Bolton	98	144
Birkenhead	97	144
Oldham	116	139
Swinton and Pendlebury	88	137
Bury	106	137
Salford	127	136
Widnes	116	132
Liverpool	125	131
Darwen	128	127
Blackpool	83	126
Barrow-in-Furness	104	116
Accrington	77	114
Chorley	135	110
Bacup	117	108
Rochdale	109	107
Colne	136	98
Rawtenstall	94	98
Middleton	117	93
Lancaster	97	93
Southport	74	93
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	84	92
Nelson	96	88
Eccles	95	87

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—Under this heading are all Diseases of the lungs and respiratory passages with the exception of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, which is given separately. These diseases include Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Laryngitis, and Asthma. Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases.

The Registrar reports that 170 died from Bronchitis, 78 from Broncho-pneumonia, 96 from Pneumonia, 3 from Laryngitis, 10 from Pleurisy, 3 from Asthma, and 1 from Pulmonary Congestion. Total 361.

The age distribution of these is as follows :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
72	58	9	10	38	97	77

If we add to the above table the deaths from Consumption, we have the following :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
72	60	14	28	81	130	81

The following table shows the causes of death at various ages from diseases of the respiratory system, including Consumption :—

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneum'a	65	45	6	2	13	50	67	248
Pneumonia	6	10	1	8	22	41	8	96
Other Forms ..	1	3	2	..	3	6	2	17
Consumption	..	2	5	18	43	33	4	105
Total	72	60	14	28	81	130	81	466

Seasonal prevalence of respiratory diseases as shewn by time of the occurrence of death :—

	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
Respiratory Diseases ...	108	86	50	117
Consumption ...	28	29	18	30
Totals ...	136	115	68	147

OTHER DISEASES : Malignant Diseases.—Cancer caused 93 deaths ; Sarcoma, 5 deaths. Last year the figures were 82 and 7 re pectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

5 to 15,	15 to 20.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	1	14	56	26

Infectious Diseases.—The various infectious diseases, which are more fully dealt with in another section, caused 105 deaths as follows : Diphtheria 19, Scarlet Fever 7, Typhoid Fever 4, Erysipelas 3, Puerpural Fever 4, Whooping Cough 3, Measles 54, and Influenza 11. The same diseases last year caused 87 deaths.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
17	59	9	1	9	8	2

Old Age.—119 are certified as having died from old age as against 115 in 1912.

Ages.	46 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 95
Number	2	4	5	8	19	25	26	28	2

The lowest age certified under senile decay was 46, and the highest 92.

III. Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS, Phthisis, or Consumption caused 105 deaths, previous year 92. The age and sex groups are as follows :— Tuberculosis.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Males	—	1	1	6	22	22	2	54
Females	—	1	4	12	21	11	2	51
Total ..	—	2	5	18	43	33	4	105

Of the 105 Phthisis deaths, 23 died in the Workhouse, as against 16 last year.

The average age at death was 36.8, as against 35.7 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	44
Labourers	9
Other Occupations—Outdoor	13
,, ,, Indoor	12
Housewives	14
No Occupation	3
Not Stated	7
Children	3
Total	105

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 :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of deaths from Phthisis ..	**149**	**147**	**140**	**142**	**128**	**120**	**109**	**111**	**92**	**105**
Rate per 1000 of the population	1.50	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.20	1.12	1.01	1.04	0.85	0.96

Tuberculosis.

Notification.—Under the Burnley Act of 1908, 205 notifications of Phthisis were received during the year. 11 of these were notified twice, leaving 194 new cases coming under the notice of the Health Department.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Not Stated.	Total.
	1	..	9	52	81	48	1	2	194

Of the above 52 died before the end of the year.

Number of cases notified from the Workhouse, 20 ; from the Victoria Hospital, 1 ; and from other Districts, 7. Deaths in the Workhouse during the year, 40, seventeen of which were from other districts.

Number of pauper cases notified outside the Workhouse, 5.

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

Rooms.	1	2	3	4	Over 4	Common Lodging Houses.	Work-house.	Hospital.	Lunatic Asylum.	Total.
	..	12	10	85	58	1	20	1	7	194

The following are the occupations of the persons notified :—

Occupation.	No.
Weavers	57
Winders	9
Spinners	5
Other Textile Trades	7
Labourers	10
Miners	6
Mechanics	2
Warehousemen	2
Engine Drivers	2
Cab Driver	1
Basket Maker	1
Shop Assistant	4
Bookbinder	1

Tuberculosis.

Railway Guard	1
Tailor	1
Clogger	1
Photographer	1
Compositor	1
Mantle Maker	1
Confectioner	1
Quarryman	1
Bricklayer	1
Laundry Workers	4
Barber	1
Painter	1
Joiner	1
Iron Workers	4
Mason	1
Fruiterers	3
Bottle Blower	1
Shoemakers	2
Moulder	1
Shop Manager	1
Window Cleaner	1
Cabinet Maker	1
Clerks	2
Hawker	1
Servant	1
Carters	2
Insurance Superintendent	1
Watchmaker	1
No Occupation	3
Housewives	19
Not stated	11
School Children	12
Under Five years of age	3
Total	194

Tuberculosis.

The following figures show the length of time between notification and death of the 105 people who died during 1913 :—

Dead when notified	8
Dead within one week of notification	8
Between one week and one month	9
Between one month and two months	13
Between two months and three months	6
Between three months and four months	7
Between four months and five months	3
Between five months and six months	2
Between six months and seven months	5
Between seven months and eight months	3
Between eight months and nine months	2
Between nine months and ten months	1
Between ten months and eleven months	1
Between eleven months and twelve months	5
Between one and two years	10
Between two and three years	3
Between three and four years	9
Between four and five years	2
Not notified	8
Total	105

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.
167	55	32	53	27

NUMBERS OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.

No. Visited.	1 Room.	2 Room.	3 Room.	4 Room.	Over 4.
167	..	12	10	72	73

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

No. Visited.	Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.	Away when Visited.
167	37	84	24	8	14

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

No. Visited.	Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Away when Visited.
167	74	21	70	2

The 70 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.
26	11	5	9	14	5	70

In 84 homes there were 258 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 mths.	6 mths.	9 mths.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	Over 3 years.
167	48	31	9	23	30	16	13

It will be seen from the above table that the average duration of the illness, which will certainly be understated, works out at 15.5 months.

The duration of the illness of the 70 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 13.3 months each. Thus there had been 70 people exposed daily in the closest manner possible for the following periods :

Tuberculosis.

No. exposed.	Over 3 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	3 months.
70	3	4	15	10	3	12	23

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 is not always effective. Last year there were 56 persons suffering from the disease who slept with other persons, and this year the figure is 70. As regards the isolation of the 70, 42 at least could have been effectively isolated, that is, it was quite possible for the patient to have a room to him or herself. Of the 70 there were 28 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 167, cases visited the possibilities of isolation were as follows :—

Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Not ascertained.
74	21	70	2

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.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Besides the 105 deaths from phthisis given previously, there have been 36 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. These are divided in the following way :—

General	4
Intestines	21
Meningitis	5
Osseous	3
Salpingitis	1
Testicle	1
Pelvic Organs	1
Total	36

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.
13	8	5	4	3	1	2

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

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
65 ...	61 ...	56 ...	43 ...	47 ...	36

Notifications.—In accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912, which came in force on February 1st, 1913, of which a copy of Articles III., V., VI., VII., VIII., XI., XII., XIII., XV. and XVI. of these Regulations will be found in the appendix 109 notifications of Tuberculosis, other than the lungs, were received. These notifications referred to 107 cases, 2 being notified twice.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Not Stated.	Total.
	3	11	35	26	22	9	..	1	107

Number of cases notified from the Workhouse, 10 ; Victoria Hospital, 17 ; and from other districts, 1.

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

Rooms.	1	2	3	4	Over 4	Common Lodging Houses.	Work-house.	Hospital.	Child'n's Hospital L'pool	Total.
	..	5	7	42	25	..	10	17	1	107

The following are the occupations of the persons notified :—

Occupation.	No.
Weavers	32
Winders	3
Spinner	1

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Labourers	2
Miner	1
Laundry Worker	1
Casual Labourer	1
Servant	1
Book-keeper	1
Clothlooker	1
Machinist	1
Teacher	1
Retired	1
Mill Manager	1
Dressmaker	1
Confectioner	1
Overlooker	1
Insurance Agent	1
Charwoman	1
Printer	1
No Occupation	5
Housewives	5
Not stated	2
School Children	29
Under Five years of age	12
Total	107

The following information has been gathered by the Inspector in the early part of the year and by the Tuberculosis Nurse in the latter part of the year.

PATIENTS.

No. Visited.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Children.	Others.
89	11	8	57	13

NUMBERS OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.

No. Visited.	1 Room.	2 Room.	3 Room.	4 Room.	Over 4.
89	..	5	7	32	45

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

No. Visited.	Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.	Away when Visited.
89	12	47	23	2	5

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

No. Visited.	Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Away when Visited.
89	34	5	50	..

The 50 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.
9	6	..	11	20	4	50

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Total.	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	Over 3 years
89	13	15	6	9	21	7	18

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

In accordance with the scheme for dealing with Tuberculosis as given in last year's report, six beds have been hired at Meathop Sanatorium, and four at Felix House Sanatorium, near Darlington: one of the wards at Crown Point Smallpox Isolation Hospital has been arranged to accommodate six male and six female patients: rooms in the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street were made suitable for the purpose of a dispensary, and opened on March 1st.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Administrative Tuberculosis Officer and Adviser to the Local Insurance Committee.

The Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health is the Tuberculosis Officer and has clinical charge of the patients at the Hospital and the Dispensary.

SANATORIUM.—Meathop Sanatorium at Grange-over-Sands, is divided into a Sanatorium for early cases and a Home for advanced cases. There is accommodation for some 135 patients, adults of both sexes, and children. The Sanatorium accommodates the patients in shelters, each having two beds. The Home consists of hospital buildings, the wards of which hold one, two or more beds. The Home is quite distinct from the Sanatorium, and the patients from the one are not allowed to mingle with those of the other. This institution is well situated for the purposes of a sanatorium for Tuberculosis. 17 patients were sent to Meathop during the year and three were there at the beginning of the year.

Felix House Sanatorium, near Darlington, is an institution accommodating about 50 patients of both sexes. The beds are mostly in shelters which will hold one, two or more beds. During the year 1913, 11 patients were sent.

LIST OF PATIENTS DEALT WITH IN THE TWO SANATORIA.

Sex.	Age.	Stage of Disease.	Number of days in Sanatorium.	Remarks.
*F	26	III.	183	Improved
F	14	III.	219	Do.
M	34	II.	95	Do.
*F	19	II.	116	Do.
*F	22	III.	133	Do.
F	41	II.	73	Do.
*M	48	III.	116	Do.
*M	32	III.	77	Do.
*F	23	III.	80	Do.
*M	34	III.	49	Do.
*M	21	II.	90	Disease arrested
*M	49	III.	71	Died
*M	20	III.	70	Disease arrested
*M	21	III.	38	Improved
*M	17	III.	282	Do.
*M	38	III.	124	Do.
*M	19	III.	117	Do.
*M	17	III.	91	Do.
*M	45	III.	92	Do.
*M	47	III.	91	Do.
*M	33	II.	85	Do.
*F	18	III.	...	Still in Sanatorium
*M	17	III.	...	Do.
F	13	III.	...	Do.
*F	25	III.	...	Do. disease arrested
*M	22	III.	...	Still in Sanatorium
*M	42	III.	...	Do.
*M	34	III.	...	Do.
*M	18	II.	...	Do.
*M	34	III.	...	Do.
*M	34	III.	...	Do. worse

*Insured Patients.

In the above list the disease of Tuberculosis of the lungs is divided into stages as follows :—

I. Early cases where one lobe is affected only.

II. Cases where two lobes or an area equal to two lobes, or where both apices are affected.

III. Any condition more advanced than the above.

Tuberculosis.

CROWN POINT HOSPITAL is owned by the Joint Hospital Board, and was erected by that authority about twelve years ago for the isolation of cases of Smallpox occurring in the Joint Hospital Board's district. It is a temporary structure of corrugated iron, and at the time of the last Smallpox epidemic accommodated, at one time, about 30 patients. The Joint Hospital Board has granted the use of the buildings to the Local Sanitary Authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis, but one ward only of the building is used for patients. This ward has been divided to provide for 6 male and 6 female patients, a verandah has been erected, and the windows altered to secure efficient and constant ventilation.

This hospital is situated about two miles from the Town Hall on a hill 1100 feet above sea level. This site commands an extensive view of the surrounding country extending on the west to the sea 40 miles distant, and on the north and east to the Yorkshire hills, some of which are 30 miles away. It is splendidly placed as an isolation hospital for the nearest inhabited building is a farmhouse at least a quarter of a mile away. It would be well suited for the treatment of Tuberculosis if the water supply was satisfactory. This supply is from a spring half a mile away, and all the water has to be carried.

This difficulty as regards the water makes it impossible to consider Crown Point as a fixed site for a hospital which will be in constant use. It is hoped that land suitably situated will soon be available for the erection of a hospital which will provide beds for the observation of early cases, and also afford isolation for advanced cases ; no isolation for advanced, and therefore as a rule very infectious cases, being at present at the disposal of the authorities, except the wards for that purpose in the Union Infirmary. As Crown Point is only used for early cases and not as an isolation hospital, the staff consists of a Sister-in-Charge, a ward and laundry maid, and a caretaker and his wife, the former of whom acts as porter, and the latter as cook.

LIST OF CASES TREATED AT CROWN POINT HOSPITAL DURING 1913.

Sex.	Age.	Stage of Disease.	Number of days in Sanatorium.	Remarks.
*M	19	III.	69	Improved
*M	31	III.	69	Do.
M	11	I.	97	Do.
*M	21	II.	94	Do.
*M	43	II.	63	Do.
*M	23	III.	69	Worse
*M	39	III.	50	No improvement
M	11	III.	165	Improved ; disease arrested
M	11	?	39	Still under observation at Dispensary
*M	45	III.	10	Gone to Union Infirmary
*M	19	II.	135	Disease arrested.
*M	43	II.	51	Do.
*M	45	III.	144	Gone to Sanatorium
*M	48	III.	23	Improved
*M	21	III.	272	Disease arrested
M	51	III.	14	No improvement
*M	29	III.	126	Dise. se arrested
*M	49	III.	97	Gone to Union Infirmary
F	9	II.	29	Disease arrested
*F	24	III.	108	Do.
F	49	III.	112	Improved
F	13	III.	254	Disease arrested
*F	26	I.	20	Disease arrested
F	13	II.	110	Do.
*F	26	III.	36	Improved
F	25	II.	26	Do.
*F	16	III.	3	Worse
*F	25	III.	37	Disease arrested
*F	18	II.	86	Do.
*F	6	III.	48	Improved
F	15	T.B Hip	.....	Improved ; still in Hospital
*F	20	III.	.....	Do.
*F	18	III.	.....	Still in Hospital
*F	28	III.	.....	Improved ; still in Hospital

* Insured patients

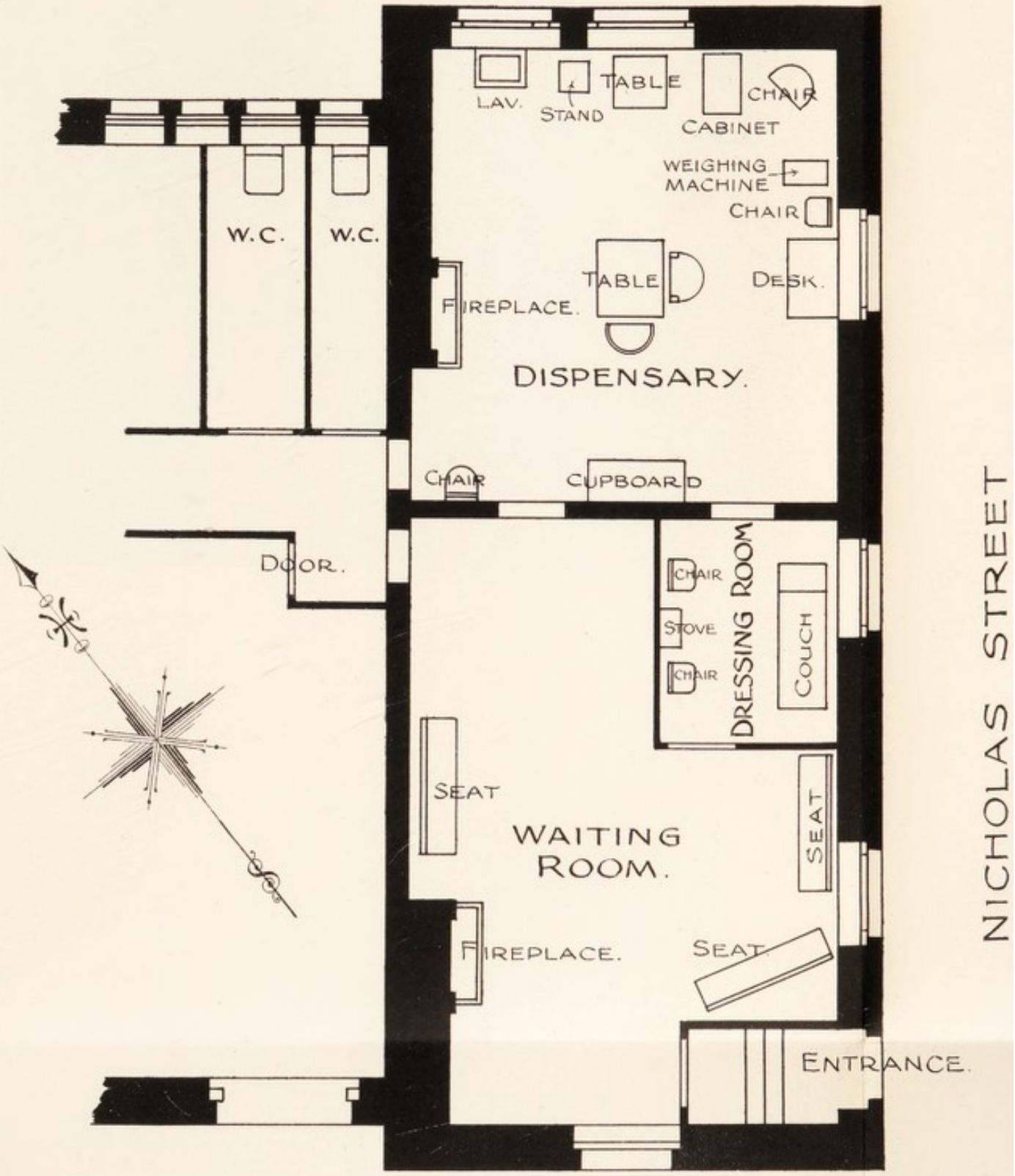
Tuberculosis.

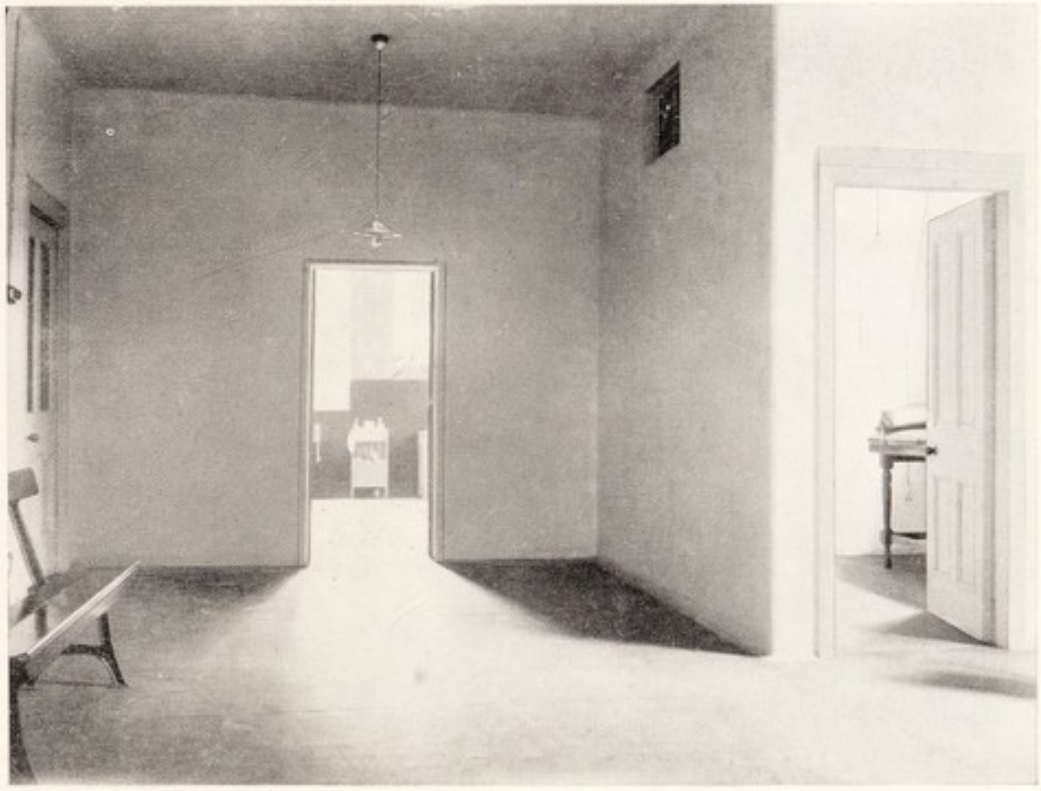
DISPENSARY.—The Dispensary is situated in Elizabeth Street, only some 50 yards from the Town Hall. The entrance is in Nicholas Street, a very quiet and not much freqnented street. It consists of three rooms, a large waiting room, a large consulting room, and a small room for conducting examinations, to which there is access from either of the other rooms. The staff consists of the Tuberculosis Officer and two nurses.

Below is given a list of the whole of the persons whose names were entered on the books of the Dispensary. With a few exceptions all these patients have been in the first place sent by a private medical man either for examination or for treatment. The few exceptions occur in the case of contacts which have been discovered by the Nurse on her periodic visitations to a case that has been notified in the usual way, or in case of children found in the schools by the School Medical Officer and presenting signs suspicious of the disease. The figures in the fourth column, showing the number of weeks, mean the number of weeks the patient was on the books of the Dispensary, and either attending that institution at periodic intervals or being visited in his or her home by the Tuberculosis Nurse. In some of the cases this includes the time spent at the Sanatorium or Hospital. Under the heading of treatment is given the manner of dealing with the patient. In many cases there was no treatment given, only examinations being made by the Tuberculosis Officer which confirmed the diagnoses of the private medical men who had sent patients. In many cases nothing beyond keeping the patient under observation was required. The word "general" under the heading of treatment means giving the patient Cod Liver Oil and such other medicines that were called for by his general condition. The column headed "Result" is intended to show the state of affairs as regards each patient at the end of the year.

In the column "Remarks" it will be seen that many of the patients received different forms of treatment during the year, thus one may have been sent to Crown Point, and from there to the Sanatorium, and after discharge from the Sanatorium may have been treated by tuberculin at the Dispensary. In this column is also shown those cases that have been caused by contact with some case already notified, and have been discovered as a reult of routine visitation by the Nurse. Ten children either suffering from some form of Tuberculosis or suspected to be suffering were found by the School Medical Officer in his visits to the schools or at the school clinic, and were referred to the Dispensary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.
MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.
ELIZABETH STREET.





LIST OF PATIENTS DEALT WITH AT THE DISPENSARY.

Sex.	Age.	Stage of Disease.	No. of Weeks.	Treatment.	Result.	Remarks.
F	11	?	5	General	Still attending	Contact
F	6	III.	39	Tuberculin	Do.	From Crown Point
F	26	III.	26	For examination	Under private medical man	
F	9	II.	37	General	Still attending	From Crown Point
M	12	?	23	Observation	Do.	Contact
M	39	III.	5	Examination	Do.	
F	13	II.	52	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Crown Point
M	11	I.	18	Do.	Do.	Do.
M	12	III.	40	Do.	Do.	Do.
M	7	?	2	For Observation	Do.	Contact
M	7	III.	13	For examination	Awaiting bed at Sanatorium	
F	13	II.	28	Tuberculin	Still attending	
F	26	I.	39	General	Under private medical man	
F	13	II.	24	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Crown Point
M	9	?	13	General	Do.	School case
M	7	III.	34	Tuberculin	Do.	
M	18	I.	12	Do.	Do.	Contact
F	52	III.	12	General	Died during year	
F	38	II.	5	Tuberculin	Still attending	
F	19	III.	37	Do.	Do.	
M	7	III.	10	General	Do.	
F	13	I.	2	Do.		Left the town
M	51	III.	42	Sent to Crown Point	Under private medical man	
F	44	II.	39	Sent to Sanatorium	Do.	Contact
F	7	?	39	Observation	Still attending	Contact
F	5	I.	14	General		Left the town
F	49	III.	21	Sent to Crown Point	Under private medical man	
F	7	II.	5	Tuberculin		Left the town
M	9	III.	35	General	Still attending	School case
M	9	?	14	For observation	Do.	Do.
F	12	I.	13	General	Do.	Do.
F	9	?	19	For observation	Do.	Do.
F	14	III.	4	General	Do.	
F	25	III.	48	Tuberculin	Do.	From Crown Point
M	11	III.	48	Do.	Do.	
F	13	III.	44	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
M	22	II.	32	For examination;	Under private medical man	In Sanatorium for 4 months 2 years ago
M	34	III.	32	Do.	Do.	In Sanatorium for 4 months in 1912
M	32	III.	32	Do.	Do.	In Sanatorium for 3 months in 1911
F	34	III.	52	Do.	Died during year	
M	11	?	13	For observation	Still attending	Contact
F	19	III.	34	Visitation by Nurse	Died during year	
F	14	?	50	For observation	Still attending	Contact
M	46	III.	14	For examination	Died during year	

Sex.	Age.	Stage of Disease.	No. of Weeks.	Treatment.	Result.	Remarks.
M	60	III.	16	For examination.	Died during year,	
F	33	III.	9	Do.	Under private medical man	
F	28	III.	16	Do.	Died	
F	36	III.	21	Do.	Do.	
F	9	Glands	1	Tuberculin	Still attending	
F	9	Spine	40	General	Under private medical man	
M	9	Glands	35	Tuberculin	Still attending	School case
F	5	Mesent. Glands	5	For observation	Do.	Do.
M	28	Spine	26	Tuberculin	Do.	
F	10	Elbow	36	For observation	Do.	School case
F	10	Glands	6	Do.	Do.	Contact
M	7	Glands	35	Do.	Do.	School case
M	12	Glands	28	For examination	Under private medical man	
F	41	Ankle	11	Do.	Do.	
M	11	Glands	7	General	Still attending	
F	11	Knee	27	Do.	Do.	School case
M	13	Glands	3	Do.	Do.	Do.
M	19	General	12	For examination	Under private medical man	
*F	20	III.	33	Sent to Crown Point	Still at Crown Point	
*M	18	II.	21	For examination	Refused treatment	
*M	18	II.	21	Sent to Crown Point	Under private medical man	
*M	19	II.	21	Tuberculin	Still attending	At Crown Point for 17 weeks
*F	31	III.	21	For examination	Under private medical man	
*F	21	III.	11	Do.	Died during year.	
*F	25	III.	11	Sent to Crown Point	Still at Crown Point	
*M	33	III.	11	Sent to Sanatorium	Under private medical man	
*M	16	II.	11	For examination	Do.	
*M	52	III.	11	Sent to Crown Point	Now in Union Infirmary	
*F	21	III.	15	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	18	III.	15	Tuberculin, sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	18	II.	15	General	Still attending	
*M	18	II.	15	Tuberculin, sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	16	I.	19	Tuberculin	Still attending	
*F	26	III.	13	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	22	III.	14	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*M	60	III.	13	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	42	III.	11	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*M	29	II.	9	Tuberculin	Still attending	
*F	30	III.	9	For examination	Under private medical man	
*F	33	II.	9	Do.	Do.	
*M	16	III.	9	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	36	III.	47	For examination	Under private medical man	
*F	17	III.	5	Do.	Died during year.	
*F	34	?	5	Do.	Under private medical man	
*M	35	III.	5	Sent to Sanatorium	Sill in Sanatorium	
*F	25	III.	21	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	40	III.	52	Sent to Crown Point	Do.	

Sex.	Age.	Stage of Disease.	No. of Weeks.	Treatment.	Result.	Remarks.
*F	34	III.	50	Visitation by Nurse	Died during year	
*M	25	III.	49	Do.	Do.	
*M	37	II.	49	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	49	III.	49	Do.	Do.	
*M	38	III.	45	Sent to Sanatorium	Do.	
*M	19	I.	45	Visitation by Nurse	Do.	
*M	19	III.	1	Do.	Died during year	
*M	28	III.	1	Sent to Union Infirmary	Do.	
*M	34	III.	43	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	25	III.	42	Tuberculin	Still attending	Crom Crown Point
*F	26	II.	42	Sent to Crown Point	Under private medical man	
*M	29	III.	38	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Crown Point
*F	17	III.	38	Sent to Crown Point	Died during year	
*M	45	III.	36	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Crown Point and Sanatorium
*F	37	III.	34	Do.	Do.	
*F	26	?	34	For examination and visitation by Nurse	Still under observation	
*M	16	III.	31	Sent to Sanatorium	Under private medical man	
*M	43	II.	18	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Crown Point
*F	18	II.	27	Do.	Do.	Do.
*F	36	I.	30	Sanatorium recommended	Treatment refused	
*M	24	III.	29	Sent to Crown Point	Died during year	
*M	44	III.	29	General	Still attending	From Sanatorium
*M	31	III.	29	Sent to Crown Point	Under private medical man	
*M	16	I.	29	Tuberculin	Still attending	
*F	23	III.	26	Sent to Sanatorium	Under private medical man	
*M	44	III.	24	Sent to Crown Point	Died during year	
*M	20	III.	26	Tuberculin	Under private medical man	From Sanatorium
*M	53	II.	24	For examination	Died during year	
*M	32	III.	24	Tuberculin	Still attending	From Sanatorium
*M	49	III.	24	Sent to Sanatorium	Died during year	
*M	47	III.	24	General	Still attending	From Crown Point
*M	35	?	5	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	28	II.	4	For examination	Do.	
*M	36	III.	4	Sent to Sanatorium	Still in Sanatorium	
*F	22	II.	3	Tuberculin	Still attending	
*M	34	III.	3	Do.	Do.	
*F	36	III.	2	For examination	Under private medical man	
*M	23	III.	2	Do.	Do.	
*F	27	II.	3	Do.	Do.	
*F	23	Glands	21	Tuberculin	Still attending	
*F	18	Lupus	15	For examination		Left the town
*F	34	Lupus	52	Tuberculin	Do.	
*M	20	Knee	14	Do.	Do.	
*M	48	Glands	20	Do.	Do.	
*F	41	Larynx	11	Do.	Do.	
*F	38	Glands	30	Do.	Do.	
*F	56	Lupus	28	For examination		Left the town

*Insured patients.

Tuberculosis.

SUMMARY.

AGES :—

Sex.	Under 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	Over 40	Total.
M	17	14	6	6	13	15	71
F	21	9	4	11	15	7	67
Total	38	23	10	17	28	22	138

NATURE OF DISEASE :—

Lungs	Spine	Glands	Knee	Elbow	Lupus	Doubt	Gener'l	Mes-enteric	Total
116	2	10	2	1	3	2	1	1	138

STAGE OF DISEASE OF LUNGS :—

Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Doubtful.	Total.
10	24	70	12	116

Summary of Information obtained by the Nurse.

The Nurse visited **131** houses, in which the **138** patients lived.

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS :—

Bedrooms to self.	Bed to Self, others in the room	Sharing Bed.	Bed in Living Room.	Total.
79	36	18	5	138

NUMBER OF ROOMS IH HOUSE :—

Rooms.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Lodging Houses.	Total.
	8	13	70	12	20	1	3	4	131

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSE, INCLUDING THE PATIENT : —

Per-sons.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Lod-ging.	Total
	1	6	18	27	34	18	9	8	..	4	1	1	4	131

CLEANLINESS OF HOUSE :—

Clean.	Fairly Clean.	Dirty.	Total.
106	19	6	131

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN HOUSE :—

One.	Two.	Lodging Houses.	Total.
123	4	4	131

10,000 paper handkerchiefs were supplied to 124 Dispensary cases, and to 40 other cases.

Linen handkerchiefs were supplied to 4 patients, who were also furnished with a bag in which to place them after use. In this bag they were returned to the Disinfecting Station for disinfection.

250 tins of Izal were supplied to 135 Dispensary cases, and to 48 other cases.

Sputum flasks were supplied to 54 persons.

Cuspidors were supplied to 5 persons.

Cod Liver Oil and Malt was supplied to 20 children.

28 persons were provided with respirators.

Total number of visits paid to cases of Tuberculosis by the Nurse—5448.

In addition to the 138 Dispensary patients who have been periodically visited by the Nurse, routine vists were paid, as a result of notifications, to 108 other persons.

Attendances of patients at the Dispensary—1492.

IV. Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.

The following diseases are notifiable either under general or local Acts of Parliament :—Smallpox, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis, the last two of which were added to the list during the year 1912 by an order made by the Local Sanitary Authority, and approved by the Local Government Board. To this list must be added Tuberculosis, all forms of which are now notifiable, also an infectious disease, but not quite comparable in its infectivity to the others, which are acutely infectious. In practically all cases of Tubercular Infection the person who contracts the disease has been exposed on several occasions, but in the others, as far as we know, one exposure is all that is necessary. Tuberculosis has already been dealt with under that heading. The infectious diseases here under review for the year are acutely infectious ones, both notifiable and non-notifiable. The first table gives figures supplied by the Local Government Board which shew the disease rates in various Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Erysipelas. In the fifteeen large towns given it will be seen that there are only four where the Scarlet Fever rate per thousand of population is lower than Burnley.

As regards Diphtheria Burnley occupies a high position. Typhoid Fever has not been very prevalent in those towns and Burnley occupies the sixth position.

TABLE V.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LANCASHIRE.

	Estimated Population in the middle of 1912.	Rates per thousand of Population.			
		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas
LANCASHIRE	1,741,497	2.77	0.87	0.50	0.57
County Boroughs :—					
Blackburn	133,560	2.01	0.60	0.23	0.68
Bolton	182,524	1.15	0.68	0.31	0.39
BURNLEY	**108,012**	**1.91**	**1.65**	**0.19**	**1.62**
Bury	59,106	5.06	1.15	0.14	0.47
Halifax	101,104	1.11	1.11	0.17	0.56
Huddersfield	109,513	2.62	0.57	0.18	0.62
Liverpool	752,021	2.96	1.37	0.16	1.02
Manchester	723,531	5.39	1.01	0.45	0.60
Oldham	148,839	6.30	0.62	0.09	0.81
Preston	117,631	6.61	2.38	0.40	0.92
St. Helens	98,159	7.50	1.64	0.26	0.77
Salford	232,734	5.31	1.44	0.48	0.87
Stockport	110,781	1.59	0.84	0.42	0.59
Warrington	73,215	3.28	1.48	0.40	0.74
Wigan	90,042	0.81	0.38	1.08	0.63
Boroughs and Urban Districts :—					
Accrington	45,282	2.74	0.35	0.51	0.62
Bacup	22,293	3.45	0.72	0.13	0.58
Barrowford.....	5,602	0.18	3.03	—	0.36
Brierfield	8,388	0.48	0.72	2.03	1.19
Church	6,944	1.30	0.58	0.14	0.86
Clayton-le-Moors	8,963	1.00	1.67	0.22	0.89
Clitheroe	12,644	0.47	1.74	0.32	0.40
Darwen	40,613	0.69	0.64	0.05	0.37
Great Harwood ...	14,053	2.35	0.85	0.14	0.36
Haslingden	18,742	2.08	0.85	0.48	0.85
Nelson	40,361	1.04	0.45	0.07	0.55
Padiham	13,824	0.58	0.43	0.22	0.72
Rawtenstall	30,445	6.04	0.76	0.20	0.72
Barnoldswick ...	10,143	0.49	3.25	—	0.79
Earby	6,285	0.32	1.27	—	0.95
Rural Districts :—					
Blackburn	9,594	0.83	0.83	0.31	0.52
Burnley	20,203	1.39	1.19	0.30	0.49
Bury	9,169	1.74	—	0.33	0.11
Clitheroe	6,409	1.87	1.40	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever.—There has been an increase in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified as compared with the previous year, 404 against 118 and 262 the preceding years. There have been 7 deaths, compared with 3 last year, giving a mortality rate of 3.4 per cent. of cases as against an average of 3.69 for the last ten years.

There has been no time of the year when Scarlet Fiver 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 47.

On page 45 is given a table showing the incidence of Scarlet Fever in various towns.

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

Scarlet Fever.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases per 1000 population ..	2.32	3.20	2.54	4.92	4.62	4.35	3.90	2.45	1.09	1.87
No. of deaths ..	13	19	12	13	13	17	23	4	3	7
Mortality rate per 1000 of population ..	.13	.18	.11	.12	.12	.16	.21	.03	.027	0.064
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	55	57	46	25	21	36	55	15	25	34

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

Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stated	Total
Cases ..	3	76	111	9	2	..	..	3	204
Deaths ..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	7

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING EACH WEEK OF 1913.

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 4..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 11..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,, 18..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 25..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Feby. 1..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,, 8..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
,, 15..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,, 22..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
March 1..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 8..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
,, 15..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
,, 22..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, 29..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
April 5..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, 12..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
,, 19..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
,, 26..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	10
May 3..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	3	..	..	10
,, 10..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
,, 17..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, 24..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
,, 31..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
June 7..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 14..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
,, 21..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
,, 28..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
July 5..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
,, 12..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 19..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
,, 26..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
August 2..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, 9..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
,, 16..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
,, 23..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
,, 30..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
Sept. 6..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
,, 13..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3
,, 20..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	7
,, 27..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	9
October 4..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	6
,, 11..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	..	..	7
,, 18..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	5
,, 25..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Nov. 1..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
,, 8..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
,, 15..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
,, 22..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	7
,, 29..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	7
Dec. 6..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8
,, 13..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
,, 20..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	8
,, 27..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
,, 31..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total	8	11	5	11	9	16	24	18	17	14	34	33	2	2	204

Scarlet Fever.

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

No. visited.	From same house.	From neighbour's house.	"Return."	No definite history.
204	42	25	2	135

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 notified in Public Institutions.	Total
177	14	6	3	4	204

In 11 cases the patient was actually peeling at the time of notification.

The 204 cases occurred in 169 houses, two in the Workhouse and two in the Victoria Hospital. Of these 204 cases 101 were removed to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria.—Total notified 175, with 19 deaths, against 119 and 6 last year. Like Scarlet Fever, this disease can hardly be said to be epidemic, for the cases are distributed over the whole of the year.

The 175 cases notified occurred in 166 houses, and 54 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.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases per 1000 of population ..	0.75	0.64	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.79	0.85	1.30	1.11	1.55
No. of deaths ..	20	18	12	14	13	13	16	20	6	19
Mortality rate per 1000 of population ..	.20	.17	.10	.13	.12	.12	.14	.18	.05	.17
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	266	276	140	181	168	154	176	143	50	108

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

Ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Cases	4	43	81	25	20	2	..	..	175
Deaths	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	19

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.
175	14	3	158

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.—91 vials have been supplied to medical men free, 5 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 36 throat swabs examined at the Public Health Laboratory, with 4 positive results.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—Eighteen cases of this disease were notified and there were 4 deaths. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Typhoid for the last ten years :— Typhoid.

Typhoid Fever.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cases per 1000 of population ..	.61	.73	.62	.41	.66	.40	.29	.27	.30	.17
No. of deaths ..	19	12	11	10	13	8	6	8	8	4
Mortality rate per 1000 of population	.19	.11	.10	.09	.12	.07	.05	.07	.07	.14
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	311	160	172	232	185	186	187	275	250	222

Typhoid.

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

Ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Cases	..	0	5	4	5	3	0	1	18
Deaths	..	0	0	..	2	2	0	0	4

The 18 cases of Typhoid reported have occurred in 18 houses, and 7 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 19 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.
19	5	14

Puerperal.

Puerperal Fever.—There were six notifications of this disease, with 4 deaths. Last year the figures were 8 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 Fever	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Morbidity rate per 1000 births	3.79	4.53	3.52	5.02	2.02	5.27	5.60	3.67	3.21	2.41
No. of deaths ..	6	7	3	10	2	5	5	3	5	4
Mortality rate per 1000 cases	660	583	330	660	330	357	330	330	625	666

Erysipelas.—173 cases were notified as against 102 last year, with 3 deaths, as against 2 last year. Of the 173 cases, 14 were admitted to the Sanatorium. Erysipelas.

Of the 173 cases, 13 were notified from the Workhouse Infirmary.

Ages at	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Not Stat.	Total
Cases	1	4	3	17	62	60	10	16	173
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3

Table VII.—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	8	4	2	0	17
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	2	0	0
Daneshouse	Notified...	0	11	6	0	0	9
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stoneyholme ...	Notified...	0	5	5	1	0	5
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Peter's	Notified...	0	11	4	3	0	10
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	1
St. Paul's	Notified...	0	9	18	0	1	11
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulledge	Notified...	0	16	25	4	0	22
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burnley Wood ...	Notified...	0	24	42	2	0	34
	Deaths ...	0	2	3	0	0	0
Healey	Notified...	0	18	29	3	0	7
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	1	1	0
Trinity	Notified...	0	17	10	2	1	11
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	1	0
Whittlefield	Notified...	0	14	5	0	0	9
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gannow	Notified...	0	34	14	0	1	11
	Deaths ...	0	0	3	0	2	1
Lowerhouse	Notified...	0	33	12	1	2	14
	Deaths ...	0	2	1	1	0	0
Workhouse	Notified...	0	2	0	0	0	13
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	Notified...	0	2	1	0	1	0
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted	0	101	54	7	0	14
	Deaths ...	0	3	5	0	0	1
Total Notified		0	204	173	18	6	173
Total Deaths		0	7	*18	4	4	3
Percentage of deaths to cases		0	3.4	10.8	22.2	66.6	1.7

* There was also one death from Erysipelas which occurred outside the Borough.

Table VIII.—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 Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.
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
1912	Notified.....	0	118	119	32	8	102
	Deaths	0	3	6	8	5	2
	Mortality Rate...	0	2.5	5.0	24.7	71.4	1.9
1913	Notified.....	0	204	175	18	6	173
	Deaths	0	7	18	4	4	3
	Mortality Rate...	0	3.4	10.3	22.2	66.6	1.7
Average No. of cases ...		11.3	328.7	9.82	46.7	10.4	127.1
,, ,, deaths		0.4	12.4	15.0	9.9	5.0	4.6
,, percentage of deaths to cases		3.54	3.77	15.2	21.2	48.0	3.6

Measles.

NON-NOTIFIABLE.

Measles.—There have been 54 deaths as against 23 the previous year. The deaths for the last ten years are as follows, the average number being 50 :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
101	10	117	7	50	18	56	66	23	54

It has often been pointed out that Measles is an extremely difficult disease for a Public Health Authority to control. The long incubation period, the extreme infectivity of the disease at a period before it is easy to make a diagnosis and the indifference with which Measles is regarded by parents, are the main sources of difficulty.

Measles is a disease which affects practically young children only, most of the cases occurring below the age of seven ; out of 54 deaths in 1913 only one child was over five years of age.

That Measles is a very prevalent disease of childhood is shown by the numbers found to have had it when enquiries on that head are made at the medical inspection of school children. The figures for the last four years for Burnley show that 60 per cent. of the children have had Measles before they reach the age of five.

An epidemic which appears to have been one of the largest we have had for some years apparently commenced in the Fulledge district in November. There had been several cases earlier in the year in the west end of the town, but, as will be seen by referring to the table on page 57 only one case was notified from the schools during the months of July, August and September. In November cases of Measles were simultaneously notified from schools apart from one another, and as it appeared probable that a big epidemic was in course of formation, it was decided to close all the infant schools for a fortnight. This was done on November 24th. At the end of that period enquiries were instituted and as there appeared to be a large number of children suffering from the disease, and the death returns began at that time to be affected by it, it was decided to continue the closing of the infant departments for a further period of two weeks, and as the end of that period coincided with the Christmas holidays, the infant schools were closed in all six weeks. It appears very doubtful whether this long closure of the schools had

the desired effect of limiting the extent of the epidemic or not, for on re-opening the schools after the Christmas holidays the disease was still found to be very prevalent, and it continued to occupy a very prominent place in the death returns. Measles.

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
	12	21	8	6	6	1	..	..	54

Cases notified from the Schools.	Under 5	5-6	6-7	Over 7
424	123	146	82	73

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 many of these cases were able to return in a few days as the disease had not shown itself.

The names of 424 children, as against 150 in the previous year, said to be suffering from measles were notified from the various schools. These were visited, and in all 264 cases were discovered of children at school age with 8 other children, making a total of 272 measles cases visited.

Measles.

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	12-13	Over 13	Total
..	3	4	24	34	108	51	32	9	5	1	..	..	1	272

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 those 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 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.	Convulsions.	Diarrhœa.
32	6	9	5	1

Uncomplicated.	Total.
1	54

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

SCHOOL.	JAN.					FEB.				MAR.				APRIL				MAY					JUNE			
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27
St. John's, Gannow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	8	6	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abel Street	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Mary Magdalene's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Heasandford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Stoneyholme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..	26	..	12	7	..	..	..	..
Healey Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittlefield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	5	11	1	1	..	..
St. John's, Ivy Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Clough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	7	9	..	4	..	..
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Back Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Wood Top	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Red Lion Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
St. James's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	3
Habergham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowerhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Stephen's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fulledge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pickup Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Todmorden Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosegrove	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lane Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	5	1	7	5	2	..	11	8	8	22	15	44	17	27	44	8	5	2	4
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

SCHOOL.	July.				Aug.					Sept.				Oct.					Nov.				Dec.					Total.
	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	31	
St. John's, Gannow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	43
Abel Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	11	3	2	2	..	..	30
St. Mary Magdalene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Heasandford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Andrew's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Burnley Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Stoneyholme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Holy Trinity	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	12	1	..	..	..	88
Healey Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Whittlefield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
St. John's, Ivy St.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Clough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Back Lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Peter's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wood Top	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Red Lion Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7
St. James's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	21
Habergham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Lowerhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
St. Stephen's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fulledge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Pickup Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Todmorden Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rosegrove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
St Paul's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lane Head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	8	19	15	3	21	47	15	15	20	2	..	..	424
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	4	10	11	10	12	54

Whooping Cough.—There were 3 deaths this year and 36 last year. The ages of these were as follows :— Whooping Cough.

Under 1.	1 to 2.
2	1

Influenza.—11 deaths. The ages at death were as follows :— Influenza.

Under 1.	5 to 15.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	1	2	5	2

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

Bronchitis	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	2
Pleurisy	1
Meningitis	1
Senile Decay	1
Congestion of Lungs	1
Total	11

Chicken Pox.—No deaths. 170 cases notified from the schools. One infant school suffering from a severe epidemic of this complaint was closed for a fortnight in November.

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

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

Tuberculosis of the Lungs is notifiable under the Local Act of 1908. Tuberculosis, other than of the lungs, is notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1913, nor were any cases of Typhus, Relapsing, or Continued Fever, nor any cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever or Acute Poliomyelitis notified in Burnley in 1913.

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.

An account of the method of dealing with Tuberculosis is given under that heading.

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.
99	20	5	1	3	70

Diphtheria :

Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.

Total.	Patient the only child in house.	Other Children sent away.	Dead when visited.	Efficient Isolation.
121	17	0	5	99

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 spread of the disease.

Notification from Schools :—

Measles	424
Whooping Cough	19
Chickenpox	170
Mumps	26
Total	639

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

Visits to Infected Houses	1491
Houses Disinfected. (Rooms—705)	280
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	101
Institutions Disinfected	17
Beds do.	25
Mattresses do.	8
Pillows do.	70
Blankets do.	10
Sheets do.	9
Coverlets do.	20
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	29
Visits to Consumption Cases	167
Visits to other Forms of Tuberculosis	89
Measles Cases Visited	272

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. Cleansing of Persons' Act.

Bedding, etc., disinfected from Crown Point :—Blankets, 18 ; Pillow Cases, 606 ; Table Covers, 87 ; Coverlets, 53 ; Sheets, 509 ; Towels, 555.

TABLE X.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SOME OF THE EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES.

IN THE TEN YEARS 1904 TO 1913.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Notifiable—										
Smallpox	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	13	19	12	13	13	17	23	4	3	7
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	20	18	12	14	13	13	16	20	6	19
Typhoid Fever	19	12	11	10	13	8	6	8	8	4
Erysipelas	4	6	10	9	4	3	3	2	2	3
Puerperal Fever	6	7	3	10	2	5	5	3	5	4
Phthisis	149	147	140	142	127	120	109	111	92	105
Non-Notifiable—										
Whooping Cough	43	27	27	26	37	16	31	28	36	3
Diarrhœa, Enteritis, &c.— Total Deaths	230	156	256	91	196	79	141	258	52	167
Children under one	**190**	**123**	**208**	**72**	**155**	**57**	**99**	**201**	**36**	**122**
Measles	101	10	117	7	50	18	56	66	23	54
Influenza	7	10	15	15	17	14	5	4	4	11

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

This Laboratory is available to medical men for the examination of throat swabs, of sputa from suspected consumptive persons and for the examination of the blood of suspected cases of Typhoid Fever. In addition to this work, specimens of the hair of school children suspected of suffering from Ringworm are also examined and the bacteriological examination of milk is carried out by Dr. Markham who possesses the licence of the Home Office which is necessary for this purpose.

Tabular statement of the work carried out :—

Nature of Specimen.	Disease suspected.	Result.		Total.
		Positive.	Negative.	
Sputa	Phthisis.....	108	320	428
Re-examinat'ns		1	5	6
Swabs	Diphtheria ..	4	32	36
Blood	Typhoid	5	14	19
Hair.....	Ringworm ..	55	42	97
	Total	173	413	586
Other Specimens				23
			Total....	609

The total number of milk samples examined was 75.

Unmixed samples obtained from purveyors within the Borough, 35.

Mixed ,, ,, ,, outside ,, 40.

Of the unmixed samples 6 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli, and of the mixed samples 4 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

Details of the method of dealing with Tubercular Milk will be found in Section V. (Sub-Section III.) of this report.

Departmental Administration.

V. Departmental Administration.

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

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Midwives Act.

Notification of Births Act.

Factories and Workshops Acts.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

National Insurance Act, 1911. (Sanatorium Benefit).

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.

I. HEALTH VISITING : Female Health Visitors.—Three Female Health Visitors are employed. They all possess the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. One in addition holds 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.

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	2299
,,	visits to newly born children	4336
,,	children visited at the end of six months ...	2501
,,	visits to houses where children have died ...	374
,,	visits to School Children	1509
,,	visits to Workshops	202
,,	visits to School for Mothers	20
,,	visits paid within 3 days of birth	395
,,	visits paid within 3 to 10 days of birth ...	879

Again the School visiting shows an 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 Central 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 certified ones are those who have obtained a certificate from some authority which is accepted by the Central 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	12
Bona-fide	33
Total at beginning of year ...	45

Number added during the year:—

Certified	3
Total at end of year	48

Of the total of 48 midwives, 15 only are certificated.

Midwives practising:—

Certificated	5
Bona-fide	20

The average number of cases attended by each midwife in practice works out at 35.7, one midwife alone attending 120 cases. Midwives.

Supervision by the Inspector :—

Visits to Midwives' homes	234
Do. Midwives' cases	336
Do. Puerperal Fever cases	7

The following warnings were also given :—

For not having Register completed	4
For not sending for Medical aid in a case of Ophthalmia	1
For not sending for Medical aid in a case of Infantile Jaundice	1
For not notifying having sent for Medical help	2
For not notifying a still-birth	1

Of the 336 visits paid by the Inspector to Midwives' cases, 26 were paid when the midwife was in the patients' house and actually engaged in her occupation.

Notifications received from midwives during the year :—

Intention to practice	23
Sending for medical aid	97
Still Births	33
Death of child	3
Change of Address	2
Total	158

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

Premature Confinement	6
Protracted labour	3
Obstructed labour	5
Malpresentation	13
Ruptured Perineum	16
Adherent Placenta	7
Placenta Prævia	1
Hæmorrhage	4
Rigor	1
Rise in Temperature	6

Midwives.

Pleurisy	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	1
Vomiting	1
Jaundice	2
Illness of Mother	2
Still-born Baby	2
Convulsions of Baby	1
Inflamation of Baby's Eyes	6
Illness of Baby	13
Eclampsia	1
Cause not stated	2
Diarrhœa	3
Total	97

During the year action was taken with regard to two women for practising midwifery "habitually and for gain" with the result that one was fined 10/- and costs and the other was dismissed.

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 1913 there were 2606 births notified in accordance with it. During the corresponding period 2497 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The births were notified by the following persons:—

Midwife	1198
Father	370
Doctor	790
Other person	248
Total	2606

Of this number there were:—

Full-time stillborn	79
Premature stillborn	48
Total	127

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 :— Notification of Births Act.

Fathers	29
Medical Men	23
Midwives	1
Unregistered Midwives	3
Total	56

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 1816 births notified by father, midwives and other persons, and of that number 395 were visited within 3 days of birth, and 879 between the third and the tenth days.

League of Social Service.—This League has been formed for the purpose of improving the conditions under which children are born and reared in Burnley, and to that end members pay periodic visits to homes where there are young children, and a school for mothers has been opened on premises lent by the Corporation in Aqueduct Street. League of Social Service.

It is proposed to open more of these schools as occasion and opportunity arises. The school in Aqueduct Street is opened one afternoon each week, and is attended by a trained nurse who gives mothers advice regarding the feeding, clothing and the general care of their children. To assist in this work lists of births have been supplied from this office of newly-born children whom it is considered would benefit by visits of the members of the League. Material assistance is also given to those parents requiring it. This generally takes the form of food or clothing.

The following resolution was passed in July by the Health Committee :—

> " That the Committee be recommended to grant a supply " of milk free of charge to any case which is reported to them " by the said League as being in need of such supply."

Figures regarding this will be found under the heading of Milk Depot.

Milk Depot.

II. 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 cruet, 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 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 :—

	1913.	1912.
Number of Infants on Books, Jan. 1st ...	52	... 52
Admitted during the year	182	... 221
Discharged during the year	191	... 221
Number on Books, December 31st	43	... 52

Of the 191 infants discharged during the year, 31 had the milk for less than one week and 28 for less than two weeks. The average time of the remaining 104 cases being 20 weeks.

Out of the 182 infants admitted during the year 12 were not more than a week old at the time of commencing to take the milk ; 2 were a year or over, and the rest averaged 12.5 weeks old.

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

Infant ailing	20
Infant delicate	12
Infant not thriving	42
Food not agreeing	40
Insufficient or no breast milk	39
Other reasons	16
Not stated	13
Total	182

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

Artificial feeding	105
Breast feeding	35
Mixed feeding	28
Not stated	14
Total	182

Milk Depot.

Thirty-two 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	76	Textile Operatives	40
Housewives	93	Labourers	34
Not stated	11	Miners	39
Mother dead	2	Office or Shop	28
		Other occupations	34
		Not stated	7
Total	182	Total	182

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.

League of Social Service Cases :—

Number on books, January 1st, 1913	6
Admitted during the year	14
Total	20
Discharged during the year	15
Total on books at end of year	5

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained	9980
Pints of Cream obtained	3383

HUMANISED MILK.

Number of Bottles modified ... 120826 and 108 pints.
Sold at Shops ..... 55012 and 40 ,,
Sold at Depot ..... 60691 and 68 ,,
Supplied to League of Social Service, 3199.

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles sterilised	64188
Sold at Shops	38011
Sold at Depot	8771
Supplied to Crown Point Hospital	8781
Supplied to League of Social Service	101

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles Sterilised	7622
Sold at Shops	4715
Sold at Depot	2973

III. FOOD INSPECTION.—Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., who carries out the Inspection of Foods, reports as follows :—

There has been a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered at the Abattoirs, but the inspection of dead carcases brought to the Abattoirs from other towns has been less than during the previous year.

The number of animals requiring special examination has been slightly more than during the previous year.

The number of Tuberculous carcases examined this year is rather more than last, this, in my opinion, being due to the Tuberculosis Order under the Contagious Diseases.

The alterations to the insanitary cowshed premises are progressing very favourably, and by the end of next year it is to be hoped that there will be a further improvement of farm premises.

The samples of milk which proved to be Tuberculous are few, when the large number of cows from which all the samples reported were taken is taken into account.

There have been six cases under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, and in each instance the animal was in an advanced stage of the disease. In four of the cases compensation had to be paid, but in the other two the owners,on their own responsibility, had the animals removed to the Knacker's Yard.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table I.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

1913.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	391	1459	425	3393	77	5745
February	507	1731	454	1470	45	4207
March	646	2148	471	1198	47	4510
April	808	2760	502	1060	58	5188
May	611	2294	392	756	22	4075
June	571	1307	289	2392	25	4584
July	587	212	287	4109	31	5226
August	565	71	245	4132	59	5072
September	522	75	236	4000	51	4884
October	599	318	333	4383	90	5723
November	777	948	605	4364	103	6797
December	869	2514	827	2560	68	6836
Totals—1913	7453	15837	5066	33817	674	62847
Totals—1912	6171	17426	6259	31656	948	62460

Compared with last year, this table shows an increase of 1282 Beasts, 2161 Lambs, and a decrease of 1589 sheep, 193 Pigs and 274 Calves.

Table II.

NUMBER OF CARCASES AND AMOUNT OF MEAT BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIRS.

	Carcases.		*Beef.*			*Pork.*	
1913.	*Beef.*	*Mutton.*	*Hind Quarters.*	*Buttocks*	*Clods.*	*Boxes.*	*Carcases*
January	896	24	18	1	17	...	5
February	143	...	4	...	...	...	...
December	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1042	24	22	1	17	...	5
Totals for 1912	1588	...	78	19	96	...	...

Table III.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

1913.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs	Calves.	Totals.
January	3	5	2	...	2	12
February	3	9	3	...	2	17
March	3	6	5	...	...	14
April	2	1	2	...	...	5
May	2	1	1	...	...	4
June	3	...	...	...	1	4
July	3	3	1	...	1	8
August	2	2	1	...	...	5
September	1	5	4	...	1	11
October	2	3	1	...	2	8
November	...	4	1	...	1	6
December	4	4	4	...	...	12
Totals—1913	28	43	25	...	10	106
Totals—1912	29	37	22	...	12	100

The above figures show a slight increase in the number of animals specially examined this year.

Table IV.

RESULTS OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

1913.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Passed	17	8	9	...	...	34
Rejected	11	35	16	...	10	72
Totals—1913	28	43	25	...	10	106
Totals—1912	29	37	22	...	12	100

Table V.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1913.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Tuberculosis	9	2	6	...	3	20
Suffocated	1	24	2	...	1	28
Immature	...	...	...	...	4	4
Wasted and Dropsical	...	9	1	...	...	10
Rickets	...	...	3	...	...	3
Jaundice.....	...	...	3	...	1	4
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	1	3
Totals—1913	11	35	16	...	10	72
Totals—1912	8	27	18	...	11	64

Table VI.

WEIGHT OF CARCASES DESTROYED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1913.....	5177	1148	1337	...	228	7890
1912.....	4135	1101	934	...	332	6502

Table VII.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

1913	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 ...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	1
February	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
March	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
April.....	8	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
May	5	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
June	3	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	3
July	6	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	3
August ...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	2
September	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	5
October ...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	8	3
November	4	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
December	9	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	2
Totals ...	66	9	22	...	14	...	15	...	3	3	2	2	6	6	128	20
Totals 1912	57	3	18	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	103	7

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 Stuffs submitted for inspection outside the Abattoirs :—

January 3rd, 1913—4 boxes of Frozen Kidneys (weighing 92lbs.)

April 30th, 1913.—One buttock of Frozen Beef (weighing 112lbs.)

September 29th, 1913—8 boxes of Finnon Haddock (weighing 112lbs.)

October 24th and 29th, 1913—One basket of Mushrooms (weighing 12lbs.), 26 rabbits and 3 bags of Cockles.

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

Table VIII.

VISITS MADE TO DIFFERENT PREMISES FOR THE INSPECTION OF FOOD STUFFS.

No. of Visits to	the Abattoirs	493
,, ,,	Butcher's Shops	2603
,, ,,	Fish Shops	742
,, ,,	Fruit Shops	743
,, ,,	Wholesale Premises	397
,, ,,	Pig Market	294
,, ,,	Hardacre's Yard	151
,, ,,	Edmondson's Yard	52
,, ,,	Collinge's Yard	52
,, ,,	Sunter's Yard	52
,, ,,	Cold Air Stores	138
,, ,,	Triperies	772
,, ,,	Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	83
,, ,,	Cattle Market	65
,, ,,	Knacker's Yard	29
	Total	6666

During the year several extra visits were made to the Cattle Market to inspect the fruit and ice-cream stalls. What little fruit there was on the market was of a good quality and the freezers, glasses, moulds, etc., were satisfactory.

Triperies.

Seven hundred and seventy-two visits were made to the Triperies and Tripe Shops in the Borough, and on each visit the premises were found to be in a satisfactory state. The food stuffs examined on these premises were good and free from disease, and the tubs and other utensils were kept very clean.

Inspection of Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs.

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

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

Number of	Farms visited	52
,,	Visits to the Farms	190
,,	Cattle examined	2632
,,	Dairies on the Farms	6
,,	Visits to the Dairies	22
,,	Visits to the Milk Shops	649

Number of Cattle affected with different Diseases of the Udder.

Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Felon.	Induration.	Total.
6 ...	18 ...	1 ...	7 ...	17 ...	51

Number of Cattle affected in 1912... 20

Inspection of Dairies.

There are six Dairies within the Borough to which 22 visits were made, and on each visit the premises were found to be clean. All the dairies have been put in accordance with the regulations with the exception of one, the drain of which requires either placing outside or dispensing with altogether.

Cowsheds.

There are 52 farms within the Borough to which 190 visits have been made and 899 cattle examined. The cowshed premises on the majority of the farms are in a sanitary condition. while the cowshed premises on the remaining farms are defective either in the light, ventilation (including air space), drains or floors.

The following is a report on the sanitary condition of 95 cowshed premises on 50 of the farms :—

Sanitary Condition of Cowshed Premises.

Light.

Good	85
Fair	6
Bad	4

VENTILATION.

Good	78
Fair	16
Bad	1

DRAINS.

Good	86
Fair	3
Bad	6

FLOORS.

Good	79
Fair	12
Bad	4

AIR SPACE.

Good	82
Bad	13

WATER SUPPLY.

Good	94
Bad	1

From the above you will see that considerable improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the cowshed premises and no doubt there will be a still further improvement to report by the end of next year.

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

LIGHT.

Good	2
Fair	1
Bad	—

VENTILATION.

Good	1
Fair	2
Bad	—

DRAINS.

Good	3
Fair	—
Bad	—

FLOORS.

Good	3
Fair	—
Bad	—

AIR SPACE.

Good	3
Bad	—

WATER SUPPLY.

Good	3
Bad	—

The general cleanliness of the cowshed premises, cattle, etc., has not been up to the usual standard as 48 notices have been sent against 17 notices last year. On revisiting the premises the notice had been complied with in each case.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

The Health Committee are given the power to deal with Tuberculous 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 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.

During the year 44 samples of mixed milk and 31 samples of unmixed milk were collected, of which 34 samples of mixed milk and 29 samples of unmixed milk were bacteriologically examined. In addition to the mixed and unmixed samples of milk examined, 6 samples of mixed milk and 6 samples of unmixed milk were collected at the end of the year 1912 and were not bacteriologically examined until January, 1913, so that if you add these to the number of mixed and unmixed samples of milk mentioned above, it brings up the total number of samples examined to 40 mixed milk and 35 unmixed milk.

Of the above samples of milk examined, 35 samples of unmixed milk were collected from farms within the Borough and 40 samples of mixed milk from farms outside the Borough. Six of the unmixed samples and four of the mixed samples were proved to contain Tubercle Bacilli, equal to a percentage on 35 samples of 17.1 and on 40 samples of 10.0.

Table IX.

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.*
Nov. 20th, 1912	1	Knotty	Negative
Nov. 20th, 1912	2	Indurated	Positive
Nov. 27th, 1912	3	Knotty	Negative
,, ,, ...	4	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	5	Indurated	,,
Dec. 4th, 1912	6	Knotty	,,
Jan. 2nd, 1913	7	Knotty	,,
,, ,, ...	8	Indurated	Negative
,, ,, ...	9	Indurated	,,
Jan. 15th, 1913	10	Knotty	,,
,, ,, ...	11	Indurated	Positive
,, ,, ...	12	Indurated	Negative
Jan. 28th, 1913	13	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	14	Indurated	,,
Feb. 12th, 1913	15	Knotty	,,
,, ,, ...	16	Knotty	,,
Feb. 26th, 1913	17	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	18	Knotty	,,
,, ,, ...	19	Indurated	,,
March 5th, 1913	20	Knotty	Positive
March 5th, 1913	21	Indurated	Negative
March 12th, 1913	22	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	23	Knotty	,,
April 9th, 1913	24	Indurated	,,
April 18th, 1913	25	Indurated	,,
April 24th, 1913	26	Knotty	,,
April 30th, 1913	27	Knotty	,,
May 6th, 1913	28	Normal	Positive
May 23rd, 1913	29	Indurated	,,
June 27th, 1913	30	Knotty	Negative
,, ,, ...	31	Normal	,,
Nov. 21st, 1913	32	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	33	Indurated	,,
Nov. 25th, 1913	34	Indurated	,,
,, ,, ...	35	Indurated	Positive

Table X.

MIXED SAMPLES OF MILK OBTAINED FROM COWS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Date of Collection.	*No. of Sample.*	*Result of Bacteriological Examination.*
December 4th, 1912	1	Negative
,, ,, ...	2	,,
December 11th, 1912	3	Postive
,, ,, ...	4	Negative
December 19th, 1912	5	,,
,, ,, ...	6	Positive
April 18th, 1913	7	Negative
,, ,, ...	8	,,
,, ,, ...	9	,,
April 25th, 1913	10	,,
May 25th, 1913	11	,,
,, ,, ...	12	,,
July 16th, 1913	13	,,
August 6th, 1913	14	,,
,, ,, ...	15	,,
August 20th, 1913	16	,,
,, ,, ...	17	,,
August 21st, 1913	18	,,
September 23rd, 1913	19	,,
September 26th, 1913	20	,,
October 1st, 1913.....	21	,,
,, ,, ...	22	,,
October 3rd, 1913	23	,,
October 7th, 1913	24	,,
October 14th, 1913	25	,,
,, ,, ...	26	,,
October 17th, 1913	27	Positive
,, ,, ...	28	Negative
October 21st, 1913	29	,,
,, ,, ...	30	,,
October 24th, 1913	31	Positive
,, ,, ...	32	Negative
October 28th, 1913	33	,,
October 30th, 1913	34	,,
November 12th, 1913	35	,,
,, ,, ...	36	,,
November 14th, 1913	37	,,
,, ,, ...	38	,,
November 18th, 1913	39	,,
,, ,, ...	40	,,

There are about 899 cattle housed within the Borough and the number of inspections made during the year was 2,632. Only 6 cows were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder, equal to a percentage of .6 on the number of cows mentioned above.

The six cows which were proved to have Tuberculosis of the Udder were disposed of in the following way :—two were taken to the Knacker's Yard, and four to the Abattoirs. One of the four carcases which were taken to the Abattoirs was passed for human consumption, and the other three were condemned, removed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

Inspection of Milk Shops.

During the year 49 persons have been registered as milk sellers, this bringing up the total number of milk shops to 190. All these shops were found to be satisfactory with the exception of two, to the tenants of which notices were sent for dirty floors and lids. On re-visiting these premises, the notice had been complied with in each case.

Six hundred and forty-nine visits were made to the above shops.

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

In concluding the report on the Farms the following particulars are worthy of note :—

In view of the necessity of having a pure Milk Supply, it is very essential that the farmers should co-operate with the Authorities and pay strict attention to the general cleaning of the cattle.

Under the existing Orders we have the power over the cleaning of the udders of the cattle only, but it is very necessary that the farmers should, as far as possible, attend to the grooming of the cattle generally as by so doing there would be less likelihood of any dirt or foreign matter entering the milk during the process of milking.

A very objectionable feature in some of the cowsheds is the use of shoddy and screenings for bedding the cattle. The use of these is, I consider, a source of danger to the Public Health, as being of a dusty nature the slightest movement on the part of the animal or anyone walking about in the cowshed during the time of milking causes dust to arise, part of which would undoubtedly enter the milk.

In regard to the distribution of milk, I still assert that the tap system is far preferable to the system in vogue at the present time in the Borough. By using kits with taps there would be no necessity for removing the lids, thus the risk of dirt entering the kit from the sleeve of the vendor or the atmosphere would be done away with entirely.

Tuberculosis Order of 1913.

The above Order came into operation on May 1st, 1913, and the following is an Extract from it, viz. :—

Notice of Disease.

(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge

(i) any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder ; or

(ii) any bovine animal which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation ;

shall without avoidable delay give information of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is, or to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and the constable or Inspector shall transmit the information to the Local Authority, who, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, shall inform that Authority.

(2) The person in possession or having charge of the animal shall forthwith take such teps as are necessary to secure compliance with Article 9 (*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, etc.*) and Article 10 (*Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals*).

Notification of Disease by Veterinary Surgeons.

(1) A veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who in his private practice is employed to examine any animal, and is of opinion that the animal, if a cow, is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder, or, if a bovine animal, is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the existence or suspected existence of such disease to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall transmit the information to the Local Authority, who, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, shall inform that Authority.

(2) A veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease to an Inspector of the Local Authority shall be entitled to receive from the Local Authority a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification.

(3) Where two or more animals are examined by a veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be diseased, one fee only shall be payable to him under this Article in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of disease in such animals.

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS.

(1) Where a Local Authority, by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise, have reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises in their District there is a cow which is suffering from chronic disease of udder or giving tuberculosis milk, or a bovine animal which is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed cause such veterinary examination of the bovine animals on such premises to be made by a Veterinary Inspector as in the opinion of the Local Authority is necessary to ascertain whether any cow thereon is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or whether any bovine animal thereon is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, and for that purpose the Inspector may with the previous consent in writing of the owner of the animal or of his agent, but not otherwise, apply the tuberculin test to any cow which the Inspector suspects of suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or of giving tuberculous milk, or to any bovine animal which he suspects of suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation.

(2) For the purpose of such examination, a Veterinary Inspector may at all reasonable hours enter on any part of the premises and examine any bovine animal thereon and require any cow to be milked in his presence and may take samples of the milk, and the milk from any particular teat shall if he so require be kept separate, and separate samples thereof shall be furnished.

(3) The Inspector may also take samples of the fæces or urine of any bovine animal on the premises, or of any abnormal discharge from any bovine animal thereon.

(4) The occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article, and any persons refusing such assistance shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) The Inspector shall as soon as possible send to the Local Authority a report showing the result of his inspection and examination and of the examination of any sample taken by him. The Local Authority, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, shall send a copy of the report to that Authority.

(6) If the report of the Inspector as to any animal does not show that it is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, the Local Authority shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner or person in charge thereof that the provisions of this Order relating to precautions to be adopted with respect to milk and detention and isolation of suspected animals have ceased to apply to the animal.

Slaughter of Diseased Animals.

(1) Where a Local Authority are satisfied by the report of the Inspector that in their District there is a cow which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing (in the Form prescribed or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of the animal and also to the Board and cause the animal to be slaughtered ; provided that if, before the slaughter is carried out, the owner of the animal, or any person on his behalf, gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or to their Inspector or other officer directed to carry out such slaughter, that the owner objects to the animal being slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause the animal to be slaughtered without the special authority of the Board first obtained ; provided also that this special authority shall not be given in the case of any animal valued under this Order at more than thirty pounds, if and so long as the animal is detained and isolated, and the milk (if any) is dealt with, in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2) If the value of an animal proposed to be slaughtered, as agreed or certified under this Order, exceeds thirty pounds, the Local Authority shall not proceed with its slaughter unless so directed by the Board.

Post-mortem Examination of Slaughtered Animals.

(1) In the case of every animal slaughtered under this Order, the Local Authority shall cause the carcase, at the time of slaughter or as soon as practicable thereafter, to be examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority, or (if so required by the owner or person in charge of the animal before it is slaughtered) by some other veterinary surgeon, who, failing agreement between the Local Authority and such owner or person, shall be nominated by the Board but paid by the Local Authority.

(2) The Veterinary Inspector or other veterinary surgeon shall at the conclusion of his examination give to the Local Authority and to the owner of the animal a certificate of the result of the examination in the Form prescribed or to the like effect.

Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, etc.

(1) The milk produced by any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from chronic disease of the udder or tuberculosis with emaciation, shall not be mixed with other milk until the cow has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and until the owner or person in charge thereof has been notified that this Article has ceased to apply to the cow ; and all milk affected by this Article shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein.

(2) A Local Authority, or a Veterinary Inspector on their behalf, may by written notice apply the restrictions imposed by this Article to the milk produced by any cow specified in the notice which is suspected, of giving tuberculous milk and is being examined under this Order, and such restrictions shall apply accordingly.

Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals.

(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from chronic disease of the udder, or any bovine animal which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, shall keep the animal isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals, and also keep the animal in his possession or under his charge, until the animal has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Order and the owner or person in charge thereof has been notified that this Article has ceased to apply to the animal ; provided that the animal may at any time be slaughteered by the owner or person in charge.

(2) A Local Authority, or a Veterinary Inspector on their behalf, may by written notice apply this Article to any bovine animal specified in the notice which is being examined under this Order, and such Article shall apply accordingly.

Suspected Animals in Markets, Fairs and Sales.

(1) A Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority may by notice served on the owner or person in charge of a bovine animal exposed in a market, fairground or saleyard which appears to him to be

(i) suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder ; or

(ii) suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation,

require the animal to be removed from the market, fairground or saleyard to the premises from which it was brought thereto, or if the owner or person in charge so desires, to any other suitable premises, to be specified in the notice, and thereupon the animal shall forthwith be moved by the owner or person in charge to those premises for the purpose of examination under the foregoing provisions of this Order.

(2) Where the premises to which the animal is required under this Article to be moved, are not in the same District as the market, fairground or saleyard, the Inspector serving the notice shall forthwith send a copy of the notice to the Local Authority of the District in which the first-mentioned premises are situate.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

The occupier of any premises on which there has been a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation, shall if so required in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority cleanse and disinfect at his own expense, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that part of any shed or other erection in which the animal has recently been placed or kept.

Cases under the above Order.

Date when Reported.	*Date of Declaration of Disease.*	*No. and Description of Animals.*	*Result of Tuberculin Test.*	*Conclusions from Post-mortem Examination.*
1913				
May 5	May 8th, 1913	One Cow in milk	Negative	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
May 21	May 26th, 1913	One Cow in milk	Negative	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
June 26	June 30th, 1913	One Cow in milk	Negative	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
July 20	...	One Cow in milk	...	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
Oct. 29	...	One Cow in milk	Negative	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
Nov. 27	...	One Cow in calf	...	Tuberculosis of the udder

Four of the above animals were removed to the Abattoirs for slaughter and on post-mortem examination were found to be in such a diseased condition that they were conveyed to the Cleansing Department and destroyed. In the case of the other two animals, they were removed by the owners to the Knacker's Yard.

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to	the Pig Market	294
,, ,,	Hardacre's Yard	151
,, ,,	Collinge's Yard	52
,, ,,	Edmondson's Yard	52
,, ,,	Sunter's Yard	52
,, ,,	Cattle Market	65
	Total	666

The above premises have been kept clean and the cowsheds, sheep pens and pigsties have been limewashed several times during the year.

In the months of March and September the usual Fairs were held, the cattle on each occasion being inspected and found to be free from disease.

On July 10th, 1913, two visits were made to the Horse and Cattle Fair to inspect the animals all of which were found quite healthy. The quality of the cattle was good, but the horses were inferior to those shown in previous years. There was a big decrease in the number of horses and cattle exhibited at this fair.

On December 16th, 1913, the usual Fat Stock Show was held on the Cattle Market. The animals exhibited at this show were of a very good quality and the number was greater than the previous year.

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.	Genuine	Adult.	Gen'ine.	Adult.
New Milk	95	5	7	3	102	8
Separated	1	...	...	...	1	...
Butter	...	...	74	...	74	...
Cheese	...	...	1	...	1	...
Camphorated Oil	...	...	4	...	4	...
Almond Oil	...	...	8	...	8	...
Borax and Boric Acid	...	...	1	...	1	...
Spirits of Nitr's Ether	...	2	5	5	5	7
Cream	1	...	7	3	8	3
Coffee	...	...	17	...	17	...
Honey	...	...	8	...	8	...
Pepper	...	...	8	...	8	...
Malt Vinegar	...	...	4	...	4	...
Mustard	...	...	4	...	4	...
Ground Ginger	...	...	5	...	5	...
Shrimps	11	10	2	2	13	12
Lemon Cheese	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sago	...	...	2	...	2	...
Rice	...	...	16	6	16	6
Olive Oil	...	...	14	...	14	...
Sweets	...	...	1	...	1	...
Flowers of Sulphur	...	...	1	...	1	...
Soda	...	...	8	...	8	...
Glycerine	...	...	2	...	2	...
Calcined Magnesia	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	108	17	201	19	309	36
	125		220		345	

Food Inspection.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.—It has not been found necessary to take any action under these Regulations, which make it an offence to sell or expose for sale for human consumption milk to which a preservative has been added, or any thickening substance or preservative to cream containing less than 35% by weight of milk fat, or any other preservative substance to cream containing more than 35% by weight of milk fat than borax, boracic acid or hydrogen peroxide. Every person selling cream which contains preservatives must describe the article as preserved cream.

Results of Examination of Samples.

List of Formal Adulterated Samples.

Nature of Sample.	*Nature and Extent of Adulteration.*	*How dealt with.*
New Milk	6% of Fat abstracted	...Cautioned
New Milk	14% of Fat abstracted	...Cautioned
New Milk	13% of Fat abstracted	...Cautioned
New Milk	2.5% of Added Water	...Cautioned
New Milk	4% of Added Water	...Cautioned
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	38% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite	...Cautioned
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	51% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite	...Cautioned
Picked Shrimps	10 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Unpicked Shrimps	16 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Unpicked Shrimps	38 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Picked Shrimps	41 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Unpicked Shrimps	38 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Picked Shrimps	31 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Picked Shrimps	42 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Unpicked Shrimps	39 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Picked Shrimps	52 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings
Picked Shrimps	34 grains of Boric Acid per pound	No proceedings

List of Informal Adulterations.

Nature of Sample.	*Nature and Extent of Adulteration.*
New Milk	5% of Added Water
New Milk	3½% of Added Water
New Milk	2% of Added Water
Cream	0.3% of Boric Acid not declared
Cream	9.36% of Boric Acid not declared
Cream	0.27% of Boric Acid not declared
Picked Shrimps	108 grains of Boric Acid per pound
Unpicked Shrimps	140 grains of Boric Acid per pound
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	38% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	40% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	12% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	10% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	8% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite
Rice	22 grains of extraneous matter as facing
Rice	16 grains of extraneous matter as facing
Rice	26 grains of extraneous matter as facing
Rice	21 grains of extraneous matter as facing
Rice	25 grains of extraneous matter as facing
Rice	16 grains of extraneous matter as facing

Nuisance Inspection.

IV. 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, Mr. J. B. Massey.

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

	No.
Visits to Workshops and Workplaces	988
,, Bakeries	672
,, Outworkers' Premises	11
,, Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	365
,, Ice-Cream Shops	276
,, Milk and Grocers' Shops	234
,, Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	88
,, Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	160
,, Milliners and Dressmakers	140
,, Other Dress Trades	28
,, Hairdressers and Barbers	206
,, Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	202
,, Stables and Manure Pits	3083
,, Premises where animals are kept	107
,, Lodging-Houses, Registered	361
,, ,, Unregistered	215
,, Vans, Tents, &c.	63
,, Canal Boats	205
,, Below ground level dwellings	57
,, Single Dwellings	342
,, Back-to-back Dwellings	2418
,, Furnished Rooms	1225
,, Other Dwellings	8467
,, Reported Overcrowded	134
,, ,, Dirty	160
,, New Property re Closets, &c.	379
,, Old Property re Alterations	428
,, Premises where Nuisances exist	11076

Nuisance Inspection.

	No.
Drains tested	262
Legal Notices served	942
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2754
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	134
,, ,, other Departments	1002
Smoke Observations taken	1183
Visits to Boiler Houses	78
Interviews with owners, agents, &c., re Property	2124
Visits to School Premises	840

Inspection of Ashpits and Stable Middens.—There are 7402 ashbins in use in Burnley; this number has gradually increased from 2969 in 1908 and 6642 in 1912. 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 244 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 305 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are now emptied at least once a week.

3,083 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 41 preliminary notices were sent, and 72 verbal notices were given referring to 110 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once amended, but in five cases legal notices were served, the defects being afterwards remedied without further proceedings.

Abatement of Black Smoke.—The following resolution of the Health Committee obtained in the method of our dealing with the black smoke nuisance up to the end of September :—

> "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."

From this time, in accordance with the following resolution, half-hourly observations were taken :—

Black Smoke Nuisance.

"That the Town Clerk be requested to inform all persons causing the emission of smoke from chimneys in the Borough, other than chimneys of private dwelling-houses, that proceedings will be taken when black smoke is emitted from such chimneys for more than five minutes during a half-hour's observation."

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.
150	130 hourly.	
	1053 half-hourly.	7.89

Result of Hourly Observations–

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	475.5	930.5	6394.
Av'ge amount of Smoke in Minutes	3.66	7.15	49.19

Result of Half-hourly Observations—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	296.	1655.5	29638.5
Av'ge amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.28	1.57	28.15

The following is a statement of the action taken under Sections 91—94 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (Paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke :—

Letter Notices sent	38
Legal Notices served	16
No. of Firms proceeded against	1

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

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

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.

In 1911, the following offensive trades (in accordance with section 51 of the Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907), were added to the above list :—

Gut Scraper, Tanner, Fish Fryer,

and Manufacturer of Manure from Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades practised in Burnley.

Marine Stores	8
Tripe Dressers	6
Blood Boilers	8
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Total	31

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases, quite necessary ; and though no notices have been served constant verbal reminders have had to be given in one or two cases. The result is that these trades are carried on with, as a rule, very little nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they are situated.

Nuisance in trades of this kind 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, plans of which have been approved by the Improvement Committee.

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

Factories and Workshops.

INSPECTION OF 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	201
Bakehouses	257
Milliners and Dressmakers	277
Woodworkers	43
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	188
Metal Workers	38
Sundries	73
Total	1077

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	305
Defects found	64
Legal Notices served	3
Letter Notices sent	28
Verbal Notices	34

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects	12
Defective Drains	16
Insufficient Closets	7
Troughs and Spouts	18
Urinal defects	3
Defective privy pail	1
Insufficient Ventilation	1
Other defects	6
Total	64

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 1913,

for the County Borough of Burnley, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, 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 (Including Factory Laundries).	305	51	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1523	97	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
Total	1828	148	...

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	6	6	...	...
Want of ventilation	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	161	158	...	...
Sanitary accommodation — insufficient	11	11	...	...
Sanitary accommodation — unsuitable or defective	54	54	...	...
Sanitary accommodation — not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
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)	32	28	...	...
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total	267	259	...	...

*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.	2	2	...	5	3	5
(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						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.						
Textile Weaving						
Total	2	2	...	5	3	5

*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		876
Bakehouses Overground	253	
,, Underground	4	
Milliners and Dressmakers	277	
Woodworkers	43	
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	188	
Metal Workers	38	
Sundries	73	
Total number of workshops on Register		876

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annal 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 to 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 Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Section 109, 10.		
Notices served on Occupiers. as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions. Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Prosecutions. Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) — Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) — Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	...
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 andworkplaces, 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	277
Number of Visits paid	672

Details of Defects found—

Require Limewashing	31
Defective Water Closets	12
,, Drains	39
,, Ashpits	5
Defective Ventilation	1
Spouts and Eaves	6
Dirty Floor	2
Other Defects	7
Total	103

A written notice was served in 54 of the above cases and the defect remedied. In the remainder a verbal notice only was required, and in one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice.

Other Workshops—

Inspections	851
Legal Notices served	9

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	21
Dirty Workshops	3
Defective Drains	23
Limewashing required	1
Structural defects—defective floors, roofs, yards, &c.	18
No Closet accommodation	4
Defective Spouts and Eaves	21
Overcrowded Workshop	1
Other Defects	8
Total	100

42 Letter Notices have been served and the defects remedied; the remainder were remedied on verbal notice.

VII. INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.—Mr. Massey, the Authorised Inspector of Canal Boats, has furnished the following report. Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

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, 1913.

The Inspection of Canal Boats forms part of the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

205 boats were inspected during the year 1913, as against 306 boats in 1912. 14 of these boats were steamers.

The boats were registered to carry 829 adults, whilst 494 adult males, 50 adult females, no children of school age and 7 children under school age, or a total of 551 persons were found on board.

No overcrowding was noted.

There have been 6 infringements of the Acts and Regulations, viz. :—1 no proper water vessel, 1 for want of painting and 4 for general dilapidations.

No legal proceedings have been taken, as in 5 cases the necessary repairs have been done and the remaining one is in hand.

No case of infectious disease has 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 at the end of the year was 61.

One new boat has been registered during the year.

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 appended hereto.

CANAL TRAFFIC CLOSED DURING

Feb. 15th to March 4th, 1913—Labour Dispute	3	weeks
Sept. 15th to Nov. 17th, 1913—Shortage of water ...	9	,,
	12	,,

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1913) Annual Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any 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 ? .....

1	Number of Boats added to Register in 1913 ... ...
0	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations ... ...
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons ... ...
136	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1913 ... ...
75	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled ... ...
61	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1913 ... ...
205	Number of Boats inspected in 1913 ... ...
199	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations ... ...
6	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ... ...

Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 829 persons.

Total Number occcupying the Cabins 551

Details of Occupation: Male Adults 494
Female Adults 50
Children of School Age 0
Children under School Age 7
551

Number of Cases met with.	Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—	Number of Cases Remedied.
.....	Registration	.....
.....	Notification of Change of Master...	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate	.....
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	.....
.....	Marking	.....
.....	Overcrowding	.....
.....	Partition (Regn. 8, b. ii.)	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	.....
.....	Cleanliness	.....
1	Painting	1
.....	Ventilation	.....
4	Dilapidation	3
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector...	.....
1	No proper Water Vessel	1
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	.....
.....	‡Non-notification of Infectious Disease*[1]	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	.....
6	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied 5

‡Number of Legal Proceedings taken*[2]	.....
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	1
Number of Verbal Notices	5
Number of Notices attended to	5
Number still corresponding about*[3] now on dock.	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.

V. HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.—Housing and 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 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 the Regulations of the Local Government Board, the Housing Inspector appointed by the local authority carried out the inspections.

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 which are about 25 miles away from Burnley.

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 to 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 ot 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 about 2,000 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 having 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.

At the first inspection a form is filled up by the Inspector giving details of the position, class, external ventilation and state of repair of the house, details as to size of rooms and ventilation, the nature of the sanitary arrangements and the water supply. The state of the house generally and the defects that may be discovered. These sheets are filed as a permanent record of the inspection. In addition the inspector has a card index of those houses visited where defects have had to be reported to the Committee. This report is recorded on the card and whatever action has been taken by the authority is also entered in the card.

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

Particulars of Inspection.

Kind of Houses Inspected :

Through.	Back to Back.	Single.	Single Room Dwellings.	Base-ments.	Total.
555	321	127	30	4	1037

Surrounding Ventilation :—

918	open on to a	Front Street.
57	,,	Cul-de-sac.
20	,,	Court.
38	,,	Back Yard.
2	,,	Passage.
2	,,	An area on Front Street.

Through Houses—

NUMER OF ROOMS.

2	Rooms	.....	27
2	,,	and attic	40
3	,,	.....	99
3	,,	and attic	3
4	,,	.....	332
4	,,	and attic	11
4	,,	and 2 attics.....	1
5	,,	.....	40
6	,,	.....	2
			555

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

LIVING ROOMS (with Kitchen Ranges).—Number 798.

Height : — 28 under 8ft.
256 between 8 and 9ft.
513 between 9 and 10ft.
1 above 10ft.

Floor Space :—290 under 125 sq. ft.
137 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
268 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
49 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
45 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
5 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
4 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :—662 under 1500 cub. ft.
133 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
3 above 2000 cub. ft.

LIVING ROOMS (without Kitchen Range).—Number 129.

Height : — 4 under 8ft.
52 between 8 and 9ft.
73 between 9 and 10ft.

Floor space :—56 under 125 sq. ft.
41 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
19 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
8 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
5 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.

Cubic space :—114 under 1500 cub. ft.
15 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.

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BEDROOMS.—Number 1101.

Height :—113 between 7 and 8ft.
370 ,, 8 and 9ft.
615 ,, 9 and 10ft.
3 above 10ft.

Floor space :—407 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
228 ,, 125 and 150 sq. ft.
283 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
118 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
35 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
22 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
8 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 13 under 500 cub. ft.
303 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.
548 ,, 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
227 ,, 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
10 above 2000 cub. ft.

Average rent, 3/8 per week with rates, and 4/4 clear.

Back-to-back Houses.—

2	Rooms	175
2	,, and attic	63
3	,,	62
3	,, and attic	2
4	,,	19
		321

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

LIVING ROOMS.—Number 321.

Height : — 55 under 8ft.
189 between 8 and 9ft.
75 between 9 and 10ft.
2 above 10ft.

Floor space :—11 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
35 ,, 125 and 150 sq. ft.
92 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
95 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
54 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
27 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
7 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 5 under 1000 cub. ft.
140 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
158 between 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
18 above 2000 cub. ft.

BEDROOMS.—Number 423.

Height : — 5 under 7ft.
83 between 7 and 8ft.
253 ,, 8 and 9ft.
77 ,, 9 and 10ft.
5 above 10ft.

Floor space :—101 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
36 ,, 125 and 150 sq. ft.
34 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
59 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
106 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
49 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
38 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 6 under 500 cub. ft.
84 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.
100 ,, 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
154 ,, 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
79 above 2000 cub. ft.

Average rent, 2/11 per week with poor rate, and 3/3 clear.

Single Houses.—Number 127.

2	Rooms	.....	59
2	,,	and attic	4
3	,,	.....	49
4	,,	.....	14
5	,,	.....	1

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

LIVING ROOMS.—Number 127.

Height : —68 under 8ft.
52 between 8 and 9ft.
7 between 9 and 10ft.

Floor space :— 7 under 125 sq. ft.
9 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
29 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
32 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
29 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
11 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
10 above 250 sq. ft.

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Cubic space :— 3 under 1000 cub. ft.
61 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
57 ,, 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
6 above 2000 cub. ft.

BEDROOMS.—Number 207.

Height : — 3 under 7ft.
44 between 7 and 8ft.
94 ,, 8 and 9ft.
55 ,, 9 and 10ft.
11 above 10ft.

Floor space :—46 under 125 sq. ft.
25 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
24 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
28 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
31 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
21 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
32 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 6 under 500 cub. ft.
43 between 500 and 1000 cub. ft.
68 ,, 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
47 ,, 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
43 above 2000 cub. ft.

Average rent, 2/9 per week with poor rate, and 3/3 clear.

Single Room Dwellings.—Number 30.

Height : —12 under 8ft.
13 between 8 and 9ft.
4 between 9 and 10ft.
1 above 10ft.

Floor space :—3 under 125 sq. ft.
4 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
9 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
7 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
5 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.
1 ,, 225 and 250 sq. ft.
1 above 250 sq. ft.

Cubic space :— 3 between 1000 and 1500 cub. ft.
26 ,, 1500 and 2000 cub. ft.
1 above 2000 cub. ft.

Average rent, 2/- per week.

BASEMENTS.—Number 4.

Height :—4 between 7 and 8ft.

Floor space :—1 between 125 and 150 sq. ft.
1 ,, 150 and 175 sq. ft.
1 ,, 175 and 200 sq. ft.
1 ,, 200 and 225 sq. ft.

The basements vary from 3ft. 3in. to 5ft. below adjoining ground. Height from 7ft. to 7ft. 8in.

34 Rooms used as living and sleeping rooms.

25 living rooms used by tenants as sleeping rooms in addition to the bedrooms.

24 living rooms used as sleeping rooms in place of bedrooms.

26 Attics used as sleeping rooms.

STORAGE OF FOOD :—

960 had cupboards.
31 had pantries.
5 had larders.
29 kept food on shelves.
6 ,, in dresser drawers.
4 ,, in cellars.
2 ,, in sculleries.

STORAGE OF COAL :—

427 had pantries (382 being under stairs and 45 at [rear of room).
356 cellars.
216 stored coal outside.
13 ,, in sculleries.
12 ,, in corner of rooms.
4 ,, at top of cellar steps.
4 ,, in side rooms.
3 ,, in bottom of cupboards.
2 ,, in back kitchens.

WATER SUPPLY :—

948 were supplied with town water.
88 were supplied with Padiham water.
1 had no water supply.
485 had taps in living rooms.
259 had taps in sculleries.

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237 had taps in back kitchens.
17 had taps at top of cellar steps.
34 had taps at bottom of stairs to bedrooms.
4 had taps on first floor landing.
1 none.

DRAINS :—

1033 were provided with drains.
4 were without.
12 slopdrains discharged into brook.
19 had drains underneath.
335 ventilated by downspout and 5 by soil pipe.
629 slop traps.
23 gullies in cellars.
31 gullies in channels.
87 gullies in yards.
329 dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.

DOWNSPOUTS :—

202 near doors.
139 near windows.
111 at corner of buildings.
12 at rear of buildings.
335 converted to drains.
50 discharge on sloptraps.
18 discharge on dishbricks.
11 on surface of yard.
47 on footpaths.
1 in area.
1 into open drain.
1 into field at rear.

SLOPSTONES :—

485 in living rooms.
259 in sculleries.
237 in back kitchens.
17 at top of cellar steps.
34 at bottom of stairs to bedrooms.
4 on first floor landing.
1 none.

SLOP PIPES :—

957 inside.
79 outside.
1 none.
79 closed and 16 trapped under slopstones.

YARDS :—

509 houses had back yards for own use.
220 between 50 and 100 sq. ft.
123 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
123 between 100 and 125 sq. ft.
157 between 125 and 200 sq. ft.
9 above 200 sq. ft.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

741 had separate closets.
266 joined at 133.
21 joined with other 2 in use of 7 closets.
4 joined at 1 closet.
5 joined at 1 closet.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS :—

Latrines, 43, with 193 closets.
Clean water closets with separate cisterns, 235.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS :—Number 476.

PAILS :—Number 23.

TANKS :—Number 3.

ASHPITS :—Large covered, 51.

5	used by	20	tenants—	2	to one.
8	,,	24	,,	3	,,
12	,,	48	,,	4	,,
3	,,	15	,,	5	,,
9	,,	54	,,	6	
2	,,	14	,,	7	
2	,,	16	,,	8	,,
1	,,	9	,,	9	,,
2	,,	20	,,	10	,,
5	,,	60	,,	12	,,
1	,,	17	,,	17	,,
51		297			

Large Uncovered—2.

1 used by 2 tenants.
1 used by 12 tenants.

2	14

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Small Covered.—408.

327	used by	327	tenants	—1	to each.
64	,,	128	,,	2	,,
7	,,	21	,,	3	,,
5	,,	20	,,	4	,,
1	,,	5	,,	5	,,
1	,,	6	,,	6	,,
3	,,	21	,,	7	,,
408		528			

ASHBINS, 136.

123	used by	123	tenants	—1	to each.
11	,,	22	,,	2	to one.
2	,,	6	,,	3	to one.
136		151			

5 tenants had no accommodation provided for ashes.

ASHTUBS, 31.

21	used by	21	tenants	1	—to each.
9	,,	18	,,	2	to one.
1	,,	3	,,	3	to one.
31		42			

DEFECTS—DAMPNESS :—

LIVING ROOMS.—45.

Caused by	Want of pointing	6
	No damp proof course ...	11
	Earth adjoining	22
	Defective window frames	4
	Closets abutting on wall...	2

BEDROOMS.—194.

Caused by	Want of pointing	26
	Defective roofs	141
	,, eaves spouts ...	38
	,, window frames	15

ATTICS.—28.

Caused by	Want of pointing	6
	Defective roofs	21
	,, eaves spout ...	10

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WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—

31 Living Rooms, 55 Bedrooms and 9 Attics dirty.

VENTILATION :—

32 Living rooms, 77 Bedrooms and 11 Attics badly ventilated.

LIGHT :—

11 Living rooms, 26 Bedrooms and 3 Attics badly lighted.

WINDOWS :—

83 kitchen windows not openable.
8 had a small pane made to open.
24 had sashes fast.
45 defective frames and 5 defective sashes.
144 sashes with broken cords.
206 bottom sashes never had cords.
4 parlour windows with defective frames and 1 defective sash.
3 with sashes fast.
18 sashes with broken cords.
8 bottom sashes never had cords.
95 bedroom windows not openable.
74 had a small pane made to open.
17 with sashes fast.
12 with defective sashes.
191 with defective frames.
233 sashes with broken cords.
227 bottom sashes never had cords.
6 attic windows not openable.
10 attic skylights not openable.
3 had sashes fast.
35 had defective frames.
7 sashes had broken cords.
43 bottom sashes never had cords.

STATE OF REPAIR :—

LIVING ROOMS :—

122 with plaster off walls.
7 with walls cracked.
2 with walls leaving ceiling.
7 with plaster off ceilings.
1 with ceiling sagging.
168 with defective flags.
92 with defective firebacks.

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47 with breeches and plates at front of chimney flues. loose and requiring masticing.
12 with defective flues.
10 with defective firegrates.
7 with defective jamb stones.
80 ovens with defective brickwork underneath.
35 ovens with broken saddles.
76 ovens out of repair.
99 ovens with mastic off down side.
59 defective boilers.
14 with defective side plates above boilers.

BEDROOMS :—

134 with plaster off walls.
31 with walls cracked.
14 with walls leaving floor.
37 with plaster off ceilings.
6 with ceilings sagging.
70 with floors out of repair.
38 fireplaces out of repair.
6 fireplaces with defective flues.
113 fireplaces blocked up.
42 fireplaces built up.
381 without fireplaces.

ATTICS :—

5 with plaster off walls.
4 with walls cracked.
7 with plaster off ceilings.
26 with floors out of repair.
2 fireplaces out of repair.
13 fireplaces blocked up.
5 fireplaces built up.
34 without fireplaces.

STAIRS :—

22 with defective treads.
17 without protecting rails at top.
3 with protecting rail at top insecure.

STAIRCASES :—

63 with defective wall plastering.

UNDERDRAWING :—

91 kitchens not underdrawn, 7 out of repair.
53 bedrooms not underdrawn, 3 out of repair.
26 attics not underdrawn.

SCULLERIES :—

105 windows not openable.
6 with defective window frames.
1 with defective window bottom.
3 with broken window cords.
32 with plastering off walls and ceilings.
3 with walls cracked.
10 not underdrawn.
1 with ceiling sagging.
8 defective roofs.
35 with broken flags.
12 with damp walls.

COAL STORE :—

17 pantries without doors.
2 pantries with broken flags.
1 pantry with broken step.
1 pantry with walls out of repair.
7 cellars had broken flags.
2 cellars had broken steps.

DRAINS :—

50 required cementing round dishbrick.
21 without dishbrick.
3 without grates.
2 were blocked.
2 gullies in cellars were blocked.
22 dishbricks in cellars required cementing round.
4 dishbricks in cellars without grates.

DOWNSPOUTS :—

45 broken or leaking at joints.

SLOPSTONES :—

5 defective.
22 required cementing at back.
8 with defective brickwork supporting.
18 worn.
7 shallow.
7 with defective woodwork at back.

SLOP PIPES :—

22 broken or leaking.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS :—

7 were dirty.
3 had defective pans and cones.

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13 had defective cisterns and supply pipes.
30 had defective roofs, walls, and seats.
1 was blocked.
3 were without doors.
95 were badly lighted.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS :—
2 were dirty.
7 were blocked.
15 had defective tippers.
70 had defective roofs, walls, and seats.
27 were without doors.
158 were badly lighted.

PAIL PRIVIES :—
4 had defective roofs.

TANK PRIVIES :—
3 had defective roofs and walls.

ASHPITS :—
55 had defective walls and roofs.
17 had defective doors and door frames.
10 were without doors.

ASHBINS :—
3 were defective and required replacing.

ASHTUBS :—
3 were in want of repair.

Notices served under Section 15 (3). Numbered 157, many defects were put on one notice.

The following is a list of these found :—

Defects.	Sculleries.		Kitchens.		Parlours.		Bedrooms.		Attics.	
	Number	Remedied at end of 1913.	Number	Remedied at end of 1913.	Number	Remedied at end of 1913.	Number	Remedied at end of 1913.	Number	Remedied at end of 1913.
Broken flags	14	7	42	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
Floors out of repair	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	5	5
Defective chimney flues	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Defects in connection with fireplaces	..	..	46	34	1	..	6	3	..	..
Defects in connection with ovens	..	..	81	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defects in connection with boilers	..	..	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective skirting board	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walls out of repair	13	5	37	36	1	1	61	39	1	1
Ceilings out of repair	3	2	3	3	2	..	12	12	3	3
Windows not openable	1	1	13	8	..	..	33	5	..	..
Window frames out of repair	2	..	11	10	..	..	45	20	7	6
Window sashes out of repair	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	6	1	1
Window cords broken	..	..	23	22	3	1	50	31	2	2
Cupboards out of repair	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stairs out of repair	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staircase walls out of repair	..	..	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protecting rails required at top of stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..

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OTHER DEFECTS.

40 defective roofs—27 remedied at end of 1913.

25 defective eave spouts—18 remedied at end of 1913.

5 external walls required pointing—5 remedied at end of 1913.

12 closed slop-pipes—8 remedied at end of 1913.

3 untrapped slop-pipes—3 remedied at end of 1913.

2 defective slop-pipes—1 remedied at end of 1913.

1 without slop-pipe—1 remedied at end of 1913.

1 without slopdrain—1 remedied at end of 1913.

4 dishbricks required cementing round—3 remedied at end of 1913.

1 without slopstone—1 remedied at end of 1913.

7 slopstones required cementing at back—3 remedied at end of 1913.

4 slopstones with defective woodwork at back—2 remedied at end of 1913.

2 slopstones with defective brickwork supporting—1 remedied at end of 1913.

1 improperly fixed slopstone—1 remedied at end of 1913.

1 drain under floor of single room dwelling—1 remedied at end of 1913.

2 defective cellar drains—1 remedied at end of 1913.

3 cellars with defective flags—2 remedied at end of 1913.

1 defective water tap—1 remedied at end of 1913.

1 house without water supply—1 remedied at end of 1913.

8 closets with doors off—4 remedied at end of 1913.

11 closets with defective walls, roofs and seats—4 remedied at end of 1913.

5 defective kitchen doors—3 remedied at end of 1913.

2 defective bedroom doors—2 remedied at end of 1913.

8 defective downspouts—3 remedied at end of 1913.

2 defective lobby walls and flags—2 remedied at end of 1913.

Summary under Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of section 17	1037
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	7
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders (Sec. 17 (2)	7
Number of Closing Orders made (Sec. 17 (2)	7
Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.....	...
General remarks of the defects found to exist	Want of light and ventilation, general dilapidations. Unsuitable sanitary conveniences.

Demolition Orders were made against Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Engine Court. The owner of these houses appealed against the Order to the Local Government Board and an enquiry was held by the Board. The result of this enquiry has not yet been published.

ALTERATIONS TO PROPERTY WITHOUT NOTICES :—

203, Colne Rd. and 2, Hollin Street } 4 Back-to-back houses
205, Colne Rd. and 64, Brennand St. } altered to 2 houses & shops

61, Bridge Street—Single room dwelling altered to through house.

1a, Croft Street—Single room dwelling altered to chip and fish shop

4, Cliviger Court—Passed for occupation.

Housing Inspection.

CLOSED WITHOUT NOTICES :—

4, Lower Smallshaw—Single house.
2 and 4a, Muschamp Yard—Basement.
4a, Shelley Yard—Basement.
231½, Accrington Road—Basement.

In addition to action under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, action under both local and general acts were taken as shown below :—

Compulsory closing orders were made under Section 99 of the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, referring to :—

26, Parker Street.
9, Robert Street.
25, 35, Bedford Street.
17, 21, 25, 27, 33, 35, Bedford Street.

Legal Notices served during the year :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 459, relating to :—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.	151
,, Drains, &c.	63
,, Dish-grates, Slop-pipes, &c.	63
,, Yard Flags, Walls, &c.	106
,, Troughs, Spouts, &c.	36
,, Cellar Drains, Areas, &c.	5
,, Manure Pits and Stables	2
,, Slopstones, &c.	2
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	37
Overcrowding	5
Dirty House	1
Defective House Walls	6
Dirty Shop Yard.....	1

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 478, but in many cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

Notices served relating to Ashbins, 244.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36.

Notices served 44, relating to :—

Insuificient Closet and Ashpit Accommodation.

Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74; Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160, relating to:— Housing Inspection

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served 179.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices served 16, relating to:—

Black Smoke 16

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, Section 99.

Notices served 30, relating to:—

Closing 8 dwellings unfit for human habitation.

Numbers 25 and 35, Bedford Street were ordered to be closed in the early part of the year; they were made fit to dwell in and the closing orders revoked. Later in the year the same two dwelling houses became again unfit to dwell in and closing orders were again made.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 3028 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 1225 to furnished rooms, and 8467 to other dwellings. 101 were suspected of being overcrowded, but only 15 were found to be actually in that state when visited, and 5 legal notices had to be served.

Dirty Houses.—126 were suspected of being dirty, but only 20 were found to be so on inspection. In only one case was it found necessary to serve legal notices to get these nuisances remedied.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 73 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings compared with 76 last year.

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 73 houses mentioned are divided into 176 separate tenements which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms :—

One roomed	153
Two roomed	20
Three roomed	3
	176

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

Twenty-two 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.

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 1225 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 176 Houses Let in Lodgings ...	1225
Total defects found	38
Total defects remedied	36
The 38 defects found were as follows :—	
Dirty floors	6
Intermixing of sexes (Byelaw No. 1)	1
Defective Slop Water Pipes and Drains	5
Limewashing overdue	2
Defective Roof, Flags, &c.	12
Defective W.C.'s	9
Overcrowding	2
Sundry defects	1
Total	38

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year it was estimated that 408 persons occupied the furnished rooms :—

Total.	Adults.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
408	153	178	13	64

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 are 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 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	59	..
*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.

Number of visits 361
Defects found 39

These defects were :—

Water Closets	8
Drains	15
Dirty condition of rooms, &c.	2
Damp Walls	2
Non-removal of Filth	2
Other defects	10

In addition to the registered Common Lodging Houses there are a number of unregistered ones, to which 215 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.

The question of the provision of a Municipal Common Lodging House was considered during the year by a joint committee of the Health and Improvement Committees, and it was resolved to visit the Common Lodging Houses of Liverpool and Manchester. A report of these visits will be found in the appendix.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I. Shewing the Causes of Death for the year 1913, at various ages.

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

TABLE III. Shewing Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in various large Towns as shown by the Four Quarterly Returns of the Registrar General.

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

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

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

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

TABLE IX. Shewing the Number of Deaths of Children in Burnley at School Age (5-15) for the last 31 years.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED, AND DEATHS.

METEOROLOGY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LODGING HOUSES.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF DISTRICT SANATORIUM.

REPORT OF MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE LOCAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1913.

Table I.—Causes of Death for the year 1913.

	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	904	904	..	225	94	32	34	96	248	175	138	46	7
Females	933	..	933	209	101	28	31	122	248	194	88	31	3
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	7	3	4	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	19	10	9	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Enteric Fever	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Measles	54	30	24	12	41	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Septicæmia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Influenza	11	6	5	1	..	1	..	2	5	2	..	..	..
Rheumatism	17	7	10	..	1	..	3	1	7	5	4	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	167	80	87	122	35	2	1	..	5	2	2	..	..
Syphilis	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases—													
Lungs	105	54	51	..	2	5	18	43	33	4	23	..	..
General	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Intestines	9	8	1	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis	5	3	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Osseous	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Peritonitis	12	7	5	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Salpingitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Testicles	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pelvic Organs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Respiratory Diseases—													
Pneumonia	96	66	30	6	10	1	8	22	41	8	19	1	..
Bronchitis	170	89	81	35	14	..	2	11	43	65	26	1	..
Broncho-Pneumonia	78	32	46	30	31	6	..	2	7	2	1	2	..
Pleurisy	10	7	3	..	2	..	..	2	5	1	..	3	..
Laryngitis	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Congestion	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	176	66	110	..	1	4	3	24	98	46	20	2	..
Aneurysm	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy	71	29	42	..	..	..	..	8	33	30	5	..	..
Anæmia	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Arterio Schlerosis	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..
Embolism	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thrombosis	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Phlebitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Atheroma	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcerative Endocarditis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stomach—													
Gastritis	8	4	4	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	9	6	3	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	1	5	..
Dyspepsia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gastric Catarrh	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Gylorus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dilatation	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Diseases—													..
Appendicitis	12	6	6	..	..	3	5	2	2	..	..	10	..
Obstruction	9	5	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	3	..
Peritonitis	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1912—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.
Liver—													
Cirrhosis	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1
Enlarged	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gall Stones	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urinary System—													
Nephritis	55	25	30	1	2	1	3	14	27	7	5	1	..
Uræmia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Granular Kidney	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of Kidney	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Prostate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cystitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Enlarged Prostate	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Female Reproductive System—													
Salpingitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pelvic Cellulitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ovarian Cyst	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Salpingo Oöphoritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System—													
Meningitis	13	7	6	5	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cerebral Tumours	4	3	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Cerebral Softening	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cerebral Abscess	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	21	12	9	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy	7	1	6	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	3	..	..
General Paralysis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	..	..
Dementia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Melancholia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paraplegia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis Agitans	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Neurasthenia	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Paralytic Seizure	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Bulbar Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile Paralysis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Locomotor Ataxy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Premature Birth	56	27	29	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital Defects—													
Spina Bifida	7	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningocele	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malformation	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleft Palate	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	13	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility, Marasmus, etc.	49	27	22	47	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Teething	5	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	119	56	63	..	..	..	..	..	19	100	66	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1912—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.
Malignant Diseases—													
Cancer—Reproductive	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	3	1	..
Alimentary	59	23	36	..	..	..	..	4	37	18	5	4	..
Pharynx	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glands	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Uvula and Larynx	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Scrotum and Penis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Breast	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Leg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Prostate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tongue	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Neck	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parotid Gland	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mediastinum	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Heel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma—													
Lung	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cervical Glands	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		..	..
Hip	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	1	..	..
Groin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Right Superia Coucha	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Parturition and Pregnancy—													
Multipara	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Confinement	3	.	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Eclampsia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Self Abortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Diabetes	8	4	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..
Gangrene	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	.	2	1	..	..
Alcoholism	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Throat—													
Septic Sore Throat	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Parenchymatous	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Tonsillitis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glossitis	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Suppurative Parotiditis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diseases of the Ear—													
Otitis Media	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inquests—													
Accidental Death	63	34	29	8	9	11	4	8	13	10	6	21	..
Suicide	12	7	5	..	..	..	1	4	7	..	..	1	..
Natural Causes	45	34	11	3	..	2	1	7	18	14	1	3	..
Other Diseases—													
Jaundice	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..
Purpura Hæmorrhagia	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tetany	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abscess of Scalp	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Mouth	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ascites	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Neck	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Intra-thoracic Growth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Leucocythæmia	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lymphadenoma	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Exhaustion from Excessive Drinking	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Disease of Lymphatic System	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncertified	29	17	12	16	1	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..
Total..	1837	904	933	434	195	60	65	218	496	369	226	77	10

TABLE II.—POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BURNLEY FOR THE LAST 32 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
1912	108,012	23.0	15.0	145
1913	109,021	22.8	16.8	174

*The population for the Census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, are taken from the Census Returns; the other populations for the other years are estimated from those figures.

TABLE III.—SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS LARGE TOWNS AS SHOWN BY THE FOUR QUARTERLY RETURNS OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Name of Town.	Population in 1913.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Liverpool	756,553	30.5	18.1	131
Middlesborough	107,993	31.6	17.9	130
Salford	233,849	27.0	16.0	136
Preston	118,070	24.2	17.2	158
Oldham	149,936	23.6	17.1	139
Sunderland	152,377	31.4	18.0	134
Bootle	72,186	30.0	17.3	145
Methyr Tydfil	83,808	29.7	13.2	126
Wigan	90,763	28.4	18.5	179
Gateshead	118,601	29.6	14.6	122
St. Helens	99,460	32.3	19.1	157
BURNLEY	**109,021**	**22.8**	**16.8**	**174**
Stockport	112,480	23.4	15.5	144
Halifax	100,740	19.9	15.6	101
Rochdale	93,420	20.9	15.2	107
Hull	287,032	28.4	15.0	128
Bradford	290,540	19.9	15.1	120
Barrow-in-Furness	65,252	29.4	14.7	116
Warrington	74,065	29.8	15.5	130
Birkenhead	135,557	29.4	14.6	144
Sheffield	471,662	28.6	15.9	128
Blackburn	133,971	22.1	15.8	147
Leeds	457,295	23.9	15.6	133
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	271,295	27.5	15.2	121
Birmingham	859,644	27.7	14.9	128
Cardiff	186,554	26.8	13.5	115
Bury	59,159	20.5	15.3	137
Huddersfield	110,882	19.7	14.7	102
York	83,329	24.4	12.6	92
Rhondda	162,137	33.7	14.2	138
Bolton	183,879	21.9	15.8	144
Leicester	230,970	22.9	13.5	119
Nottingham	264,735	23.4	14.3	129
Swansea	119,485	28.4	14.5	127
Derby	125,462	24.1	12.7	101

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 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.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
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
1912	108,012	2498	2488	23.0	1738	16.09	153	36	361	145	1621	15.0
1913	109,021	2497	2488	22.8	1953	17.9	164	48	434	174	1837	16.8

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.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,629

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

TABLE V.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

(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)	175	4	43	81	25	20	2	...	...	54
Erysipelas	173	1	4	3	17	62	60	10	16	14
Scarlet Fever	204	3	76	111	9	2	...	...	3	101
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	...	5	4	5	3	...	1	7
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
C'bro-spinal Men'gitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis	194	1	...	9	52	81	48	1	2	...
†Other Forms T'culosis	107	3	11	35	26	22	9	...	1	...
Total	877	12	134	244	133	193	122	11	28	176

*Total Notifications received, 205.

†Total Notifications received, 109.

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

TABLE VI.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1913.

(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	1808	418	105	87	60	65	218	488	365	..
Uncertified	29	16	..	1	..	..	..	8	4	..
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	54	12	21	20	1	..	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever	7	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	19	..	3	10	6	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza	11	1	..	..	1	..	2	5	2	1
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	105	..	1	1	5	18	43	33	4	42
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	31	13	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	10
Cancer, malignant disease	98	..	..	..	1	1	14	56	26	24
Rheumatic Fever	17	..	..	1	..	3	1	7	5	5
Meningitis	13	5	3	..	2	2	..	1	..	1
Organic Heart Disease	176	..	1	..	4	3	24	98	46	38
Bronchitis	170	35	9	5	..	2	11	43	65	40
Pneumonia (all forms)	174	36	19	22	7	8	24	48	10	28
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	17	1	2	1	2	..	3	6	2	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	167	122	27	8	2	1	..	5	2	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	12	..	..	..	3	5	2	2	..	15
Cirrhosis of Liver	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	1
Alcholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	55	1	1	1	1	3	14	27	7	8
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	134	132	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	63	8	2	7	11	4	8	13	10	35
Suicides	12	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	..	3
Other Defined Diseases	430	47	10	4	8	8	48	123	182	177
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	29	16	..	1	..	..	..	8	4	..
	1837	434	107	88	60	65	218	496	369	470

TABLE VII.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

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

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES :										
Certified	56	24	23	6	109	95	105	67	42	418
Uncertified	3	..	..	..	3	4	2	6	1	16
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	12
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	7
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	5
Convulsions	3	1	2	..	6	5	3	4	..	18
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	3	..	..	4	9	14	4	4	35
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	16	10	36
Diarrhœa	..	1	1	..	2	13	19	6	4	44
Enteritis	..	2	4	..	6	17	32	16	7	78
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4
Syphilis	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	7
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	6	4	1	..	11	2	..	..	..	13
Congenital Malformations	7	3	1	..	11	4	1	..	..	56
Premature Birth	31	5	5	5	46	8	2	..	..	56
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	5	4	5	..	14	17	10	5	1	47
Other Causes	4	1	2	..	7	10	8	9	5	39
	59	24	23	6	112	99	107	73	43	434

Nett Births in the year—		Nett Deaths in the year of—	
Legitimate	2350	Legitimate Infants	385
Illegitimate	138	Illegitimate Infants	49

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS.	Population.	Acreage.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Infectious Diseases Morbidity Rate.	Infectious Diseases Mortality Rate.	Infantile Diarrhœa Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
St. Andrew's	14537	823	17.2	10.4	73	5.0	0.95	55	127
Daneshouse ...	9244	140	19.8	12.9	42	4.5	1.19	22	169
Stoneyholme	6651	540	23.3	10.9	21	3.1	0.75	32	161
St. Peter's.....	7083	114	27.9	17.2	44	6.2	1.12	40	166
St. Paul's	8047	152	29.8	21.8	63	7.8	1.24	100	275
Fulledge	10837	735	20.4	12.5	100	9.2	1.10	18	140
Burnley Wood	9704	366	23.7	13.6	109	11.2	1.54	43	139
Healey	7839	468	22.7	13.0	78	9.9	1.27	56	146
Trinity	8130	93	23.6	15.0	62	7.6	0.97	62	187
Whittlefield ...	5710	175	18.9	11.2	37	6.5	0.70	46	111
Gannow	10090	496	25.6	14.9	98	9.7	1.58	77	224
Lowerhouse ...	10172	527	24.2	12.3	100	9.8	1.18	40	149
Workhouse ... (Census)	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for the town as a whole	109021	4629	22.8	16.8	877	8.0	1.63	49.0	174

Table IX.—Showing Number of Deaths of Children at School Age (5-15) in Burnley for the last 32 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	1	1	29	94
1884	4	17	5	15	...	7	7	...	24	72
1885	5	14	5	4	3	3	...	1	21	56
1886	7	7	9	7	9	2	...	...	22	74
1887	1	10	4	4	...	2	11	...	35	57
1888	3	9	21	15	1	3	1	...	36	88
1889	12	12	13	15	1	3	...	1	25	90
1890	7	12	13	4	3	5	8	...	24	68
1891	7	16	16	3	1	7	...	...	22	73
1892	6	10	10	1	4	1	1	...	29	61
1893	5	19	10	11	4	4	...	1	38	92
1894	4	12	11	12	8	3	...	...	32	83
1895	8	12	15	10	8	6	1	3	37	99
1896	10	13	7	1	17	1	...	...	33	85
1897	7	7	15	1	2	3	3	...	62	105
1898	9	8	7	1	8	9	8	...	26	68
1899	4	10	14	18	7	2	...	1	33	90
1900	4	12	9	15	7	3	1	1	25	77
1901	7	15	15	5	23	1	1	...	36	102
1902	4	11	15	23	15	2	...	1	32	115
1903	6	9	12	8	5	2	12	1	37	81
1904	7	7	7	5	2	3	1	1	28	66
1905	13	11	7	5	4	4	6	1	23	68
1906	7	13	8	2	2	2	...	1	30	71
1907	7	13	3	3	3	1	6	...	31	61
1908	8	18	8	2	2	3	...	1	23	67
1909	9	10	8	6	5	3	2	...	20	62
1910	6	9	7	7	2	...	1	1	25	59
1911	3	5	8	...	11	1	2	...	37	68
1912	1	10	8	...	3	1	3	...	27	51
1913	5	5	9	1	6	...	1	...	33	60
Total	200	358	325	218	170	99	77	18	956	2421

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

REPORTED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1913,

AND OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES NOTIFIED.

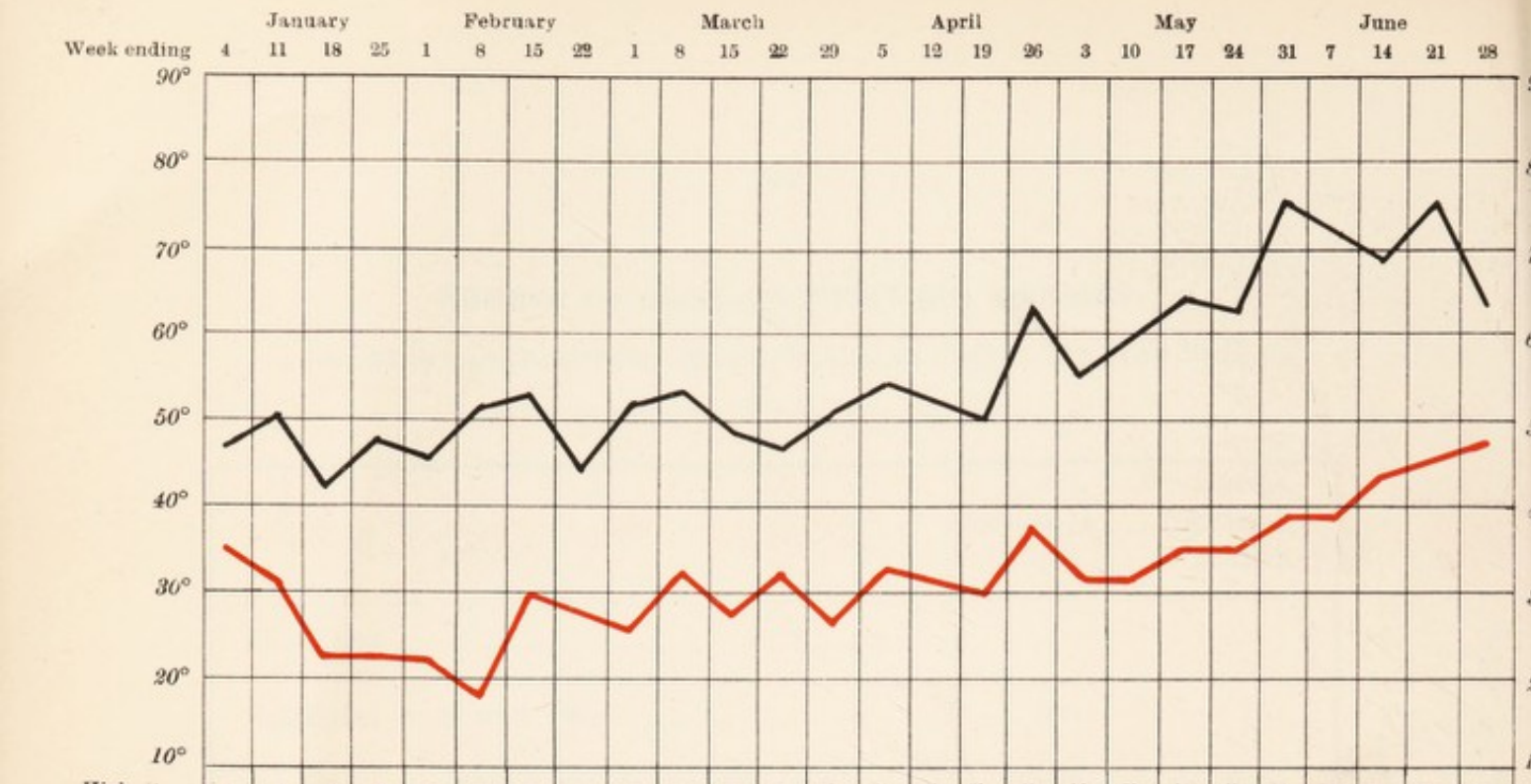
	Cases notified in 1913.	Deaths registered in 1913.
Small-pox	...	...
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	204	7
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	175	19
Typhus Fever	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	18	4
Continued Fever	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...
Puerperal Fever	6	4
Cholera	...	...
Erysipelas	173	3
Plague	...	...
*Tuberculosis of the Lung	194	105
†Other Forms of Tuberculosis	107	36

*Total number of notifications received, 205.

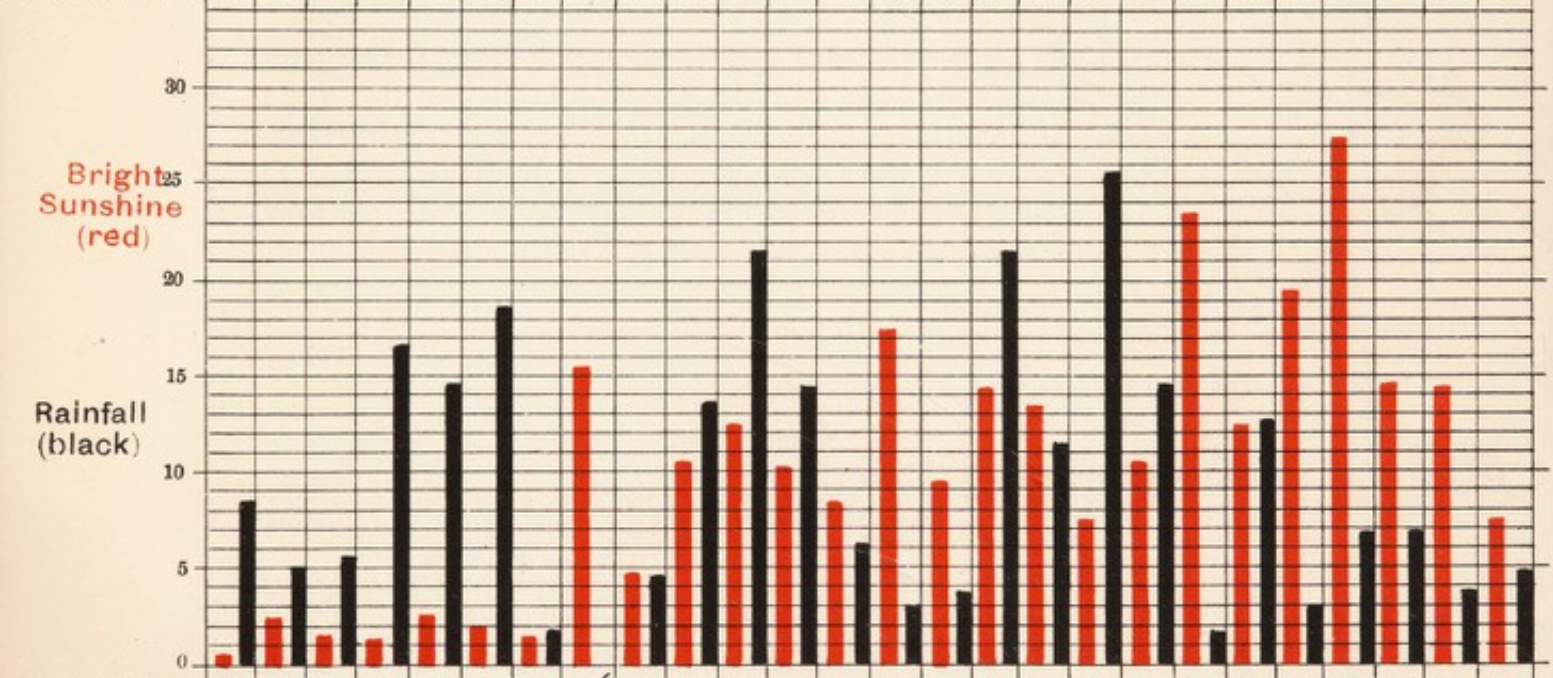
†Total number of notifications received, 109.



Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations

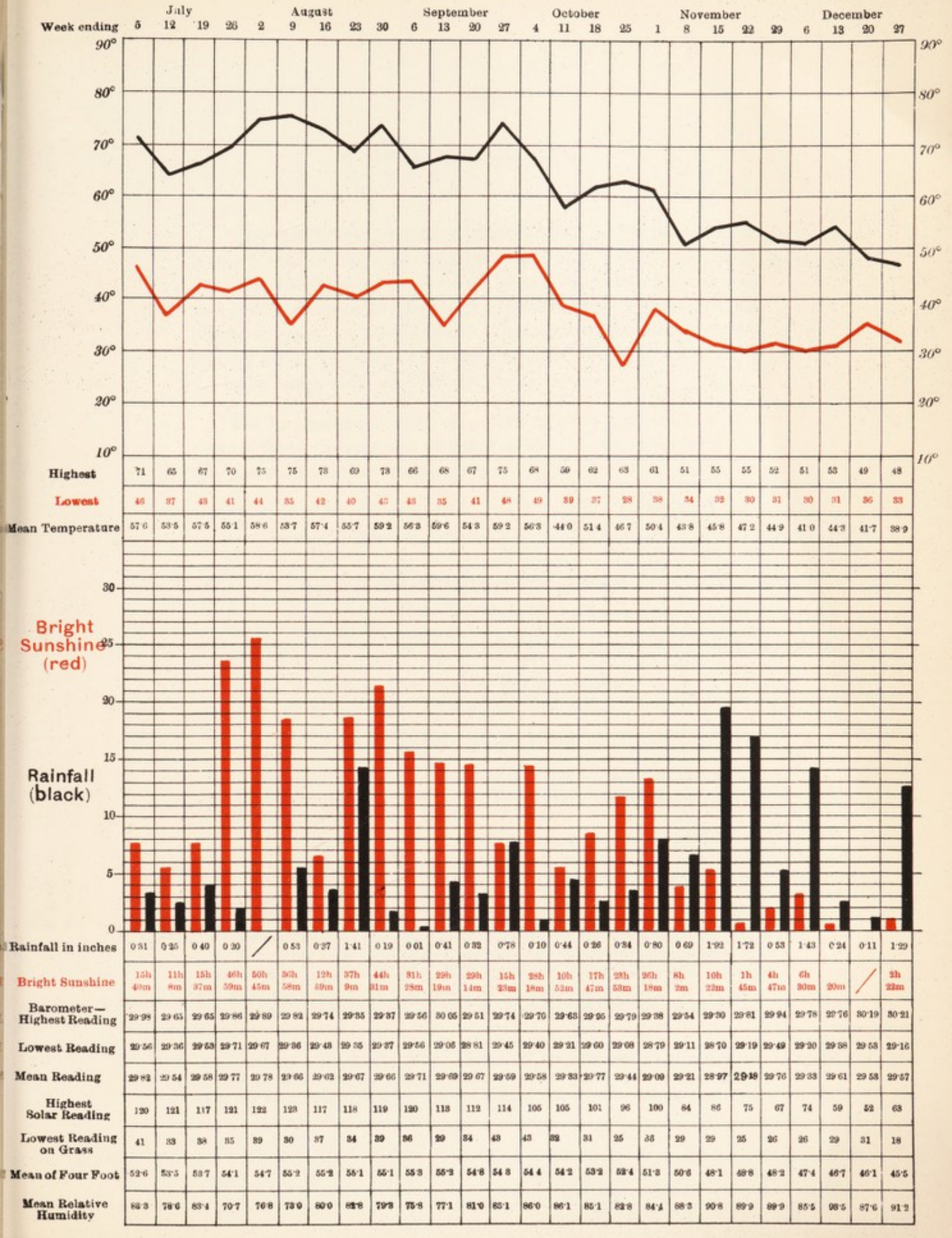


	January				February				March					April				May					June			
Week ending	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
Highest	48	50	42	48	46	51	54	44	51	54	49	47	51	54	52	50	62	56	59	64	63	75	72	69	75	64
Lowest	35	31	25	23	22	19	30	28	26	33	28	31	27	33	31	30	37	32	32	36	36	39	39	44	46	48
Mean Temperature	42·3	40·8	33·6	38·0	34·9	42·9	41·2	35·9	39·8	43·2	40·9	37·9	39·8	44·2	40·9	42·9	48·4	47·0	47·7	50·7	49·0	57·0	53·9	51·7	58·0	55·0



Rainfall in inches	0·82	0·50	0·55	1·66	1·42	1·88	0·18	/	0·46	1·35	2·06	1·41	0·61	0·30	0·37	2·04	1·14	2·44	1·46	0·16	1·29	0·30	0·68	0·69	0·39	0·48
Bright Sunshine	1h 16m	4h 10m	3h 25m	2h 10m	5h 16m	3h 57m	2h 40m	31h 27m	9h 56m	21h 39m	25h 26m	20h 21m	16h 38m	35h 44m	19h 26m	28h 21m	27h 17m	14h 55m	21h 22m	47h 16m	25h 39m	38h 54m	54h 12m	28h 49m	27h 43m	15h 35m
Barometer—Highest Reading	29·72	29·61	29·79	29·68	29·86	29·69	30·21	29·92	29·82	29·69	29·91	29·84	29·84	29·79	29·75	29·65	29·71	29·60	29·80	29·87	29·89	29·84	29·62	29·93	29·87	29·48
Lowest Reading	29·28	29·35	29·01	28·70	29·12	29·09	29·69	29·77	29·27	29·24	29·27	28·22	28·91	29·04	29·52	28·81	28·93	28·78	29·06	29·32	29·30	29·24	29·27	29·17	29·54	29·91
Mean Reading	29·41	29·44	29·23	29·18	29·36	29·41	29·96	29·88	29·51	29·42	29·62	28·86	29·46	29·47	29·61	29·19	29·36	29·30	29·18	29·63	29·54	29·57	29·49	29·56	29·66	29·70
Highest Solar Reading	60	70	61	65	70	76	69	83	80	90	95	91	98	119	102	98	130	107	109	116	113	126	120	120	120	120
Lowest Reading on Grass	23	30	19	16	16	30	22	20	19	31	23	16	21	27	28	25	32	27	27	28	30	34	33	40	40	45
Mean of Four Foot	43·5	43·3	43·0	41·6	41·2	40·8	41·4	41·3	40·5	40·7	41·3	41·5	41·1	41·4	42·2	42·5	43·2	44·4	45·2	46·0	47·3	48·3	49·8	50·7	51·2	52·2
Mean Relative Humidity	91·1	79·3	91·4	91·1	89·7	84·3	94·0	82·0	81·8	84·0	80·8	77·0	80·7	82·1	84·7	78·0	75·7	79·5	88·0	76·0	89·1	72·6	70·6	76·5	74·7	83·3

Weekly Report of Meteorological Observations.



Week ending	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
Highest	71	65	67	70	75	75	78	69	73	66	68	67	75	68	59	62	63	61	51	55	55	52	51	53	49	48
Lowest	46	37	43	41	44	35	42	40	45	43	35	41	48	49	39	37	28	38	34	32	30	31	30	31	36	33
Mean Temperature	57·6	53·5	57·5	55·1	58·6	53·7	57·4	55·7	59·2	56·3	59·6	54·3	59·2	56·3	44·0	51·4	46·7	50·4	43·8	45·8	47·2	44·9	41·0	44·3	41·7	38·9
Rainfall in inches	0·31	0·25	0·40	0·20	/	0·53	0·37	1·41	0·19	0·01	0·41	0·32	0·78	0·10	0·44	0·26	0·84	0·80	0·69	1·92	1·72	0·53	1·43	0·24	0·11	1·29
Bright Sunshine	15h 49m	11h 8m	15h 37m	46h 59m	50h 45m	30h 58m	12h 59m	37h 9m	44h 31m	31h 28m	29h 19m	29h 14m	15h 23m	28h 18m	10h 53m	17h 47m	23h 58m	26h 18m	8h 2m	10h 22m	1h 45m	4h 47m	6h 30m	20m	/	2h 22m
Barometer—Highest Reading	29·98	29·65	29·65	29·86	29·89	29·82	29·74	29·85	29·87	29·56	30·05	29·51	29·74	29·70	29·63	29·95	29·79	29·38	29·54	29·30	29·61	29·94	29·78	29·76	30·19	30·21
Lowest Reading	29·56	29·36	29·53	29·71	29·67	29·36	29·48	29·35	29·37	29·56	29·05	28·81	29·45	29·40	29·21	29·60	29·08	28·79	29·11	28·70	29·19	29·49	29·20	29·38	29·53	29·16
Mean Reading	29·82	29·54	29·58	29·77	29·78	29·66	29·62	29·67	29·66	29·71	29·69	29·67	29·59	29·58	29·33	29·77	29·44	29·09	29·21	28·97	29·48	29·76	29·33	29·61	29·53	29·57
Highest Solar Reading	120	121	117	121	122	123	117	118	119	120	113	112	114	105	105	101	96	100	84	86	75	67	74	59	52	63
Lowest Reading on Grass	41	33	38	35	39	30	37	34	39	36	29	34	43	43	32	31	25	33	29	29	25	26	26	29	31	18
Mean of Four Foot	52·6	53·5	53·7	54·1	54·7	55·2	55·2	55·1	55·1	55·3	55·2	54·8	54·3	54·4	54·2	53·2	52·4	51·3	50·6	48·1	48·8	48·2	47·4	46·7	46·1	45·5
Mean Relative Humidity	83·3	78·6	83·4	70·7	76·8	73·9	80·0	82·8	79·3	75·8	77·1	81·0	83·1	86·0	86·1	85·1	82·8	84·4	88·3	90·8	89·2	89·2	85·5	98·5	87·6	91·2

Meteorology.

Meterological Observations.

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.

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 Thermometer —1 foot.
4 foot.
Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).
Rain Guage. (8 inches in diameter).

The floor of the Stephenson screen is 461 feet 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 three local papers.

SUMMARY OF READINGS FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The mean reading was 29.955 inches ; highest reading 30.69 on February 12th and December 21st, lowest reading 28.67 on March 19th.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 75° on May 30th, June 16th, August 2nd and 3rd, and September 27th ; the lowest temperature being 15° on December 31st. The mean temperature for the year was 48.1°, the mean daily range being 11.2°. The lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 10° on December 31st, the number of days of ground frost being 86.

RAINFALL.—The total amount of rain for the year was 39.45 inches, the highest amount in one day being 1.17 inches on April 15th, the number of rainy days has been 194. The mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. was 82.7 per cent.

Meteorological Observations.

SUNSHINE.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,055 hours; highest amount in one day 13 hours 18 minutes on July 26th. The mean reading of the Solar Radiation thermometer was 86.4°, the highest reading being 126° on May 30th.

EARTH THERMOMETERS.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was 47.7, mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 44.7.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF READINGS.

JANUARY.—Mean reading of barometer 29.750 inches. Mean range for the month 1.180 inches. Mean temperature in shade 37.5°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 42.5°. Total rainfall 4.65 inches on 18 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 90.9 per cent. Bright sunshine 13 hours 36 minutes, greatest amount 2 hours 48 minutes on the 9th. 21 days without sun.

FEBRUARY.—Mean reading of barometer 30.147 inches. Mean range for the month 1.110 inches. Mean temperature in shade 39.5°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41.0°. Total rainfall 2.13 inches on 11 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 86.3 per cent. Bright sunshine 50 hours 48 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours 24 minutes on the 18th. 10 days without sun.

MARCH.—Mean reading of barometer 29.770 inches. Mean range for the month 1.710 inches. Mean temperature in shade 45.6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 41.0°. Total rainfall 6.08 inches on 25 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 80.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 91 hours, 24 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours 36 minutes on the 25th. 6 days without sun.

APRIL.—Mean reading of barometer 29.850 inches. Mean range for the month 1.050 inches. Mean temperature in shade 44.6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 42.7°. Total rainfall 5.67 inches on 18 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 80.2 per cent. Bright sunshine 108 hours 48 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 6 minutes on the 20th. 1 day without sun.

MAY.—Mean reading of barometer 29.940 inches. Mean range for the month 0.76 inches. Mean temperature in shade 50.8°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46.6°. Total rainfall 3.62 inches on 17 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 79.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 144 hours 12 minutes, greatest amount 11 hours 42 minutes on the 16th. 3 days without sun.

JUNE.—Mean reading of barometer 30.060 inches. Mean range for the month 0.780 inches. Mean temperature in shade 55.0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 51.0°. Total rainfall 2.24 inches on 12 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 76.5 per cent. Bright sunshine 132 hours 12 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 24 minutes on the 1st. 2 days without sun.

JULY.—Mean reading of barometer 30.102 inches. Mean range for the month 0.620 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56.2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53.7°. Total rainfall 1.16 inches on 13 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 78.1 per cent. Bright sunshine 124 hours 12 minutes, greatest amount 13 hours 18 minutes on the 26th. 3 days without sun.

August.—Mean reading of barometer 30.086 inches. Mean range for the month 0.550 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56.7°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 55.1°. Total rainfall 2.50 inches on 9 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 78.6 per cent. Bright sunshine 141 hours, 6 minutes, greatest amount 12 hours 36 minutes on the 18th. 5 days without sun.

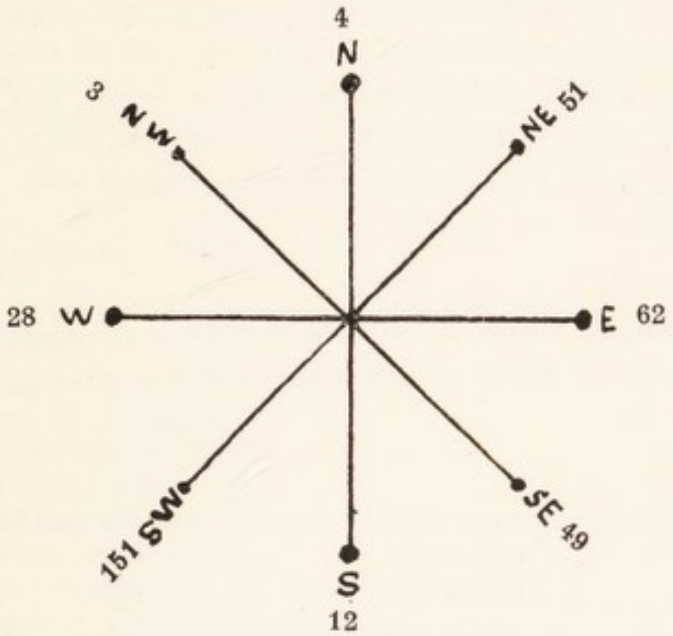
September.—Mean reading of barometer 30.000 inches. Mean range for the month 1.26 inches. Mean temperature in shade 56.0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 54.8°. Total rainfall 1.52 inches on 12 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 79.9 per cent. Bright sunshine 123 hours 18 minutes, greatest amount 10 hours 12 minutes on the 3rd. 4 days without sun.

October.—Mean reading of barometer 29.870 inches. Mean range for the month 1.18 inches. Mean temperature in shade 50.0°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 53.0° Total rainfall 1.84 inches on 15 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 84.8 per cent. Bright sunshine 82 hours 54 minutes, greatest amount 7 hours 30 minutes on the 19th. 6 days without sun.

November.—Mean reading of barometer 29.820 inches. Mean range for the month 1.27 inches. Mean temperature in shade 46.2°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 49.2°. Total rainfall 5.02 inches on 28 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 89.7 per cent. Bright sunshine 29 hours 36 minutes, greatest amount 4 hours 36 minutes on the 1st. 10 days without sun.

December.—Mean reading of barometer 30.060 inches. Mean range for the month 1.38 inches. Mean temperature in shade 39.6°. Mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 46.2°. Total rainfall 3.02 inches on 16 days. Mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. 87.9 per cent. Bright sunshine 12 hours 54 minutes, greatest amount 4 hours 12 minutes on the 1st. 23 days without sun.

Diagram showing the Direction of the Wind each day at 9-0 a.m.



Not ascertainable (fog) 2
No wind 3

VII. 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 i. 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 if there is any doubt regarding the answer to any question asked it is preferable to say "not stated" rather than put down an inaccurate answer. 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 1912	2485
Illegitimate	133
Total not visited	177
Not found, or left town during the year	24
Total deaths within a year of birth of those born during 1912	355
Deaths of illegitimate children	35
Number of twin births	20
Total number of first-born children	598
,, number of legitimate children enquired into ..	2151
,, number of illegitimate children enquired into..	133
Total	2284

Number of deaths of legitimate children	320
Number of deaths of illegitimate children	35
Total	355

Infantile death rate of total children enquired into 149 per 1,000 births.
,, ,, legitimate ,, 148 ,,
,, ,, illegitimate ,, 263 ,,

Occupation of Parents.—The occupations of 2264 mothers have been enquired into. The disparity between this number and the one given above is accounted for by there being 20 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. Infantile Mortality.

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

MOTHER—

Weavers	Cotton Weaving Industry	698
Winders and Factory Hands	„ „	157
Dressmakers		4
Other occupations		66
Total No. of Mothers working		925
Total No. of Housewives		1339
	Total	2264
Percentage of Mothers working		40.8
Percentage of Mothers at home		59.2
	Total	100.0

FATHER—

Textile Operatives (Cotton)		683
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)		271
Miners (Coal)		341
Iron Workers (Mechanics)		134
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)		273
Office or Shop		122
Other occupations		307
Not stated	(Illegitimate)	133
	Total	2264

The period of time which the 925 mothers left work before confinement is given approximately as follows:—

Under one week	45
One week to one month	75
One to two months	145
Two to three months	157
Three to four months	193
Four to five months	92
Over five months	154
Not stated	64
Total	925

Infantile Mortality.

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

Under two months	177
Two to three months	82
Three to four months	66
Four to five months	54
Five to six months	41
Not commenced work at six months' end	366
Not stated	139
Total	925

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

Breast fed	772
Mixed	778
Artificial	654
Not stated	80
Total	2284

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH.

Medical Men	1305
Midwives and other women	946
Not stated	13
Total	2264

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	390	
Grandmother	70	
Other relative	17	
		477
Nursed out—		
By Grandmother	83	
Aunt	15	
Other persons	168	
		266
Total		743
Nursing not stated		183
Total		926*

*Including one twin birth.

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 :—

Single rooms	106
Back-to-back and Single dwellings	2219
Other dwellings	22527
Total	24852

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

Single Rooms (Houses Let in Lodgings)	34
Two or Three rooms	437
Other dwellings	1773
Not stated	20
Total	2264

DEATHS of children who were born during the year 1912, and who died before they were a year old.

Number born.	Number died.	Rate per thousand born.
2485	355	143

The rates for the Calendar Years 1912 and 1913 were 145 and 174, which gives an average of 159.

The diseases from which these children died are :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis	49
Bronchitis	27
Premature Birth	57
Debility	23
Congenital Defects	36
Convulsions	23
Pneumonia (all forms)	30
Tabes Mesenterica	8
Whooping Cough	11
Meningitis	2
Syphilis	2
Accidental Death (5 suffocated)	10
General Tuberculosis	2
Measles	1
Intestinal Obstruction	3
Scarlet Fever	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Natural Causes	3
Teething	3
Gastritis	13
Dermatitis	2
Constipation	1
Hernia	1
Thrush	1

Infantile Mortality.

Croup	1
Rachitis	1
Hæmatemesis	1
Jaundice	1
Pyæmia	1
Dilation of Stomach	1
Thrombosis	1
Parenchymatosis	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Anorexia	1
Otitis Media	1
Mastoid Abscess	1
Injury at Birth	5
Influenza	1
Inanition	5
Icterus Neonatorum	4
Compression of brain	1
Malnutrition	4
Tubercular Peritonitis	3
Colitis	1
Uncertified	9
Total	355

Inquests were held on thirteen of the above, and 9 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	130
Between 1 and 2 months	40
„ 2 and 3 „	24
„ 3 and 4 „	28
„ 4 and 5 „	25
„ 5 and 6 „	27
„ 6 and 7 „	13
„ 7 and 8 „	16
„ 8 and 9 „	15
„ 9 and 10 „	15
„ 10 and 11 „	9
„ 11 and 12 „	13
Total	355

Number of twin children born 40, Males 16, Females 24

„ „ died 23, „ 10, „ 13

Number of first children—births 507.

„ „ deaths 91.

Total number of children who were not visited, 177.

Number of children who died who had not been visited, 14.

Occupation of Mothers—

Textile operatives	156
Dressmakers	1
Other occupations	15
Total	172
Housewives	158
Total	330

The disparity between the 330 and 355 is owing to the 20 twin births.

Occupation of Fathers—

Textile operatives	96
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	38
Miners (Coal)	57
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	19
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	38
Office or Shop	9
Other occupations	38
Not stated (Illegitimate)	35
Total	330

The period of time which the 172 mothers left work before the confinement :—

Under 1 week	20
1 week to 1 month	17
1 to 2 months	28
2 to 3 ,,	24
3 to 4 ,,	25
4 to 5 ,,	18
Over 5 months	23
Not stated	17
Total	172

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

Under 2 months	25
2 to 3 months	13
3 to 4 ,,	6
4 to 5 ,,	2
5 to 6 ,,	3
Not commenced work at six months' end	62
Not stated	61
Total	172

Infantile Mortality.

The feeding of the children who died :—

Breast fed	68
Breast and Artificial	79
Artificial	133
Not stated	75
Total	355

The 330 mothers were attended at the birth of the children by :—

Medical Men	185
Midwives and other women	143
Not stated	2
Total	330

The housing of the children who died :—

No. of rooms in houses.	
One room (Two furnished dwellings)	8
Two or three	82
Four or over	236
Not stated	4
Total	330

Municipal Lodging Houses.

REPORT AS TO MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSES.

The Sub-Committee appointed by Minute No. 1415, have to report that they visited Liverpool on the 17th April last and were cordially received by Mr. Councillor Austin Harford, J.P. (Vice-Chairman) and other members of the Liverpool Housing Committee. They inspected the following Common Lodging Houses :—

Bevington House Hotel.

This House was opened in 1900 and is maintained by the Peoples' Homes, Ltd., a Company having an authorised capital of £40,000, of which 25,000 shares of £1 each fully paid have been issued and subscribed. The Company has created a mortgage on its property, £8,000 of which is now outstanding. The shareholders are paid a maximum dividend of 4 per cent. The cost of the house, including the site, was about £30,000, and an extension is now intended. The house contains 545 beds and requires a staff of 40 persons of whom 11 are women who are wholly employed in making beds and cleaning floors. A charge of 6d. a night per bed is made. The inmates may buy their own food, and cooking utensils and fire are provided free. They are also boarded at 1/- a day each and bed and board is provided for 10/6 a week each. Food, cooked uad uncooked, is sold on the premises. Small lockers may be hired on payment of a deposit of 6d. each, 5d. of which is returned on the key being given up no matter for what length of time the locker has been used. Larger lockers for clothing are provided on payment of 1/-, 10d. of which is returned when the key is given up. The Sub-Committee were shewn over the premises by Mr. A. B. Baxter, the Manager, who stated that the house was so well patronised that he could choose the men he would receive and that, in his opinion, no lodging house which contained less than 500 beds would pay. The Sub-Committee inspected the writing room, reading room, dining room, baths, washing room, drying room and electrical plant. The Manager stated that concerts were organised, singers being found from the inmates. He also stated that a savings' bank was run in connection with the house. The beds are allowed to be used from 7 p.m. to 9 a.m. and special provision is made in the basement for night workers. Two W.C.'s are provided on each bedroom floor, which contains about 130 beds. There are 6 slipper baths, and 1d. is charged per bath. Foot baths with soap are provided free. The Manager stated that he had about 400 permanent residents, 50 of whom had been there for 13 years. An abstract of the occupations of residents taken on March 31st, 1901, was supplied to the members of the Sub-Committee, and shewed that out of 408 residents on that date there were 29 clerks, 87 labourers, 20 porters, 17 carters, 13 boot makers, 11 painters and many skilled workmen.

The "Ann Fowler" Memorial Home.

This lodging house is for women only and was formerly a chapel. It was converted into a lodging house six years ago and is maintained by the Salvation Army. It is registered to accommodate 161 persons. 4d. a night is charged for a bed in a common room and 6d. a night for a bed in a separate cubicle. A sitting room is provided for the common use of the occupants of the cubicles. Supper and breakfast are provided at a charge of 2d. The home is supported by the funds of the Salvation Army.

Municipal Lodging Houses.

THE "DAVID LEWIS" HOSTEL.

This institution has been built and is maintained by a private charitable trust. In the same building is a club for working men. In the Hostel a charge of 6d. per night per bed is made. Accommodation is provided for 375 men. Many of the inmates are permanent residents. About 30 casual lodgers are accommodated each night. This Hostel is apparently used as a home by the better paid workmen.

The Committee also inspected a common lodging house "Holly Lodge," maintained by private enterprise.

The Sub-Committee visited Manchester on the 28th May last and inspected two Municipal Common Lodging Houses. They were very courteously received by Mr. Rook, Superintendent of the Sanitary Department, who accompanied them.

WALTON HOUSE.

This Lodging House, which is for men only, was built in 1898, and is situate in Harrison Street, Ancoats. The site contains 3375 sq. yds. and the building is three stories high. In the basement lavatories, wash house, foot baths, ordinary baths, lockers, disinfecting chamber, boot cleaning room, and a boot repairing room are provided for the use of the inmates. On the ground floor are the smoke room, dining room, reading room, kitchen and shop. On the first and second floors are dormitories with sleeping accommodation for 467 lodgers in separate cubicles. The Manager, Mr. Buttress, shewed the Sub-Committee through the house. Each lodger is charged 6d. per night of 3/- per week, payable in advance. There is no arrangement for boarders. Most of the lodgers are permanent residents, having lived there for nine or ten years.

From 12 to 30 casuals are received each night. On an average about 300 beds are occupied. The staff consists of the Manager, 8 women employed in cleaning and making beds, 4 porters, 3 women in kitchen, 5 catering attendants, 3 laundry women and 2 engineers.

The use of beds is allowed from 7 p.m. to 8-30 a.m., except in the case of night workmen. No charge is made for the use of cooking utensils or fire. A charge of 6d. for a small locker and 1/- for a large locker is made, 5d. or 10d. of which is returned at any time on the key being given up. A charge of 6d. is made for a new key. Towels are supplied free for the foot baths and lavatories, but no soap. A charge of 1d. is made for a bath. Fines are levied for misconduct and 18/- to 20/- per week is received in fines.

For the year ended 31st March, 1912, there was a deficiency on revenue account in respect of this House of £329, after paying £1250 interest and sinking fund. The total capital outlay on that date was £30,083, £2,584 having been spent in purchase of properties and £27,499 on the erection of buildings. Of this sum £20,150 was the outstanding debt.

ASHTON HOUSE.

This Lodging House, which was built in 1910, is for women only. The House contains 73 beds on the first floor, which are let at 6d. a night or 3/- a week, and 145 beds on the second and third floors, which are let at 5d. a night or 2/4 a week. The staff consists of nine women attendants and two men to attend to the boilers. Two-thirds of the lodgers are permanent residents. Usually about 140 beds are occupied.

For the year ended 31st March, 1913, there was a deficiency of £1401 in respect of Ashton House after paying £677 interest and sinking fnud. The total capital outlay on that date was £12,855 for the erection of buildings, of which £12,661 was outstanding.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Medical Officer reports that

"During the latter end of the year there seems to have been epidemics of both Scarlet Fever and Measles, and although we have had cases in which both diseases were present, four cases were sent in as suffering from Scarlet Fever when they were suffering from Measles only.

As we have no receiving ward, I would draw the attention of medical men to the necessity for accurate diagnosis, as cases received certified as suffering from Scarlet Fever must of necessity be introduced into the ward set apart for that disease. Thus, if an error of diagnosis is made, it is probable that every child in that ward will contract the new disease and the new case contract Scarlet Fever, which, it will be obvious, seriously increases the risk to life."

The following tables give details of the cases admitted to the Sanatorium from the various parts of the Joint Hospital Board district.

TABLE I.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1913.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diph-theria.	Other Diseases.	Deaths.	Total.
January	3	..	..	4	..	..	7
February	2	1	1	..	1	1	5
March	2	1	4	8	..	1	15
April	21	2	1	7	..	4	31
May	10	..	4	9	..	..	23
June	9	1	4	6	..	1	20
July	2	4	1	1	..	..	8
August	15	6	4	5	1	3	31
September	14	1	3	10	..	1	28
October	14	2	1	5	1	3	23
November	15	8	2	5	3	2	33
December	14	4	5	3	..	1	26
Totals	121	30	30	63	6	17	250

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCARLET FEVER CASES ADMITTED EACH MONTH, AND THE DISTRICTS FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Burnley Borough....	2	2	1	20	5	4	..	11	12	14	12	14	97
Burnley Rural Dist.	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	13
Brierfield Urban D.	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Padiham Urban D. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	6
Union Workhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Outside Hospital D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Totals	3	2	2	21	10	9	2	15	14	14	15	14	121

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ENTERIC FEVER CASES ADMITTED EACH MONTH, AND THE DISTRICT FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Burnley Borough....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	8
Burnley Rural Dist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Brierfield Urban D.	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	7	2	16
Padiham Urban D. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Union Workhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Outside Hospital D.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Totals	..	1	1	2	..	1	4	6	1	2	8	4	30

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ERYSIPELAS CASES ADMITTED EACH MONTH, AND THE DISTRICTS FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Burnley Borough....	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	5	16
Burnley Rural Dist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brierfield Urban D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Padiham Urban D. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Union Workhouse ..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	12
Outside Hospital D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	1	4	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	2	5	30

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIPHTHERIA CASES ADMITTED EACH MONTH, AND THE DISTRICTS FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Burnley Borough....	4	..	7	7	6	6	..	3	9	5	3	3	53
Burnley Rural Dist.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Brierfield Urban D.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Padiham Urban D. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Union Workhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Hospital D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	..	8	7	9	6	1	5	10	5	5	3	63

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF "OTHER DISEASES" ADMITTED EACH MONTH, AND THE DISTRICTS FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

District.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Burnley Borough....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	5
Burnley Rural Dist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brierfield Urban D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padiham Urban D. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Union Workhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Hospital D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM EACH DISEASE ADMITTED FROM EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diph. theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Burnley Borough	97	8	16	53	5	179
Rural District	13	2	..	3	..	18
Brierfield Urban District	3	16	1	3	..	23
Padiham Urban District ..	6	2	1	4	1	14
Workhouse	2	..	12	..	..	14
Outside Hospital District	..	2	..	..	..	2
Totals	121	30	30	63	6	250

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE DEATHS FROM THE DIFFERENT DISEASES AND THE DISTRICT TO WHICH THE PATIENT BELONGED.

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diph-theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Burnley Borough	3	..	3	3	1	10
Rural District	1	2	..	..	..	3
Brierfield Urban District	..	3	..	..	..	3
Padiham Urban District ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Workhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outside Hospital District	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	5	3	3	2	17

REPORT OF MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

March 19th, 1914.

To the Members of the Local Insurance Committee, Burnley.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report on the administration of Sanatorium Benefit in Burnley during the year 1913.

For the provision of Institutional Treatment for insured persons who apply for Sanatorium benefit, the Committee have made arrangements with the Corporation of Burnley, and a dispensary with staff of Medical Officer and Nurse is provided in Elizabeth Street, near the centre of the town; a hospital with 12 beds at Crown Point, 2 miles from the centre of the town; and beds in Sanatoria at Methop near Grange-over-Sands, and at Felix House, near Darlington.

There is no arrangement to treat dependents, but the Municipal scheme of dealing with Tuberculosis is intended to provide for all cases requiring treatment which arise within the Borough.

The Cost of Treatment.

For Dispensary treatment a charge of 5/- a week is made by the Corporation for all cases attending. This fee includes the provision of tuberculin.

For Hospital treatment a charge of 35/- a week, or part of a week, is made for each bed occupied.

For Sanatoria treatment the beds cost £100 a year each. The Insurance Committee paying an amount proportionate to the length of time each of the beds is occupied by an insured patient.

The following table shews the approximate total expenditure during the year and the various forms of treatment on which this sum has been expended :—

	Persons.		£
Sanatoria	22	....	590
Hospital	25	....	520
Dispensary	33	....	130
Domiciliary	59	....	100*

*Excluding payment to medical practitioners.

During the period between the 15th January, 1913, and the 11th January, 1914, 76 persons have applied to the Insurance Committee for Sanatoria Benefit, 45 males and 31 females.

Of this number 73 have been recommended for benefit and 67 have received treatment.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The nature of the cases was as follows :—

	Number of Applicants	Number examined.	Recommended for treatment.	Received Treatment.		
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Men	45	44	43	38	3	41
Women ..	31	31	30	22	4	26
Totals	76	75	73	60	7	67

Of these 15 received Domiciliary treatment only, and 52 received other treatment in addition to Domiciliary treatment.

Some persons were first recommended for Domiciliary treatment, afterwards receiving Sanatorium treatment and finally Dispensary treatment. In all 67 persons received treatment of various kinds as follows :—

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Sanatorium	16	....	6	....	22
Hospital	16	....	9	....	25
Dispensary	19	....	14	....	33
Domiciliary	38	....	21	....	59

RESULT OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Results.	Sanatorium.			Hospital.			Dispensary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Discharged (including those transferred from one form of treatment to another) :— (a) fit for work.....	8	3	11	8	5	13	1	..	1
(b) improved	1	..	1	5	..	5	2	..	2
(c) without improvement	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
(d) worse	1	..	1	1	1*	2	..	..	..
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total cases in which treatment concluded ..	10	4	14	14	6	20	5	1	6
Add—Still under treatment 11th January, 1914	6	2	8	2	3	5	14	13	27
Total Cases treated	16	6	22	16	9	25	19	14	33

*This patient died at home the day after discharge.

RESULT OF DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

Result.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Completed Domiciliary treatment :— (a) Fit for work	8	..	8
(b) Recommended for other form of treatment	12	3	15
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons.....	1	1	2
Died	6	8	14
Total Cases in which treatment concluded	27	12	39
Add—Still under treatment, Jan. 11th, 1914.....	11	9	20
Total Cases treated	38	21	59

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

I am pleased to report that the provisions for Institutional treatment were during the past year, adequate to the demands made upon them by insured persons and in no case has an applicant for Sanatorium Benefit had to wait unduly in order that he or she might profit by the form of treatment recommended. One regrets to have to say that in some of the cases the patient did not appear to appreciate the gravity of the disease and did not follow the advice of the medical attendant, or certainly our returns would show much more satisfactory results.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Commencement of Regulations.

Article III.—These Regulations shall come into operation on the First day of February, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and, subject to the provisions of Article XVII. of these Regulations, shall then and thereafter apply and have effect throughout England and Wales, and shall be enforced and executed by every Local Authority.

Notification by Medical Practitioners.

Article V.—Subject to the provisions of these Regulations every Medical Practitioner (unless acting as a School Medical Inspector) attending on or called in to visit any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise), shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, make and sign a notification of the case in Form A., and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification :

Provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not notify a case of Tuberculosis under this Article if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has already been notified, either under this Order or under the previous Regulations or otherwise, to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate :

Provided further that if a notification is required in pursuance of this Article in respect of an in-patient at an Institution, the notification shall be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the usual place of residence of the patient is situate.

Weekly Notification by School Medical Inspectors.

Article VI.—Every School Medical Inspector shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, make and sign a notification in Form B. of all cases of Tuberculosis of which he has first become aware in the course of inspections made by him during the week of children attending Public Elementary Schools, and shall transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the children are situate. When the places of residence are situate in more than one District, a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

Weekly Notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.

Article VII.—The Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution or of a Sanatorium, shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week—

(a) make and sign a notification in Form C. of all cases of Tuberculosis admitted during the week and not being cases which are required to be notified under Article V. of these Regulations, and transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of residence of the persons notified are situate ; and

(b) make and sign a notification in Form D. of all cases of Tuberculosis discharged during the week, other than cases transferred to a Poor Law Institution or a Sanatorium, and transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the places of destination of the persons notified are situate.

When the places of residence, or the places of destination, as the case may be, of the persons to be notified are situate in more than one District a separate notification shall be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health of each District.

Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

Article VIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations a Medical Practitioner shall be deemed to have become aware that a person is suffering from Tuberculosis when he has arrived at this conclusion from evidence other than that derived solely from tuberculin tests applied to that person.

Duties of Medical Officers of Health.

Article XI.—(1) A Medical Officer of Health, on receipt of a notification which has been erroneously addressed to him by a Medical Practitioner, shall forthwith transmit the notification to the Medical Officer of Health to whom the notification ought, in pursuance of these Regulations, to have been addressed, 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.

(2) Every Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be entered in a Register to be kept by him for that purpose the full particulars contained in every notification received by him under these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence or place of destination is situate within the District 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 Local Authority the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate, a School Medical Inspector for any area within which the District is situate, or an Officer of any Government Department authorized in that respect by that Department.

Every notification and every document relating to a person notified under these Regulations shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health, and by every person who has access thereto, as confidential.

(3) The Medical Officer of Health shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County within which the District is situate a statement of every notification received by him during the week in pursuance of these Regulations and relating to a person whose place of residence is situate within the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health. The statement shall show on which Form the notification was made and shall contain the information in regard to each person which was given in the notification.

(4) Any expenses incurred by a Medical Officer of Health in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by this Article shall be defrayed by the Local Authority of the District for which he is Medical Officer of Health.

Article XII.—Upon the receipt of a notification under these Regulations the Medical Officer of Health, or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, 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 Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority, except with the consent of the Managers of that Institution.

SPECIAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Article XIII.—For the purposes of these Regulations—

(1) A Local Authority 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 Tuberculosis, 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 subdivision of this Article shall be deemed to authorise a Local Authority to take any of the measures herein mentioned at any Institution other than one belonging to the Local Authority.

(2) A Local Authority on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, may provide and publish or distribute suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting Tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

Article XV.—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 XVI.—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 Local Authority or any other person or authority, directly or indirectly, to put in force with respect to any person 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 person, or any one in charge of the person, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects the person to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself, or his employment, occupation or means of livelihood, on the ground of his suffering from Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD FEB. 1ST, 1913, TO END OF WEEK ENDING JAN. 3RD, 1914.

Ages Periods.	Notifications on Form A. — Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications. (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Number of Notifications on on Form B. — Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications. (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Notifications on Form C.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Ov'r 65	Total		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total		Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary Males ..	..	..	2	1	11	10	18	18	28	9	1	98	102	..	..	..	..	..	20	9
,, Females	..	1	3	5	7	14	32	8	7	4	..	81	86	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Non-Pulmonary Males	2	5	12	7	9	1	6	7	2	1	1	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Females	1	5	8	5	11	8	3	8	2	3	..	54	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1913.

Date of Decision.	Act or Byelaw under which Proceedings taken.	Offence.	Result.
1913.			
Jan. 22nd	Food and Drugs Act, 1875	Selling Adulterated Milk ...	Fined 10/-, including costs.
May 7th	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance	Order granted with costs.
May 7th	Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.
May 7th	Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.
May 21st	Midwives' Act, 1902	Non-registration	Fined 10/- and costs.
June 18th	Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisance	Order granted with costs.
Aug. 20th	Do. do.	Do.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 27th	Do. do.	Failure to repair trough ...	Do. do.
Oct. 15th	Notification of Births Act	Non-notification	Do. do.

Local Education Authority,

BURNLEY.

Medical Officer's Report,

1913.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE, 1913.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN SELLERS KAY, Vice-Chairman of Education Committee).

THE DOWAGER LADY O'HAGAN.

ALDERMAN T. THORNBER, (Chairman of Education Committee) till November.

ALDERMAN WHITEHEAD (Chairman).

ALDERMAN KEIGHLEY (Chairman of Education Committee) from November.

ALDERMAN HANSON.

ALDERMAN HAWORTH.

ALDERMAN WALMSLEY (from November).

MRS. F. A. OGDEN.

COUNCILLOR BINNS.

COUNCILLOR BUCHANAN (from November).

COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR T. W. HARGREAVES.

COUNCILLOR KNAPE (from November).

COUNCILLOR LEES.

COUNCILLOR SINCLAIR.

COUNCILLOR THOMPSON (from November).

W. CHADWICK, Esq.

E. HALSTEAD, Esq.

THE REV. T. H. TAYLOR.

THE REV. B. WINFIELD.

J. WATTS, Esq.

THE REV. MONSIGNOR COOKE (Retired).

THE REV. MONSIGNOR TYNAN (from September).

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Education Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT,

FOR THE YEAR, 1913.

To the Members of the Local Education Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

Attention to the part of this report dealing with "following up" will show the great amount of effort that has been made to fulfil the spirit of a sentence in the memorandum which was issued by the Board of Education on the inception of the work of medical inspection of school children. which says under the heading of "Character and Degree of Medical Inspection":—

> "Valuable to science though the findings of a more thorough and elaborate medical examination might be, it is the broad, simple necessities of a healthy life which must be kept in view. It cannot be doubted that a large proportion of the common diseases and physical unfitness in this country can be substantially diminished by an efficient public health administration, combined with the teaching of hygiene and a realisation by teachers, parents, and children of its vital importance."

The broad simple necessities of a healthy life have been kept in view, and also the fact that, in order to make medical inspection both efficient and useful, we must have the entire sympathy of the parents, who are responsible for the welfare of their children.

No system which lessens the responsibilities of the parent towards the child can be attended with the success which we are entitled to look for where a practical and sympathetic system of medical inspection is carried out. There appears to be reason to believe that these principles have been attended with success for it may be said that in no case has a child in urgent need of medical attention failed to secure such attention when the necessity for it has been pointed out to the parent. There is a large number, and always will be, of children suffering from slight ailments, who would be better for some attention, and who fail to get it. This does not arise from any fault of the medical staff of the Education Department, who point defects out to parents and suggest also a means of remedying those defects.

In order to facilitate treatment your Committee have thought it desirable to provide certain means for dealing with some of the minor ailments and it is hoped that the increased ease of obtaining such means of treatment by parents may lead to improvement in the nature of the treatment the children receive. There is no difficulty at the present time in getting the various ailments attended to where the parents can be shown the necessity or where the ailment is quite obvious. If such do not come under either category, reliance has to be placed upon pointing out the defect and the consequences of neglect and suggesting a means of remedy. The means of dealing with the more serious defects of school children have been found so far to be adequate, and are the private medical man, the Victoria Hospital, and the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary. This, of course, refers to such ailments that cannot be called trivial, and which cannot be successfully dealt with without professional advice. The defects that receive least attention from parents are undoubtedly those of the teeth. In order to remedy this the services of four of the dentists of the town have been secured, each giving half a day per week for inspection and treatment. It is hoped by that means to make proper dental advice and treatment much more accessible to the child than at present. With the opening of the Clinic in Elizabeth Street the dental department will soon be in full working order.

A form of treatment for ringworm much recommended in many quarters is by exposing the effected parts of the scalp to the action of the X-rays, and in that way dislodging the infected hairs. Your Committee have decided to erect an apparatus for this form of treatment.

Many children suffer from defective sight owing to errors of refraction. The amount of error varies greatly. All parents of children with such errors have been notified of the defect and recommended to obtain advice. In the marked cases no difficulty is experienced in getting this attended to, but, in the less marked cases where the parents have not noticed the defect, there is generally a difficulty. In order to induce parents to have these slight defects remedied the Committee are obtaining permission from the Board of Education to allow of these children being examined and prescribed for by the Medical Officer, and in necessitous cases also to provide spectacles.

To come to more serious ailments, the Committee have had the advantage of the services of the Tuberculosis Officer who attends on the Inspection Clinic day, when all chest cases are referred to him. In that way there are probably few if any children attending school with any affections of the chest, but who are known and of whom there are records in the Medical Officer's Office, and who are being treated.

With regard to malnutrition there are always a number of children suffering from some form of malnutrition; how much of this is owing to lack of proper and sufficient food it is difficult to say. There is every reason to believe that the number of such is a very small one. Poverty from all the ordinary indications would appear to have been unusual during the year 1913.

One effect that apparently may be claimed for medical inspection is that children are beginning to come to school better clothed and shod and cleaner than formerly, and as inspection has had a favourable effect on such minor matters there is no doubt that medical supervision makes parents more alive to the ailments, that, though not serious, cannot be called trivial, for such effections often have an injurious effect on the child's education, and ultimately upon its general health and for that reason demand more attention than they are apt to receive.

The following table gives numbers and comparative percentages for 1912 and 1913 regarding want of cleanliness:—

	Age 5.		Age 7.		Leaving School.	
Year.	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913
No. examined.	1932	2085	1724	1756	1580	2209
Percentages shewing want of Cleanliness.	5.95	3.21	6.84	4.61	8.86	3.17

Reference to Table V. will show the relative improvement of children coming to school habitually dirty or with defective clothing and foot gear.

When the varieties and nature of the ailments that interfere with the education of the child are considered it will be seen "that a large proportion can be substantially diminished by an efficient public health administration, combined with the teaching of hygiene and a realisation by teachers, parents and children of its vital importance."

There is no doubt that the general conditions of hygiene of the home and the school, and the quantity and quality of food of the children play a less important part in causing these ailments than their moral or social surroundings. Thus of 898 children with ailments that necessitated absence from school, 248 attending the Clinic were away from school with ringworm, 186 with sore and dirty heads, 117 with impetigo of the face, and 54 with diseases of the eye. From Tuberculosis, a disease so often found to be associated with faulty hygienic surroundings, there were only 14.

Realisation by parents of the vital importance of protecting the child from scarlet fever would probably have spared us a vast majority of the 84 cases of ear diseases found in the schools.

Recognition of the danger of neglected eye affections would spare us many of the cases of defective eye-sight. More regard to cleanliness would greatly lessen the number of absences owing to ringworm, impetigo, etc. There were 70 children between the ages of 12 and 13, who were old enough to keep themselves clean, but who were not found to be so at the routine inspection of leavers.

Industrial conditions which allow of children becoming practically independent at a very early age, and under no control out of working hours, either parental or otherwise, lead to a freedom and want of restraint at an age when such freedom is most likely to have its worst and lasting effect. These children become parents and as they were not taught as children to exercise restraint, they continue as parents to lack that quality and their children as a consequence suffer from the want of that kind of parental care and control which is so absolutely necessary for their successful rearing, a care and control for which no efficient substitute can be found.

It is essential for the success of any scheme for medically treating the children that the Local Authority must have the whole-hearted support of the parents who are responsible for obtaining medical treatment and are at liberty to decide on the form of treatment they consider most suitable. Also the form of treatment provided by the Local Authority should be such that the children would not be able to attain unless it is supplied by the Local Authority. Whatever treatment the child undergoes, it must depend to a great extent for its success on the confidence that the parent has in that kind of treatment. Want of confidence will lead to a lack of that after care which can only be obtained in the home, and, which is almost invariably necessary to the success of any kind of remedial measures.

A reference to the account of the work of the School Visitor will shew under the heading "defective vision" the great amount of indifference of parents to the slighter forms of defective vision. Out of 950 parents notified no less than 232 were so indifferent to the condition of their child as not to seek professional advice. 132 of these said they were too poor, but as free treatment and advice could have been obtained at the Victoria Hospital, we must take that answer as representing indifference.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.—Children are admitted to school before the age of five and leave generally when they attain the age of thirteen. They are mostly the children of parents who work in the cotton weaving sheds, and a large proportion go to work as " half-timers " when they reach the age of twelve, and " full-timers " when they reach the age of thirteen, that is if they have attained the required proficiency in their school work, and made the required number of attendances. Education Report.

The number of " half-timers " for 1913 is 1408.

SCHOOLS.—

Number of Provided Schools	15
Number of Non-Provided Schools	19
Departments—	
Provided Schools—	
Mixed	11
Infants	11
Non-Provided Schools—	
Mixed	10
Boys	2
Girls	2
Infants	13
Infants and Mixed	4

Ten of the Schools are quite modern buildings. Some of the others are old buildings, but they are generally well ventilated, warmed and lighted. The Sanitary conveniences are modern and efficient with the exception of one school, which has pail closets.

The various schools have been regularly visited by members of the Sanitary Staff, in all 840 visits being paid. The defects found have numbered 51, all of which were remedied up to the end of the year.

Each school is provided with water from the public supply, which is constant and of good quality.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—There are two special schools for the mentally defective, one at Coal Clough, and the other at Heasandford. They have each accommodation for 65 scholars.

Education Report.

At Coal Clough there has been an average of 66 on the rolls. During the year 9 children were admitted with varying degrees of mental deficiency and 14 left. Of the 14 who left :—

4 went to work.
4 left on account of illness.
2 made no progress.
2 left the town.
2 Sixteen years of age.

At Heasandford the average number on the rolls was 68. During the year 6 were admitted and 12 left.

7 went to work.
2 were transferred to ordinary schools.
1 left the town.
1 died.
1 was excluded.

Each school has a head mistress and four assistant teachers, who are specially trained for this kind of work.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.—At the close of the year there were 23 children attending the school : 12 boys and 11 girls, ranging from 6 to 16 years of age.

During the year 1 girl was admitted to the school, and 1 boy left.

Of the 15 Burnley children attending the school the following are some particulars :—

Born deaf	3 boys 5 girls
Deaf after birth	4 boys 3 girls

Causes of post-natal deafness : —

Teething	2 boys
Meningitis	1 boy
Concussion of brain	1 boy
Convulsions	1 girl
Abscesses	2 girls
Deaf BEFORE the acquisition of speech	6 boys 8 girls
Deaf AFTER the acquisition of speech	1 boy
Totally deaf	5 boys 6 girls
Partially deaf	2 boys 2 girls

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Blind School has accommodation for 26 scholars. There are 23, of whom 11 are Burnley children, the rest being sent by neighbouring authorities. Of the Burnley children there are :— Education Report.

	Boys ...	4		Girls ...	7
Boys :	Totally blind ...	0	Girls :	Totally blind ...	5
	Partially blind ...	4		Partially blind ...	2

The five totally blind children have acquired their defect, in all cases owing to Ophthalmia at or soon after birth. One of the partially blind is so as a result of the same disease.

Four of the children suffering from partial blindness are albinos, three boys and one girl.

The staff consists of a Head Master (blind) and an assistant mistress.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held at several centres for the teaching of Cookery and Hygiene to girls of eleven years and upwards. Domestic Hygiene and Sick Nursing, the teaching of which is made as practical as possible, is also taught to all girls of eleven and upwards.

The following figures, taken from the Report issued by the Education Committee for the year ending March 31st, 1914, show the number of children who have received instruction in Special Classes as follows :—

Cookery	2249
Laundry Work	580
Manual Instruction	1161

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—The children at the ordinary schools are trained in the usual physical exercises by teachers who are qualified to carry out the instructions laid down in the syllabus of the Board of Education. Swimming classes are organised under proper qualified teachers and are open to all the scholars from about the age of eight upwards. During the last school year 49,827 attendances were put in at the various baths by the school children.

Education Report.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The routine Medical Inspections of school children in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education, are made at the age of five, at the age of seven, and just before they leave school. The Assistant School Medical Officer devotes most of his time to this duty. In addition, the same Medical Officer inspects all children entering the school before the age of five at his first visit to the school after their admission. Many children also are brought forward for inspection by the teacher who may consider that there is some abnormal condition which calls for medical attention.

In this way the following numbers have been inspected :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants :	Under 5 years of age ...	...	...	1149
	Five year old children ...	1058	1027	2085
	Over five years of age ...	...	...	18
Seven year old children.....		886	870	1756
Children leaving school		1097	1112	2209
Special Cases		...	...	1246
Children from other Towns		...	...	270
		3041	3009	8733

This does not give the total number of inspections made, but refers to the number of children, some of whom have been inspected on more than one occasion.

To carrry out these inspections the Medical Officer visits each school six times yearly, due notice of his visit being given to the Head Teachers, with a request to notify the parents.

Medical Inspection consists of taking the heights and weights ; examination of the clothing and footgear ; close examination as to cleanliness of the hair, skin and ears ; an examination of the throat and nose, and the state of the teeth. The eyes and ears are examined and obvious defects or deformities are noted and enquired into. The clothes of the child are then sufficiently removed or unfastened in order that the apices of both lungs may be examined by percussion and auscultation, and also that the heart may be examined. If there is any condition found that is thought to require a more detailed examination or the parents indicate some suspicion of chest affection, the clothing is entirely removed from the upper part of the body. It has been found in this connection more convenient to request the parent to bring the child to the Medical Officer's office, where more

time can be devoted to the examination, and where more convenience exists for the carrying out of an examination of this kind than can usually be obtained at a school. A further advantage also is that the Medical Officer who has been specially detailed by the Health Committee to carry out Tuberculosis work, carries out these examinations of the children when they come to the Medical Officer's office.

At the age of seven the children undergo a routine inspection as before, but the eyesight is now tested by means of a card, with pictures of objects well known to young children. This card is a modification of the usual well known Snellens types. For children leaving school the same examination is made and the eyesight is tested with Snellens types.

All children with four or more defective teeth are shewn as suffering from defective teeth.

The parents of children with defects are made acquainted with these and with the opinion of the Medical Officer concerning them, if they are present at the inspection, by the Medical Officer himself; if not, by the Teacher, School Nurse or the School Visitor.

In cases of defective vision, a notice is sent by post.

COPY OF NOTICE.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the Parents or Guardians of

.....

.....

I have examined the above named and find that is suffering from Defective Vision, which if not properly treated now, will interfere with progress in School Work, and may lead to very serious difficulties later on. I therefore recommend you to consult a Medical Man with regard to treatment or Spectacles, and you are particularly warned against buying Glasses without a Doctor's Prescription.

.....

Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

Public Health Department,
St. James's Street,
Burnley.

N.B.—Special arrangements have been made by the Education Committee for the testing of Children's Eyes, and the supply of Spectacles at reduced Fees, particulars of which may be obtained at the Education Office.

TABLE I.—CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Inspected on entering School :—

Abel Street	77	St. Andrew's	44
Back Lane	1	St. Augustine's	5
Burnley Wood	87	St. James's	29
Coal Clough	61	St. John's, Ivy Street	11
Fulledge	67	St. John's, Gannow	49
Habergham	15	St. Mary's	33
Hargher Clough	76	St. Mary Magdalene's	42
Healey Wood	35	St. Peter's	42
Heasandford	43	St. Stephen's	43
Holy Trinity	80	St. Thomas's	29
Lane Head	23	Stoneyholme	69
Lowerhouse	15	Whittlefield	35
Pickup Croft	37	Wood Top	30
Red Lion Street	23		
Rosegrove	48	Total	1149

The following defects were found in these children :—

Rickets	20	Sore Eyes	9
Deformities	4	Enlarged Tonsils, etc.	2
Want of Cleanliness, Sore Heads, etc.	27	Squint	13
Ringworm	8	Defective Vision	1
Other Skin Diseases	6		—
		Total	90

Table II.—INSPECTION AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Showing Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Number of Children at five years of age inspected at the various Schools.

Name of School.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.	Inspection of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Abel Street	392	338	84	73
Back Lane	72	52	5	15
Burnley Wood	410	328	64	61
Coal Clough	367	367	80	73
Fulledge	379	333	64	84
Habergham	117	73	19	14
Hargher Clough	266	192	37	32
Healey Wood	142	121	29	40
Heasandford	350	357	75	77
Holy Trinity	375	311	59	51
Lane Head	166	61	11	11
Lowerhouse	236	76	14	10
Pickup Croft	226	120	24	13
Red Lion Street	114	100	22	23
Rosegrove	276	168	33	26
St. Andrew's	231	234	45	43
St. Augustine's	35	30	5	4
St. James'	155	150	44	36
St. John's, Gannow	311	233	54	57
St. John's, Ivy Street	104	100	13	20
St. Mary's	316	231	55	44
St. Mary Magdalene's	158	157	22	34
St. Peter's	318	129	31	18
St. Stephen's	283	156	33	26
St. Thomas'	123	109	22	22
Stoneyholme	364	324	73	75
Whittlefield	150	149	23	29
Wood Top	145	87	18	16
Total	6581	5086	1058	1027
Total for 1912	6581	4769	961	971

Table III.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PARENTS PRESENT AT THE INSPECTION AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Name of School.	Total Examined	Father.	Mother.	Other Relative.	None.
Abel Street	157	5	77	10	65
Back Lane	20	1	10	..	9
Burnley Wood	125	5	55	8	57
Coal Clough	153	5	74	13	61
Fulledge	148	5	74	3	66
Habergham	33	1	12	3	17
Hargher Clough	69	5	18	4	42
Healey Wood	69	..	32	4	33
Heasandford	152	6	71	15	60
Holy Trinity	110	1	44	4	61
Lane Head	22	..	6	2	14
Lowerhouse	24	..	12	6	6
Pickup Croft	37	..	19	2	16
Red Lion Street	45	1	16	3	25
Rosegrove	59	5	28	3	23
St. Andrew's	88	1	19	6	62
St. Augustine's	9	..	..	..	9
St. James's	80	4	19	3	54
St. John's, Gannow	111	6	54	9	49
St. John's, Ivy Street	33	..	9	..	24
St. Mary's	99	3	30	6	60
St. Mary Magdalene's	56	..	4	1	51
St. Peter's	49	1	16	2	30
St. Stephen's	59	1	21	2	35
St. Thomas's	44	..	6	2	36
Stoneyholme	148	..	67	6	75
Whittlefield	52	1	33	8	10
Wood Top	34	1	17	1	15
Total	2085	58	843	126	1058

Father present in 2.8% of the admissions.
Mother „ 40.4% „ „
Relatives „ 6.0% „ „
No one „ 50.7% „ „

The following table shews the result of the enquiries regarding previous illnesses :—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Pneu-monia.	No history obtained.
563	41	20	238	149	38	1132

Many of the children had had more than one of the above diseases and the following list shews how far this obtained :—

Total Inspected.	No Disease.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	No history obtained.
2085	305	356	230	55	7	1132

Of the 953 children of whom a history was obtained—

59.0% of the children had suffered from Measles.
4.3% ,, ,, Scarlet Fever.
2.1% ,, ,, Diphtheria.
24.9% ,, ,, Whooping Cough.
15.6% ,, ,, Chickenpox.
32.0% had not suffered from any of the above diseases.
37.3% had suffered from one disease.
24.1% ,, ,, two diseases.
5.8% ,, ,, three diseases.
0.7% ,, ,, four diseases.

In 54.3% of the cases there was no history obtainable.

Of the 2085 children inspected, 55.1% had been vaccinated.

Table IV.—RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Examined.	Clothing.	Footgear.	Cleanliness.	Skin.	Teeth.	Nose and Throat.	Ears.	Glands.	Eyes.	Vision.	Wearing Glasses.	Heart.	Lungs.	Rickets.	Deformities.	Other Defects.	Vaccination Marks.	TOTAL.
Abel Street	157	..	..	1	3	14	6	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	62	38
Back Lane	20	..	..	2	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	11	12
Burnley Wood	125	..	..	6	1	29	7	6	5	2	5	..	2	2	..	1	2	73	68
Coal Clough	153	..	..	3	5	30	9	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	4	56	62
Fulledge	148	..	..	2	2	19	13	1	1	4	..	..	1	3	3	3	3	104	55
Habergham	33	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	6
Hargher Clough	69	..	..	1	3	10	4	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	4	1	4	41	35
Healey Wood	69	..	..	7	1	10	2	..	1	2	1	..	2	6	2	..	1	43	35
Heasandford	152	..	..	2	2	24	7	..	4	2	..	..	1	5	3	1	1	37	52
Holy Trinity	110	..	..	2	2	9	4	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	75	31
Lane Head.....	22	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	14
Lowerhouse	24	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	9
Pickup Croft	37	2	..	5	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	31	23
Red Lion Street	45	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	32	16
Rosegrove	59	..	..	2	3	9	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3	36	26
St. Andrew's	88	..	..	2	4	17	3	..	3	3	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	45	40
St. Augustine's	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
St. James's	80	..	..	.	2	3	3	..	..	2	6	1	2	3	7	1	1	59	31
St. John's, Ivy Street	33	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	11
St. John's, Gannow	111	..	..	3	3	4	8	..	4	1	2	..	1	7	2	..	3	50	38
St. Mary's	99	1	..	6	3	5	4	1	..	4	4	..	1	6	..	.	2	70	37
St. Mary Magdalene's	56	2	..	2	1	6	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	.	1	39	23
St. Peter's	49	1	..	5	..	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	37	20
St. Stephen's	59	..	..	1	..	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	34	20
St. Thomas's	44	..	..	3	4	4	2	1	2	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	35	26
Stoneyholme	148	..	..	9	7	20	8	1	3	1	2	..	..	10	3	1	1	61	66
Whittlefield	52	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	33	16
Wood Top	34	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	26	7
Total	2085	6	..	67	55	252	104	22	40	38	39	6	22	76	41	13	37	1150	818
Total for 1912	1932	10	7	115	42	187	83	12	75	49	12	..	15	20	11	24	63	1245	725

Table V.—Showing results of enquiries from the Teachers as to Cleanliness, Clothing, and Footwear, at the end of the year, of those Children at five years of age examined during the year.

Name of School.	No. Examined.	Cleanliness.	Clothing.	Footgear.
Abel Street	157	..	..	..
Back Lane	20	1	..	..
Burnley Wood	125	..	2	..
Coal Clough	153	1	..	..
Fulledge	148	1	..	..
Habergham	33	..	..	..
Hargher Clough	69	1	..	..
Healey Wood	69	3	..	..
Heasandford	152	2	1	..
Holy Trinity	110	1	3	2
Lane Head.....	22	2	..	..
Lowerhouse	24	1	..	..
Pickup Croft	37	..	..	..
Red Lion Street	45	1	..	..
Rosegrove	59	1	..	..
St. Andrew's	88	2	..	..
St. Augustine's	9	..	..	..
St. James's	80	..	..	..
St. John's, Ivy Street....	33	1	..	..
St. John's, Gannow	111	1	1	..
St. Mary's	99	1	1	..
St. Mary Magdalene's ..	56	1	..	..
St. Peter's	49	2	..	..
St. Stephen's	59	1	1	..
St. Thomas's	44	..	..	..
Stoneyholme	148	..	..	..
Whittlefield	52	..	..	..
Wood Top	34	..	1	..
Total	2085	24	10	2
Total for 1912	1932	77	51	44

Table VI.—RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Name of School.	Number Examined.	Clothing.	Footgear.	Cleanliness.	Skin	Teeth.	Nose and Throat.	Ears.	Glands.	Eyes.	Vision.	Wearing Glasses	Heart.	Lungs.	Rickets,	Deformities.	Other Defects.	Total.
Abel Street	128	..	..	4	2	14	4	..	3	..	14	1	..	2	..	1	3	48
Back Lane	23	..	..	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Burnley Wood	129	..	..	5	2	18	11	6	5	3	17	1	1	2	..	1	..	72
Claremont	19	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
Coal Clough	142	..	..	2	2	32	3	2	4	3	17	2	..	..	..	..	1	68
Fulledge	70	1	1	3	..	15	7	4	..	2	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	44
Habergham	28	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Hargher Clough	71	1	..	3	..	10	2	1	2	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	28
Healey Wood	42	1	..	2	1	9	3	1	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	24
Heasandford	115	..	..	5	2	20	5	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	46
Holy Trinity	97	..	..	6	2	17	7	..	5	2	12	..	1	..	1	..	1	54
Lane Head	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lowerhouse	10	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pickup Croft	7	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	16
Red Lion Street	38	..	..	2	..	8	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	22
Rosegrove	79	..	..	1	2	13	7	2	..	1	9	1	1	3	1	..	4	45
St. Andrew's	53	..	1	3	3	9	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	29
St. Augustine's	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. James's	44	1	..	..	1	5	3	..	3	1	9	..	1	3	..	..	2	29
St. John's, Ivy St.	41	..	..	1	..	8	4	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	23
St. John's, Gannow	38	1	..	1	..	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	..	2	1	1	..	24
St. Mary's	126	1	..	10	3	16	6	..	7	1	24	1	1	8	1	1	2	82
St. Mary Magdalene's	51	..	..	2	1	2	7	..	..	..	7	..	1	4	..	1	1	26
St. Paul's	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
St. Peter's	42	1	.	4	1	2	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	3	..	1	1	22
St. Stephen's	61	1	..	..	1	6	3	1	6	2	5	..	..	2	2	..	1	30
St. Thomas's	41	1	..	5	..	4	3	1	..	4	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	33
Stoneyholme	106	..	..	4	2	19	9	1	3	..	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
Todmorden Road	88	..	..	5	4	16	2	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	46
Whittlefield	26	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	2	25
Wood Top	27	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	15
Total	1756	9	2	81	34	265	114	24	55	26	259	15	9	36	11	11	30	981
Total for 1912	1724	2	6	118	26	252	85	5	84	49	87	1	2	2	2	12	24	757

Table VII.—INSPECTION OF CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL :—

Showing Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Numbers of Children Inspected before leaving the various Schools.

Name of School.	Accommo-dation.	Average Attendance.	Inspection of	
			Boys.	Girls.
Abel Street	764	723	68	79
Back Lane	126	77	3	2
Burnley Wood	800	666	101	52
Claremont Street	653	619	64	52
Coal Clough	804	766	84	78
Habergham	348	165	10	12
Hargher Clough	410	350	34	55
Healey Wood	202	228	21	20
Heasandford	760	712	103	109
Holy Trinity	735	668	65	82
Lane Head.....	158	97	15	10
Red Lion Street	340	268	29	28
Rosegrove	712	490	58	70
St. Andrew's	479	395	53	51
St. Augustine's	104	54	6	5
St. James's	391	258	22	30
St. John's, Ivy Street.....	263	234	19	23
St. Mary's	640	601	62	55
St. Mary Magdalene's	291	265	17	17
St. Paul's	284	145	14	12
St. Peter's	325	267	29	27
St. Stephen's	380	309	45	42
St. Thomas'	176	176	..	21
Stoneyholme	860	605	68	67
Todmorden Road	840	734	74	93
Wood Top	217	200	33	20
Total	12062	10072	1097	1112
Total for 1912.....	12062	10052	767	813

Table VIII.—RESULTS OF INSPECTION OF CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL.

Name of School.	No. Inspected.	Clothing.	Footgear.	Cleanliness.	Skin.	Teeth.	Nose and Throat.	Ears.	Glands.	Eyes.	Vision.	Wearing Glasses.	Heart.	Lung.	Rickets,	Deformities.	Other Defects.	TOTAL.
Abel Street	147	..	..	1	..	14	4	..	4	2	13	6	1	..	..	1	1	47
Back Lane	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley Wood ..	153	..	..	4	1	15	10	..	2	1	20	12	7	1	..	..	..	73
Claremont Street	116	..	..	3	1	12	7	..	2	1	15	11	3	1	1	..	1	58
Coal Clough	162	..	..	2	1	16	3	2	3	2	24	12	2	1	..	..	..	68
Habergham	22	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hargher Clough	89	..	..	1	1	13	5	..	2	..	9	5	4	..	2	..	2	44
Healey Wood ..	41	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	17
Heasandford	212	..	..	8	..	16	5	..	4	1	17	13	3	2	..	1	1	71
Holy Trinity ..	147	..	..	6	2	11	6	1	3	..	14	7	2	1	..	..	3	56
Lane Head.....	25	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
Red Lion Street	57	1	..	4	..	11	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	25
Rosegrove	128	..	..	6	2	11	2	..	2	4	14	5	3	..	..	..	1	50
St. Andrew's ..	104	..	..	2	1	11	5	..	4	1	13	5	..	2	..	1	1	46
St. Augustine's	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. James'	52	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	17
St. John's, Ivy St	42	..	..	1	..	6	3	..	1	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	22
St. Mary's	117	..	..	2	1	4	2	..	4	1	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	34
St. Mary Mag.	34	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	..	2	9	1	1	..	..	..	2	25
St. Paul's	26	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	8	2	..	.	..	..	..	14
St. Peter's	56	..	..	5	..	7	2	1	..	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
St. Stephen's ..	87	..	..	..	1	9	3	1	1	1	13	10	1	..	1	..	..	41
St. Thomas'	21	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	11
Stoneyholme	135	..	..	4	1	10	9	..	1	1	23	10	3	1	..	1	1	65
Todmorden Road	167	..	..	8	..	9	10	2	4	1	18	4	2	..	..	1	2	61
Wood Top	53	.	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	2	11	..	..	1	..	..	2	30
Total	2209	1	..	70	12	203	90	8	47	28	274	123	36	11	6	7	25	941
Total for 1912..	1580	3	..	140	3	219	82	2	38	30	87	85	44	7	7	7	23	779

List of defects found at Routine Inspections at the Schools during 1913 (shown in Tables IV. and VI.) which were afterwards followed up. This takes no account of defects found in children leaving school : Education Report.

Cleanliness	136
Skin Diseases	76
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	218
Diseases of the Ears	50
Enlarged Cervical Glands	88
Diseases of the Eye	67
Defective Vision (including Squint)	298
Deformities (including rickets)	74
Other Defects (including those of the heart and lungs)	177
	1184

List of defects found in children in school which are not included in the above list of those found at Routine Inspection :—

Cleanliness	125
Skin Diseases	120
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	46
Diseases of the Ears	34
Enlarged Cervical Glands	10
Diseases of the Eye	65
Defective Vision (including Squint)	378
Deformities (including rickets)	9
Other Defects (including those of the heart and lungs)	82
	869

Further details of these cases will be found under the heading of " Following up."

Education Report.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Undoubtedly the most useful work in connection with Medical Inspection has been carried out at the weekly Inspection Clinic, held at the Medical Officer's Office on Thursday afternoons.

Here all absentees, not certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school, are sent by the Attendance Officers : some children inspected at the school are also directed by the Medical Officer to attend at the Clinic for further examination ; also a number are sent by the teachers, when they want some advice as to the condition of the child, which does not allow of waiting until the Medical Officer next visits the school.

In this way practically the whole of the children who are suffering from any ailment are kept under constant supervision, for in many cases the private medical practitioner refers children to the Clinic. The result has been that a number of children with incipient chest disease have come under the notice of the Tuberculosis Officer who always attends this Clinic, and have been referred to the Dispensary for treatment, and this with the concurrence of their own medical man.

The School Nurse attends also, and receives directions as to following up the cases. This generally refers to minor cases such as otorrhœa, ringworm, impetigo, etc. The Nurse's orders are to see that where necessary the advice of a medical man is obtained, and if obtained to see that his directions are followed, and if required, to assist in carrying them out.

In addition to the Nurse there are attached to the Medical Officer's staff, health visitors and sanitary inspectors who are all requisitioned as required to follow up any child whose condition calls for it, or to investigate any condition with regard to the home that may call for attention.

The staff at the Clinic consists of the School Medical Officer, the Assistant School Medical Officer, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, the School Nurse, a clerk and the senior School Attendance Officer.

Each child presents a form on which can be certified the ailment and the period of absence from school, which it is suggested that the Local Education Authority should allow without further enquiry by the attendance officers.

Records of all the children attending are filed and an entry made on these at each visit.

During the year 1098 children have attended the School Clinic, and 3028 examinations and re-examinations have been made by the Medical Officers. At the schools 1400 have been re-examined by the Medical Officer. Education Report.

The following is a tabulated statement of the nature of the various ailments for which these children were presented to the Medical Officer, and the history of each as far as obtainable. The actual steps taken by this Department in dealing with these children is shown under the heading of "Following up."

Of the 1098 children who attended, 200 were sent to school as they did not show any disability or that it was of a very slight nature. Of the remainder, 17 had such trivial ailments that only a few days leave was given; these trivial ailments are not shown in the following statement. Apart from these, 2011 examinations were made of 881 children, who presented 905 ailments.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.

Chest Complaints	34
Tuberculosis	14
Heart Disease	6
Anæmia and Debility	89
Diseases of Throat	12
Enlarged Glands	19
Diseases of the Eye	54
Diseases of the Ear	11
Rheumatism	8
Chorea	16
Epilepsy	5
Ringworm	248
Sore Head	180
Dirty Head	6
Impetigo	117
Other Skin Diseases	41
Infectious Diseases	16
Abscesses	14
Deformities	10
Other Defects	5
Total	905

FOLLOWING UP.

The staff engaged in following up children found to have defects consists of the School Medical Officer, who follows up cases at the school and at the Clinic, the Assistant School Medical Officer, who does the same, the Tuberculosis Officer follows them up at the Clinic and at the Dispensary, the School Nurse at the Clinic and at the home, the Tuberculosis Nurse at the Dispensary and at the home, the School Visitor at the home, and the School Attendance Officer at the home. The School Nurse is directed to attend at the home of the child when it is thought necessary for the purpose of instructing the parent in regard to the treatment of the child. The School Visitor is sent to the home to secure attention in the case of dirty children. The Visitor is also employed to obtain information for the Medical Officer as regards the treatment already adopted. Sometimes the teachers undertake to see the parents. This, of course, is where a defect is found in a child at school. The Attendance Officer is also employed for making enquiries as to past or present treatment.

DETAILS OF CASES FOLLOWED UP.

The following tables give the nature of the ailment and their after history as far as could be obtained from the teachers or by the School Visitor. Some of the cases, notably those of ringworm, were referred to the School Clinic and were followed up there.

The cases are divided into two large groups: (1) those found in the school by the Medical Officer, and (2) those dealt with at the Clinic.

I.—CASES FOUND IN THE SCHOOLS.

I.—Defects discovered at Routine Inspection and also those referred by Teacher during 1912, observation and treatment completed during 1913.

Want of Cleanliness :—Total 116.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3	37	2	53	8	6	5	1	1

Defect :—		After History :—	
Nits	109	Cured	89
		Improved	4
		Left School	8
Dirty Head	1	Cured	1
Dirty Body	6	Cured	3
		Improved	2
		Left School	1

Diseases of Eye :—Total **24.**

Ages.	5	7	8	10	11	12
	5	12	3	2	1	1

Defects :—		After History :—	
Cataract	1	Received medical advice ...	1
Blepharitis.....	5	Cured	5
Corneal Ulcer	4	Cured	4
Conjunctivitis	4	Cured	2
Corneal Opacity	2	No treatment required.....	2
Squint	8	Wearing suitable glasses ...	8
		Left ; no history	2

Diseases of Nose and Throat :—Total 63.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	11
	29	4	28	1	1

Defect :—		After History :—	
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	63	Cured without Operation	4
		Cured with Operation ...	2
		Improved	53
		Left School	4

Diseases of the Ear :—Total 11.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	...

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Defects :—		After History :—	
Otorrhœa	8	Cured	4
		Improved	2
		Left	2
Deafness	3	Improved	2
		Cured	1

Enlarged Cervical Glands :—Total 39.

Ages.	5	7	8	9	10
	14	22	1	1	1

Defects :—		After History :—	
Enlarged Glands	39	Cured	23
		Improved	10
		Left School	5
		Referred to Dispensary ...	1

Skin Diseases :—Total 43.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2	14	11	13	1	1	1

Defect :—		After History :—	
Sore Head	5	Cured	5
Ringworm	28	Cured	26
		Left School	2
Impetigo	2	Cured	2
Seborrhœa	4	Left School	1
		Cured	3
Psoriasis.....	2	Cured	2
Furunculosis	1	Left School	1
Intertrigo	1	Cured	1

Other Defects :—Total 22.

Ages.	5	6	8	9	12
	10	6	2	2	2

Defect :—		After History :—	
Defective Speech	1	Improved	1
Congen-disloc. hip	1	Permanent	1
Post-diphth. paralysis	1	Cured	1
Mitral Regurgitation	3	Improved	3
Hæmic Murmur	3	Cured	3
Rickets	1	Improved	1
Pharyngitis	1	Cured	1
Bronchitis	7	Cured	7
Early Pul. Tuberc.	1	Improved	1
Mental Deficiency	1	To Special School	1
Tuberc. Ulcer	1	Left School	1
Hernia	1	Wearing truss	1

II.—Defects discovered during 1913, observation and treatment completed during 1913.

Want of Cleanliness :—Total 93.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	30	10	...	36	3	3	6	2	1

Defect :—		After History :—	
Nits	82	Cured	65
		Improved	10
		Left School	7
Dirty Head	4	Cured	4
Dirty Body	7	Cured	3
		Improved	4

Diseases of the Eye :—Total 14.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	0	6	0	6	1	1	0	0

Defect :—		After History :—	
Conjunctivitis	7	Cured	6
		Left School	1
Blepharitis.....	7	Cured	6
		Left School	1

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Diseases of Nose and Throat :—Total 34.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10
	6	3	20	1	1	3

DEFECT :—

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 34

AFTER HISTORY :—

Cured without operation ... 4
Cured with operation 7
Improved 29
Left School 4

Diseases of the Ears :—Total 43.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1	14	4	11	2	6	3	2

DEFECT :—

Otorrhœa 18

AFTER HISTORY :—

Cured 9
Improved 6
Left School 3

Deafness 25

Cured 15
Improved 9
Left School 1

Enlarged Cervical Glands :—Total 31.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	10
	11	4	14	1	1

DEFECT :—

Enlarged Glands 31

AFTER HISTORY :—

Cured 8
Improved 20
Left School 3

Skin Diseases :—Total 129.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3	27	15	27	5	21	16	9	6

Defect :—		After History :—	
Sore Head	20	Cured	19
		Left School	1
Ringworm	88	Cured	80
		Left School	8
Impetigo	13	Cured	11
		Left School	2
Intertrigo	4	Cured	4
Eczema	2	Cured	2
Seborrhœa	2	Cured	2
Scabies	2	Cured	2
Lupus	1	Same condition	1
Alopecia	1	Same condition	1

Deformities :—Total 9.

Ages.	5	6	7	9	11
	6	0	2	1	0

Rickets, 6.

Paralysis, 1 :—

Infantile 1

Other Deformities, 2 :—

Old Fractured Arm 1

Congen. Dislocated Hip 1

Other Defects :—Total 80.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	...	44	5	16	4	4	5	2

Defect :—		After History :—	
Bronchitis	48	Cured	32
		Improved	10
		Left School	6
Fibroid Lung	1	Left School	1
Early Phthisis	2	Left School	2
Irregular Heart	1	Cured	1
Mitral Regurgitation	5	Improved	4
		Cured	1

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Hæmic Murmur	3	Improved	3
Nævus	1	No treatment recommended	1
Enlarged Thyroid	2	Left School	1
		Under doctor	1
Sores, etc.	13	Cured	13
Mental Deficiency	1	To Special School	1
Backward	1	Improved	1
Habit Spasm	1	Improved	1
Cervical Fistula	1	Left School	1

Specific Fevers :—Total 2.

Ages.	6	8
	1	1

Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Chicken Pox, 1.

III.—Defects discovered during 1913, still under observation in 1914, including (1) Chronic Conditions, e.g., Heart Disease.
(2) Defects found in latter part of 1913.

Want of Cleanliness :—Total 168.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	68	15	22	12	18	12	9	6

Nits, 138. Dirty Head, 24. Dirty Body, 6.

Diseases of the Eyes :—Total 118.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
	3	23	12	32	16	12	17	3

Blepharitis, 38. Corneal Ulcer, 6. Conjunctivitis, 22. Nystagmus, 4. Corneal Opacity, 6. Cararact, 2. Lac. Obs., 1. Lachrymal Fistula, 1. Congen. Coloboma, 1. Ant-Staphyloma, 1. Keratitis, 4. Iritis, 2. Ptosis, 2. Chalarzian, 9. Stye, 12. Blepharospasm, 2. Pterygium, 1 Amblyopia, 1. Ectropion, 3.

Diseases of Nose and Throat : Total 230.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	61	28	31	27	29	26	10	14	4

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, 230.

Diseases of the Ears :—Total 41.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	3	34	19	27	5	4	5	4

Deafness, 22. Otorrhœa, 19.

Enlarged Cervical Glands :—Total 67.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9
	34	1	29	1	2

Skin Diseases :—Total 67.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3	13	12	9	13	6	4	4	3

Ringworm, 34. Eczema, 8. Impetigo, 9. Sore Head, 11. Seborrhœa, 2. Psoriasis, 3.

Deformities :—Total 74.

Ages.	4	5	7	8	9	12
	2	42	24	2	3	1

Rickets, 55. Wry Neck, 3. Hare Lip, 1. Flat Foot, 1. Cleft Palate, 5. Tub. Hip, 2. Tub. Spine, 3. Congen. Disloc. Hip, 1. Inf. Paralysis, 2. Birth Paralysis, 1.

Other Defects :—Total 178.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	...	65	14	52	16	7	8	5	9	2

Heart, 54. Mental Deficiency, 4. Anæmia, 12. Chorea, 2. Enlarged Thyroid, 7. Hernia, 1. Bronchitis, 59. Fibroid Lung, 1. Early Phthisis, 14. Tub. Peritonitis, 1. Tub. Dactylitis, 1. Epilepsy, 4. Enlarged Mediastinal Glands, 1. Nephritis, 1. Incontinence, 1. Congen. Spastic paraplegia, 1. Malnutrition, 1. Hysteria, 1. Malingering, 1. Cyclic Vomiting, 1. Albino, 1. Cerebral irrit., 1. Ankylosis Jaw, 1. Debility, 6. Cerebral Tumour, 1.

Specific Fevers :—Total 1.

Ages.	5
	1

Chicken Pox, 1.

Defective Vision : Total 950 (including 186 cases of Squint).

Ages.	Under 5	5	7	Special Cases.	Leaving School.
	12	39	259	*366	274

*Includes 16 from other towns.

AFTER HISTORY.

Obtained Glasses or other Treatment..... 246
No action taken by parents 284
No history obtainable 57
Parents too poor to obtain Glasses or treatment 132
Parents promised to obtain Glasses or treatment 231

2.—CASES DEALT WITH AT THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Chest Complaints : Total 34.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	...	6	5	3	5	4	...	2

DISEASES :—

Bronchitis	26
Pleurisy	3
Fibroid Lungs	3
Other Diseases of the Lungs	2

AFTER HISTORY :—

Cured	30
Same Condition	3
Attending half-time	1

Tuberculosis :—14.

Ages.	6	9	10	11	12	13
	5	2	1	2	4	...

DISEASES :—

Spine	2
Peritoneum	1
Lungs	11

AFTER HISTORY :—

Attending School	9
Same Condition	4
Left Town	1

Heart Disease :—6.

Ages.	6	10	11	12	13
	1	1	1	1	2

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Congenital Disease 2
Mitral Disease 3
Dilatation 1

After History :—

Same Condition 1
Improved 2
Left School (full-time) 2
Died 1

Anaemia and Debility :—89.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	12	6	16	5	17	5	15	8	5

Associated Conditions :—

Fracture..... 1
Post Operative 2
Rickets 9
Influenza 2
Post Measles 1
Bronchitis 9
Burn 1
Prolapse 1
Post Enteric 1
Chorea 1
None Stated..... 61

After History :—

Attending School 82
Same Condition 2
Attending half-time 1
Left School 3
Died 1

Diseases of the Throat :—12.

Ages.	7	10	11	12	13
	3	1	2	3	3

DISEASES :—

Pharyngitis	1
Tonsillitis	7
Sore Throat	4

AFTER HISTORY : —

Attending School	12

Enlarged Glands :—19.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2

16 of these are now attending school. 2 have left school. One has died from another complaint.

Diseases of the Eye :—54.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	6	5	3	12	7	11	6	2	2

DISEASES :—

Conjunctivitis	43
Blepharitis	2
Corneal Ulcer	7
Stye	1
Phlyctenule	1

AFTER HISTORY :—

Slight Cases	33
Doctor attending	14
Attending Hospital	7

38 of the above are now attending school ; 14 are still under treatment ; two have left the town.

Diseases of the Ear :—11.

Ages.	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
	3	2	1	3	0	1	1

DISEASES :—

Otorrhœa	10
Deafness	1

AFTER HISTORY :—

Returned to School	10
Conditions unaltered	1

Rheumatism :—8.

Ages.	5	6	8	11
	1	1	3	1

All are now attending school. Five were attended by a medical man and three were convalescent when examined.

Chorea : —16.

Ages.	5	6	8	9	10	11	12
	1	2	3	3	2	3	2

Boys, 6. Girls, 10.

AFTER HISTORY : —

Attended by Medical man	8

Of the above total of 16, 12 are now attending school full-time, and four were still attending the Inspection Clinic at the end of 1913.

Epilepsy :—5.

Ages.	6	7	10	11	12
	1	1	1	1	1

Boys, 1. Girls, 4.

AFTER HISTORY : —

Attending School	1
Same Condition	4

Ringworm : —248.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	76	40	36	21	26	24	14	5

Scalp, 210. Body, 38.

Length of Leave Granted : —Scalp.

1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	Over 4 months.
6	2	10	17	12	27	21	115

Length of Leave Granted : —Other parts of Body.

1-2 weeks.	3 weeks and over.
24	14

Of the above cases of Ringworm, 74 were brought forward from 1912. Of the total of 248 cases, 171 were cured during 1913, three left the town, and 74 were still attending the Inspection Clinic at the beginning of 1914. 20 of these last, however, were found to be free from Ringworm on the first attendance in 1914.

Sore Head :—180.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	27	16	31	22	27	25	19	9	3

Length of Leave Granted :—

1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.	Over 1 month.
53	55	27	19	26

Education Report.

Of the above cases, 6 were brought forward from 1912. Of the total of 180 cases, 170 were cured, 10 are attending at the office at the beginning of 1914.

Dirty Head :—6.

Ages.	5	7	9	10	12
	1	1	0	2	2

Length of Leave Granted :—

1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	Over 1 month.
2	0	1	3

Impetigo of Face :—117.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	18	14	24	13	13	12	10	11	2

Length of Leave Granted :—

1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	Over 1 month.
35	21	31	13	17

Other Skin Diseases :—41.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	5	4	16	2	6	3	2	1	1

DISEASES :—

Seborrhœa	15
Eczema	13
Psoriasis	8
Herpes	2
Dermatitis	1
Urticaria	1
Nævus	1

Infectious and Contagious Diseases :—16.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	2

DISEASES :—

Whooping Cough	1
Scabies (Itch)	15

Abscesses, Boils and Wounds : —14.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	...	3	2	3	2	1	2	...

SITUATION OF ABSCESSES :—

Scalp	1
Chin	2
Hands	3
Back	2
Leg	4

ACCIDENTS AND BURNS :—7.

Scalp	1
Unstated	1

Deformities :—10.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	12	13
	3	1	2	2	2	...	...

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NATURE OF DEFORMITY :—

Wry Neck	1
Hernia	4
Rickets	2
Deformed Hip	1
Infantile Paralysis	2

AFTER HISTORY :—

Condition unaltered	7
Doctor attending	2
Attending Hospital	1

Other Defects :—5.

Ages.	5	6	7	10	11	12
	1	2	...	1	...	12

DISEASES :—

Nephritis	1
Delayed Development	2
Bursitis	1
Phimosis	1

Three of the above were attended by a medical man.

Visitation of Homes of School Children.

SCHOOL VISITOR.—One of the three Health Visitors employed by the Public Health Department has been detailed as School Visitor.

As will be seen from the tabulated statement of the Visitor's work, the object of visiting has been chiefly to see that medical attention has been procured for those children requiring it, or in the case of dirty children to see that they received attention.

No. of cases visited 1374
No. of visits paid 1575

Nature of Case.	No.	No. of Visits.
Dirty body and clothes	51	59
Dirty heads :—		
Lice	12	12
Nits	123	171
Tonsils and "Adenoids"	61	80
Enlarged glands	13	13
Club foot	1	4
Otorrhœa	10	12
Skin Diseases	10	12
Deformed right leg	2	2
Wry Neck	3	6
Rickets	37	37
Tuberculous Glands	3	3
Tubercular Hip Disease	1	2
Chorea	1	1
Epilepsy (enquiries)	2	2
Eye affections	20	21
Enquiries as to treatment for defective vision and squints	950	1057
Harelip	1	2
Bronchitis	4	4
Sore head	1	1
Cleft Palate	2	2
Polypus in nose	1	1
Deafness	22	25
Hypertrophied Turbinate	1	1
Heart Diseases	10	10
Trachoma	2	2
Perforated Ear Drum	1	1
Nasal Obstruction	12	12
Hernia	1	1

Nature of Case.	No.	No. of Visits.
Anæmia	3	3
Malnutrition	1	1
Teeth	8	8
Injury to left knee	1	1
Incontinence of Urine	2	4
Infantile Paralysis of Leg	1	2

Details of cases visited :—

"Anenoids" and Tonsils, 23.

Parents promised to obtain treatment	21
Parents refused to have operation	1
Indifferent	1

Enlarged Tonsils, 20.

Received treatment	2
Parents promised to obtain treatment	18

"Adenoids," 18.

Parents promised to obtain treatment	18

Enlarged Glands and Teeth, 21.

Parents promised to obtain treatment	16
Parents indifferent	5

Club Foot, 1.

Indifferent	1

Otorrhoea, 10.

Parents considering	6
Under treatment	4

Skin Diseases, 10.

Uticaria, 1.

Parents promised to obtain treatment	1

Scabies, 6.

Treated at home	3
Treated by medical man	3

Eczema, 1.

Treated at home and cured	1

Seborrhoea, 2.

Treated at home	1
Indifferent	1

RICKETS, 37.

Had treatment	6
Parents refuse treatment	4
Indifferent	27

TUBERCULAR GLANDS, 3.

Under treatment	2
Parents promised to obtain treatment	1

DEFORMED RIGHT LEG, 2.

Seen by medical man	1
Parents promised to see Medical man	1

WRY NECK, 3.

Had treatment	2
Parents considering	1

TUBERCULAR HIP DISEASE, 1.

Parents promised to obtain treatment	1

CHOREA, 1.

Treated by medical man	1

EPILEPSY, 2.

Treated by medical man	1
Parents promised to obtain treatment	1

CONGENITAL CATARACT, 4.

Had treatment from medical man	3
Parents promised to obtain treatment	1

IRITIS, 1.

Parents promised to see medical man	1

CORNEAL ULCER, 1.

Had treatment from medical man	1

PTOSIS, 1.

Parents promised to obtain Hospital treatment	1

ECTROPIAN, 1.

Had treatment from medical man	1

KERATITIS, 1.

Parents promised to see medical man	1

AMBLYOPIA, 1.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	1

CONJUNCTIVITIS, 2.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	2

BLEPHARITIS, 8.

Had treatment	1
Parents indifferent	1
Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	6

DEFECTIVE VISION, 950.

Obtained glasses or other treatment.....	246
Too poor to obtain glasses or other treatment	132
Parents did not think treatment necessary...	153
Parents indifferent and nothing done.....	100
Parents said own medical man did not advise them to obtain glasses.....	31
Parents intend obtaining treatment but have not yet done so.....	231
No after history obtainable.....	57

BRONCHITIS, 4.

Had treatment from medical man.....	2
Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	2

HARE LIP, 1.

Parents unwilling to have operation.....	1

SORE HEAD, 1.

Had treatment at home	1

CLEFT PALATE, 2.

Parents considering operation	2

POLYPUS IN NOSE, 1.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	1

DEAFNESS, 22.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	16
Indifferent	5
Parents object to treatment	1

HYPERTROPHIED TURBINATE, 1.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	1

MITRAL REGURGITATION, 8.

Parents promised to take warning.....	8

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE, 2.

Parents promised to consult a medical man...	2

TRACHOMA, 2.

Parents promised to see medical man.....	2

PERFORATED EAR DRUM, 1.

Parents promised to see a medical man.....	1

NASAL OBSTRUCTION, 12.

Parents promised to obtain treatment.....	4
Parents indifferent	7
Parents object	1

HERNIA, 1.

Parents promised to obtain Hospital treatment	1

ANAEMIA, 3.

Parents promised to see a medical man.....	3

MALNUTRITION, 1.

Parents promised to give attention to proper feeding	1

INJURY TO LEFT KNEE, 1.

Parents promised to see a medical man.....	1

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, 2.

Parents considering treatment	2

INFANTILE PARALYSIS OF LEG, 1.

Parents had medical advice	1

Education Report.

SCHOOL NURSE.—The arrangement with the Burnley and District Nursing Association has been continued for the supply of a nurse to visit school cases and who devotes the whole of her time to the work.

The Nurse attends at the Inspection Clinic when the weekly inspection of absentees takes place. She then receives instructions regarding visitation, and in those cases requiring medical attention she is instructed to see that the parents obtain that assistance. The Nurse is instructed also that she must not advise any form of treatment.

It will be seen from the nature of the cases visited that all are of a minor character and that cleanliness is really the essential part of the treatment, and it is this that she is instructed to obtain by her help and advice.

No. of cases visited 842*
No. of visits paid 7069

*137 of these were brought forward from last year.

Nature of Case.		No. of Visits.
Ringworm	253	... 3122
Sore head (Seborrhœa, Impetigo, Eczema)	228	... 950
Ear disease (Otorrhœa, etc.)	74	... 1238
Eye diseases (Conjunctivitis Blepharitis, Opacity and Septic eyelids)	79	... 913
Skin Diseases	147	... 673
Other (Cuts, Boils, etc.)	61	... 173

303 of the Nurse's cases were sent direct from the schools and 402 were those who presented themselves at the Thursday Inspection of Absentees, and 137 brought forward from last year were already under treatment.

SCHOOL AGE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

The sickness rate of children at school age for the year cannot be shewn from the figures that have been given, for some being attended by private medical men and certified by them, do not come under the notice of the Medical Officer, but it may be taken that there is not a large number of serious illnesses at school age.

DEATHS.—The deaths of children between the ages of 5 and 15 total 60, of which 5 were due to Consumption and 5 to other forms of Tuberculosis ; 7 were due to diseases of the lung apart from consumption, and 8 were due to infectious diseases.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE AS COMPARED WITH THOSE AT OTHER AGES.

Year.	Under 5	**School Age. 5-15**	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65
1909	603	**62**	59	231	388	362
1910	709	**59**	74	188	405	312
1911	761	**68**	76	205	409	409
1912	516	**51**	65	192	401	396
1913	629	**60**	65	218	496	369

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Year.	Under 5	**School Age. 5-15.**	15-25.	Over 25
1909	2	**9**	18	91
1910	3	**6**	17	83
1911	4	**3**	19	85
1912	1	**1**	27	63
1913	2	**5**	18	80

Education Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The legally notifiable diseases amongst school children notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease.	Total Notified.	Age 5-15.	Deaths 5-15.
Scarlet Fever.....	204	111	1
Diphtheria	175	81	6
Typhoid Fever ...	18	6	0
Phthisis	192	11	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	107	39	5
Erysipelas	173	4	0

A table showing the distribution of these children as regards the schools attended is given later.

The infectious diseases, not legally notifiable, but notified from the schools are measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken-pox.

A table is given showing the numbers notified by the teachers from each of the schools.

Measles.—An outbreak occurred in April, May and June in the centre and in the west end of the town, and during that time 229 cases were notified to the Medical Officer. With a view to arresting the spread of this disease St. Thomas's, St. Mary Magdalene's and Mitre Street Schools were closed for short periods. No deaths occurred in the town during that epidemic, which apparantly soon died out.

Later on in the year, however, what proved to be a very serious outbreak of the disease commenced at various points almost simultaneously. A few cases were notified from Fulledge and within a few days reports came in from schools so wide apart as to show conclusively that the outbreak was going to be general.

With a view to check this disease, if possible, by school closure, the whole of the infant departments were closed for a fortnight, at the end of that time enquiries were instituted which demonstrated that the epidemic was extending and a further period of two weeks closure was therefore ordered, and as the end of this period coincided with the commencement of the Christmas holidays, the schools were not re-opened until after those holidays ; therefore the whole of the infant departments in the town were closed for a period of six weeks. How far this extensive closure of the infant departments had an effect on the extent of the epidemic it is difficult to say, as it appears from many indications that school closure does not have, in a town at any rate, any very marked effect in controlling the disease. The

serious part of the disease to a school authority is the interference with the attendance of the children at the schools and the consequent loss of grant. To the health authority the seriousness lies in the deaths or subsequent illnesses that are caused by it. During the year 1913, 54 deaths occurred, only one of these, however, was at school age.

School closure has unfortunately certain pecuniary advantages to the School Authorities which closure of classes has not, but from the administration point of view of the Public Health Authority it has disadvantages inasmuch as all oversight and control of the disease disappears when the schools are closed. The only knowledge of the existence of the disease which the Public Health Authority possesses when the schools are closed is obtained from the death returns, and these as a rule only show the effect of the disease on children of one or two years old.

From the returns sent by the teachers the

Ages of children attacked were as follows :—

4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	Over 8 yrs.
34	108	51	32	9	7

From the death returns the ages at which children died are as follows :—

Under 1.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.
12	21	8	6	6	1

Scarlet Fever.—During the year 111 children had scarlet fever ; in no cases was it necessary to take any further action other than the exclusion from school of other children living in the same house. This disease never assumed an epidemic form.

Chicken-pox.—170 cases of chicken-pox were notified from the various schools, but only at Lowerhouse was it in epidemic form, and it was considered advisable to close this school for a fortnight.

Whooping Cough.—During the year this complaint caused very little trouble only 19 cases being notified from the schools.

Table IX.—Showing number of Cases of Legally Notifiable Infectious Diseases, and the schools these children attended.

School.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Erysipelas.		Total.	
	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5
Abel Street	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Back Lane	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
Burnley Wood	3	7	2	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	23
Claremont	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Coal Clough	..	15	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
Fulledge	3	1	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	9
Habergham	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hargher Clough ..	2	2	..	5	..	1	.	..	..	..	2	8
Healey Wood	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Heasandford	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Holy Trinity	4	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Lane Head.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowerhouse	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Pickup Croft	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Red Lion Street ..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Rosegrove	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Sandygate	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. Andrew's	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Augustine's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. James'	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
St. John's, Ivy St.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John's, Gannow	6	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
St. Mary's	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
St. Mary Magdalene	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
St. Paul's	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Peter's	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Stephen's	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
St. Thomas'	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Stoneyholme	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	7
Todmorden Road ..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Whittlefield	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Wood Top	..	1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	1
Private School	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	3
Total	34	104	12	71	..	2	..	4	..	3	[illegible]46	184

Table X.—Showing number of cases of other Infectious Diseases notified from the various Schools during the year 1912.

School.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Abel Street	30	..	44	5	76	155
Back Lane	1	..	2	..	2	5
Burnley Wood	5	5	28	6	2	46
Claremont	2	..	2	..	..	4
Coal Clough	26	2	6	2	1	37
Fulledge	53	..	..	..	1	54
Habergham	12	..	1	..	3	16
Hargher Clough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Healey Wood	3	5	3	1	..	12
Heasandford	1	..	6	..	..	7
Holy Trinity	88	..	2	..	19	109
Lane Head.....	5	..	7	..	1	13
Lowerhouse	..	1	19	1	2	23
Pickup Croft	20	..	2	..	..	22
Red Lion Street ..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Rosegrove	18	5	4	4	12	43
St. Andrew's	19	..	2	1	1	23
St. Augustine's ..	..	..	5	..	..	5
St. James'	21	..	3	..	5	29
St. John's, Ivy St.	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John's, Gannow	43	..	8	2	1	54
St. Mary's	5	..	..	..	..	5
St. Mary Magdalene	5	1	1	..	6	13
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's	9	..	..	..	..	9
St. Stephen's	5	..	4	2	7	18
St. Thomas'	7	..	..	..	2	9
Stoneyholme	1	..	5	..	..	6
Todmorden Road ..	2	..	2	2	6	12
Whittlefield	32	..	8	..	2	42
Wood Top	4	..	6	..	..	10
Total	424	19	170	26	149	788

Education Report.

A list of houses where there are persons suffering from infectious diseases is sent weekly from the Public Health Department to the Education Office in order that the attendance Officers may see that no child attends school from an infected house.

COMPARISONS WITH 1912.

Notifiable Diseases :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Typhoid Fever.	Phthisis.	Erysip-elas.
1912	66	51	4	12	2
1913	111	81	5	9	3

Non-Notifiable Diseases :—

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.
1912	150	133	129	57
1913	424	19	170	26

In concluding my Report I have to thank all the members of the staff of the Education and Medical Departments for the most efficient assistance I have received during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Table I.—Weights of Boys at 5 years of age in accordance with Heights.

„ II.— „ Girls „ „ „ „

„ III.— „ Boys at 7 years of age in accordance with Heights.

„ IV.— „ Girls „ „ „ „

„ V.—Heights of Boys leaving School.

„ VI.—Weights of „ „

„ VII.— „ Boys leaving School in accordance with Heights.

„ VIII.—Heights of Girls leaving School.

„ IX.—Weights of Girls „

„ X.— „ Girls leaving School in accordance with Heights.

„ XI.—Heights and Weights in different areas of England.

„ XII.— „ „ of School Children in Burnley compared with the rest of Great Britain.

„ XIII.— „ „ in Burnley of School Children compared with different areas of Great Britain.

Table I.—Weights of Boys at Five Years of age in accordance with Heights.*

Height in Inches.	20-25 lbs.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lb.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total.
Under 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—32	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
32—34	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
34—36	...	...	8	7	...	...	1	...	16
36—38	...	3	48	23	4	...	...	...	78
38—40	...	1	73	194	24	1	...	...	293
40—42	...	...	20	194	150	17	...	...	381
42—44	...	...	1	44	134	42	1	...	222
44—46	...	...	1	4	26	21	2	1	55
46—48	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	6
Over 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	155	470	340	83	5	1	1058

*The Heights are taken with the footgear removed.

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
1058	40.6	39.2

Table II.—Weights of Girls at Five Years of age in accordance with Heights.

Height in Inches.	20-25 lbs.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	Over 55 lbs.	Total.
Under 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28—30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—32	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
32—34	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
34—36	...	2	11	5	...	1	...	...	19
36—38	...	5	66	26	3	...	...	...	100
38—40	...	...	116	180	29	1	...	...	326
40—42	...	...	29	220	108	5	...	1	363
42—44	...	...	...	45	95	19	3	...	162
44—46	...	...	...	3	16	17	4	...	40
46—48	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	6
Over 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	...	10	225	484	253	45	9	1	1027

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
1027	40.2	38.1

Table III.—Weight in accordance with Height of Boys who have just attained the Age of Seven Years.

Height in Inches.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	Total.
34—36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
36—38	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
38—40	...	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	20
40—42	...	2	28	32	8	...	...	...	...	70
42—44	...	1	18	141	78	8	...	...	...	246
44—46	...	...	3	95	152	44	3	...	...	297
46—48	...	...	1	14	79	85	10	2	...	191
48—50	...	...	...	3	3	29	15	4	...	54
Over 50	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
Total ...	...	10	63	289	321	166	31	6	...	886

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
886	43.5	46.3

Table IV.—Weight in accordance with Height of Girls who have just attained the Age of Seven Years.

Height in Inches.	25-30 lbs.	30-35 lbs.	35-40 lbs.	40-45 lbs.	45-50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	Total.
34—36	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
36—38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38—40	...	5	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	22
40—42	...	4	32	59	5	1	...	...	...	101
42—44	...	1	34	161	56	3	...	...	...	255
44—46	...	...	4	135	121	37	4	...	...	301
46—48	...	...	...	14	86	43	7	...	1	151
48—50	...	...	...	3	7	13	7	3	...	33
Over 50	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	5
Total ...	...	11	83	377	275	99	19	5	1	870

Average Height and Weight.

Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight in Pounds.
870	44.3	45.1

Table V.—Heights of Boys Leaving School.

AGE.	44-46 ins.	46-48 ins.	48-50 ins.	50-52 ins.	52-54 ins.	54-56 ins.	56-58 ins.	58-60 ins.	60-62 ins.	62-64 ins.	64-66 ins.	Total.
Years												
11—11½	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11½—12	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	5
12—12½	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	1	2	...	...	14
12½—13	2	7	43	112	268	293	199	80	23	5	1	1033
13—13½	...	...	2	3	5	4	4	5	1	1	...	24
13½—14	...	...	1	1	5	2	4	3	1	1	...	18
Over 14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total ...	2	7	47	117	282	304	214	69	27	6	2	1097

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	No. Inspected.	Average height in inches.
11 years	6	55.6
12 ,, ...	1047	54.0
13 ,, ...	42	55.3
14 ,, ...	2	57.0

Table VI.—Weights of Boys Leaving School.

AGE.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
Years.																	
11—11½	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11½—12	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
12—12½	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
12½—13	3	4	59	152	219	224	167	126	46	22	4	6	1	...	...	...	1033
13—13½	...	...	2	1	6	8	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	24
13½—14	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Over 14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	3	4	61	155	233	242	179	132	48	26	5	7	1	1	...	...	1097

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
11 years	6	74.1
12 ,, ...	1047	72.5
13 ,, ...	42	74.5
14 ,, ...	2	82.5

Table VII.—Weights of Boys Leaving School in accordance with Heights.

Height in Inches.	Undber 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
44—46	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
46—48	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
48—50	...	2	18	14	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
50—52	1	1	26	43	32	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
52—54	...	...	9	76	119	61	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
54—56	...	...	2	18	63	114	66	30	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
56—58	...	..	...	1	8	44	81	56	18	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	214
58—60	...	...	2	2	1	8	15	38	13	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	89
60—62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	9	3	2	...	1	...	...	27
62—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
64—66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	3	4	61	155	233	242	179	132	48	26	5	7	1	1	...	...	1067

Table VIII.—Heights of Girls Leaving School.

AGE.	Under 46 ins.	46-48 ins.	48-50 ins.	50-52 ins.	52-54 ins.	54-56 ins.	56-58 ins.	58-60 ins.	60-62 ins.	62-64 ins.	64-66 ins.	Total.
Years												
11—11½	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
11½—12	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
12—12½	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	9
12½—13	3	5	21	86	211	271	235	148	49	11	1	1041
13—13½	1	...	1	4	5	6	12	4	1	...	...	34
13½—14	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	7	2	2	...	22
Over 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	5	22	90	223	288	253	161	52	13	1	1112

Average Heights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Height in Inches.
11 years	6	54.6
12 ,, ...	1050	56.6
13 ,, ...	56	56.0

Table IX.—Weights of Girls Leaving School.

AGE.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
Years																	
11—11½	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11½—12	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12—12½	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
12½—13	2	16	70	139	195	200	130	130	67	41	24	16	8	1	2	...	1041
13—13½	...	2	3	4	7	6	2	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	34
13½—14	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	22
Over 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	18	74	148	208	211	137	135	75	46	27	18	10	1	2	...	1112

Average Weights at Various Ages.

AGE.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight in Pounds.
11 years	6	69.1
12 ,, ...	1050	69.3
13 ,, ...	56	78.5

Table X. Weights of Girls Leaving School in accordance with Heights.

Height in Inches.	Under 50 lbs.	50-55 lbs.	55-60 lbs.	60-65 lbs.	65-70 lbs.	70-75 lbs.	75-80 lbs.	80-85 lbs.	85-90 lbs.	90-95 lbs.	95-100 lbs.	100-105 lbs.	105-110 lbs.	110-115 lbs.	115-120 lbs.	Over 120 lbs.	Total.
Under 44	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
44—46	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
46—48	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
48—50	1	2	10	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
50—52	...	8	30	37	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
52—54	1	3	23	64	80	38	8	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
54—56	...	1	7	29	93	92	37	17	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	288
56—58	...	...	1	8	22	64	63	60	21	9	3	...	1	...	1	...	253
58—60	...	...	1	...	1	12	26	44	33	21	11	10	2	...	...	...	161
60—62	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	10	9	11	4	4	1	1	...	52
62—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	13
64—66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	2	18	74	148	208	211	137	135	75	46	27	18	10	1	2	...	1112

Table XI.—Heights and Weights of Children in Different Areas of England.

Age.	England.			County Areas			Urban Areas.			North of England.			South of England.		
	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.	No. Examined.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Lbs.
BOYS.															
3	9388	36.4	32.7	5793	36.6	32.8	3595	35.9	32.4	5628	36.4	32.7	3760	36.4	32.7
4	24047	38.6	35.8	12898	38.7	36.1	11149	38.4	35.4	14062	38.5	36.0	9985	38.7	35.6
5	65438	40.5	38.6	32390	40.6	39.0	33048	40.4	38.1	43070	40.3	38.5	22368	40.7	38.6
6	20554	42.5	42.5	9463	42.7	42.6	11085	42.3	42.5	13038	42.4	42.9	7516	42.7	41.9
7	37515	45.1	46.6	14784	45.4	47.2	22731	45.0	46.2	17271	44.9	46.6	20244	45.3	46.7
11	37230	55.0	72.7	25933	55.2	73.3	11297	54.6	71.4	20601	54.8	72.4	16629	55.2	73.1
13	52232	56.1	77.3	21632	56.1	77.7	30600	56.0	77.1	30649	55.7	76.8	21583	56.6	78.1
GIRLS.															
3	8478	36.0	31.8	5343	36.2	31.9	3135	35.7	31.4	5256	36.0	32.3	3222	36.1	31.7
4	21362	38.6	34.8	11695	39.0	35.0	9667	38.0	34.5	12874	38.1	34.8	8488	38.8	34.8
5	63825	40.4	37.8	31464	40.5	37.9	32631	40.1	37.2	42189	40.1	37.4	21636	40.8	37.9
6	21238	42.3	40.9	10101	42.5	41.2	11137	42.2	40.6	13686	42.1	40.7	7552	42.7	41.1
7	36477	44.8	45.1	14570	45.1	45.4	21907	44.6	44.9	17261	44.4	45.0	19216	45.2	45.1
11	5129	52.5	65.1	1913	53.3	66.7	3216	52.1	64.2	2364	52.6	65.0	2495	52.5	65.0
12	36577	54.6	73.7	24909	54.5	74.4	11668	54.8	72.1	30607	54.6	73.1	15970	54.6	74.4
13	50717	56.9	79.9	21771	57.1	80.9	28946	56.7	79.1	28854	56.5	79.4	21863	57.3	80.5

Table XII.—Heights and Weights of school children in Burnley compared with the rest of Great Britain.

The figures in the following Table relating to Heights and Weights of Children in Great Britain, are taken from Tables given in the Report of the Royal Commission on Physical training (Scotland) which was issued in 1903 :—

Age Last Birth-day.	Height in Inches.				Weight in Lbs.			
	Great Britain.		Burnley.		Great Britain.		Burnley.	
	Number Inspected.	Average Height.	Number Inspected.	Average Height.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight.	Number Inspected.	Average Weight.
BOYS.								
5	167	39.72	1058	40.6	164	40.9	1058	39.2
7	264	44.60	886	43.5	205	50.7	886	46.3
12	194	53.72	1047	54.0	146	73.0	1047	72.5
13	614	55.81	42	55.3	640	79.0	42	74.5
GIRLS.								
5	104	39.77	1027	40.2	108	40.3	1027	38.1
7	96	43.56	870	44.3	99	46.2	870	45.1
12	93	53.98	1050	56.6	183	74.9	1050	69.3
13	58	56.22	56	56.0	65	84.9	56	78.5

Table XIII.—Heights and Weights of School Children in Burnley compared with different areas in Great Britain.

Age.	England.	County Areas.	Urban Areas.	North of England.	South of England.	Burnley.
BOYS.—HEIGHTS.						
5	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.7	40.6
7	45.1	45.4	45.0	44.9	45.3	43.5
13	56.1	56.1	56.0	55.7	56.6	55.3
GIRLS.—HEIGHTS.						
5	40.4	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.2
7	44.8	45.1	44.6	44.4	45.2	44.3
13	56.9	57.1	56.7	56.5	57.3	56.0
BOYS.—WEIGHTS.						
5	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	39.2
7	46.6	47.2	46.2	46.6	46.7	46.3
13	77.3	77.7	77.1	76.8	78.1	74.5
GIRLS.—WEIGHTS.						
5	37.8	37.9	37.2	37.4	37.9	38.1
7	45.1	45.4	44.9	45.0	45.1	45.1
13	79.9	80.9	79.1	79.4	80.5	78.5

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED—1st JANUARY, 1913 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Ages.	Entrants.					Leavers.					Grand Total.
	Under 5	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	
Boys	1149	1058	18	270		1047	42	2	6	1097	
Girls		1027				1050	56	...	6	1112	
Totals	1149	2085	18	270	3522	2097	98	2	12	2209	4418

From other towns, 270.

	Intermediate Group 7	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys	886	1246	1400
Girls	870		
Totals	1756	1246	1400

TABLE XV.—RETURN SHEWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

Condition.	Entrants.		Leavers.		Intermediate Group 7.		Total.		Special Cases.	
	Total	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.
Total Inspected—8733.										
Clothing :—										
Satisfactory	3516	99.8	2208	99.9	1747	99.1	7471	99.7		
Unsatisfactory	6	0.2	1	0.1	9	0.9	16	0.3	7	...
Footgear :—										
Satisfactory	3522	100	2209	100	1754	99.8	7485	99.9		
Unsatisfactory					2	0.2	2	0.1	12	...
Cleanliness of Head :—										
Clean (i.e., no nits or pediculi)	3428	97.3	2139	96.7	1675	95.3	7242	96.8		
Nits only	90	2.5	69	3.1	79	4.5	238	3.17	120	...
Pediculi	4	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2	7	.03	15	...
Cleanliness of Body :—										
Clean	2369	99.8	2208	99.95	1751	99.7	6328	99.8		
Dirty	4	.2	1	.05	5	0.3	10	.2	2	...
Pediculi present									1	...
Nutrition :—										
Excellent										
Normal										
Below Normal										
Bad										
Nose and Throat :—										
No Defect	3409	96.79	2119	95.9	1642	.93	6970	93.1		
Mouth Breather										
Tonsils slightly enlarged										
Tonsils much enlarged	113	3.21	90	4.1	114	7	317	6.9	35	...
Adenoids slight										

External Eye Disease :—										
No Disease	3472	98.58	2181	98.28	1730	98.5	7383	98.6		
Blepharitis	21	0.6	8	0.36	15	0.8	44	0.6	11	...
Conjunctivitis	7	0.2	8	0.36	6	0.3	21	0.3	8	...
Corneal Apacities	3	0.08	...	...	3	0.17	6	0.1		...
Other Diseases	19	0.53	12	1.0	2	0.13	33	0.4	43	...
Ear Disease :—										
No Disease	3495	99.2	2201	99.63	1732	98.6	7428	99.2		
Obstruction R.	12	0.34	6	0.27	13	0.7	31	0.4	16	...
,, L.										
Otorrhœa R.	15	0.44	2	0.1	11	0.7	28	0.4	19	...
,, L.										
Other Disease										
Teeth :—										
Sound	2090	83.9	2005	90.7	1491	84.8	5586	88.1		
Less than four decayed	283	16.1	204	9.3	265	15.2	752	11.9		
Four or more decayed										
Sepsis	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.	
Heart and Circulation :—										
No Disease	2325	97.9	2173	98.3	1717	97.7	6215	98.0		
Organic Disease	6	0.2	6	0.3	9	0.5	21	0.3	2	
Functional Disease	16	0.6	12	0.6	12	0.7	40	0.7	2	
Anæmia	18	0.7	18	0.8	10	0.6	46	0.7	4	
Other Defect	8	0.6			8	0.5	16	0.3		
Lungs :—										
No Disease	2293	96.7	2198	99.5	1720	97.9	6207	97.9		
Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh	71	2.9			34	1.9	105	1.6	1	
Tuberculosis	6	0.3	8	0.3	2	0.2	16	0.2	1	
Tuberculosis suspected			3	0.2			3	0.15		
Other Disease	3	0.1					3	0.15		

Nervous System :—										
No Disease	2373	100	2203	99.7	1750	99.6	6323	99.8		
Epilepsy (major)			1	0.05	3	0.2	4	0.07	1	
Chorea			2	0.09			2	0.03	2	
Other Disease			3	0.16	3	0.2	6	0.9	2	
Skin :—										
No Disease	3433	97.5	2200	99.6	1702	96.5	7335	97.96		
Ringworm : body	64	1.8	2	0.09	26	1.5	92	1.21	24	
Ringworm : head										
Impetigo	7	0.2			8	0.45	15	0.2	22	
Scabies					2	0.11	2	0.03		
Other Disease	18	0.5	7	0.31	18	1.44	43	.6	10	
Rickets :—										
No Disease	3460	98.2	2203	99.6	1745	99.3	7452	99.5		
Slight	62	1.8	6	0.4	11	0.7	79	1.1	2	
Marked										
Deformity :—										
No Deformity	3505	99.4	2202	99.6	1745	99.3	7408	98.9		
Deformity present	17	0.6	7	0.4	11	0.7	35	0.5	6	
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) :—										
No Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glandular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bones and Joints, 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Speech :—										
None Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition :—										
Mentally Deficient (all grades) 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Vision	6/6 each eye normal vision, 1488.	
	6/6 R	18
	L	
	6/9 R	73
	L	
	6/12 R	55
	L	
	6/18 R	32
	L	
	6/24 R	17
	L	
	6/36 R	17
	L	
	6/60 R	9
	L	
	6/0 R	4
	L	
		186
Squint		
Hearing (Whisper)	20 feet each ear (normal hearing)	
	20 feet R	
	L	
	10 feet R	
	L	
	5 feet R	
	L	

Nutrition.—It will be noticed that no figures are given under this heading. The children at routine inspection were examined by a different medical officer at the beginning of the year to those at the latter part, and, as the view of two medical officers might differ widely in judging of the state of nutrition it has been considered advisable not to enter figures under this heading which might be misleading.

Vision.—The figures in the above table regarding defective vision refer only to the last quarter of the year.

Hearing.—As regards hearing it has been found impossible to make such tests as will allow of filling up this return accurately.

TABLE XVI.—NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Blind : (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	Nil	—
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	4	7	11
	Not at School	Unknown		
Deaf and Dumb : (including partially deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	Nil	—
	Attending Certified Schools for Deaf	7	8	15
	Not at School	Unknown		
Mentally Deficient :				
Feeble-minded	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective children	80	49	129
	Not at School	Unknown		
Imbeciles	At School		Nil.	
	Not at School	Unknown		
Idiots		Unknown		
Epileptics	Attending Public Elementary Schools		Nil.	
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics		Nil.	
	Not at School	Unknown		
Physically Defective :				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children		Nil.	
	Not at School			
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children		Nil.	
	Not at School			
Cripples other than Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools			
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	Unknown		
	Not at School			
Dull or Backward*	Retarded 2 years			
	Retarded 3 years			
	* Judged according to age and standard.			