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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE YEAR 1918,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

Annual Report to the Local Education Authority.

THOS. HOLT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURNLEY :

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

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Roger Hargreaves).

§††*ALDERMAN SINCLAIR, Chairman.

§††*COUNCILLOR CLEGG, Vice-Chairman.

§††*ALDERMAN HAWORTH.

§†* " HEATON.

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§ " GLASHAN.

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††* " LEES.

††* " OGDEN.

§† " SLANE.

 " WHEWELL.

* Standing Sub-Committee.

† Housing Sub-Committee.

† Tuberculosis Sub-Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

§ Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1919.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1918.

I only returned to duty in December and consequently the facts and figures given are those supplied to me by Dr. Markham, the Deputy Medical Officer, who acted in my absence.

I have added some notes on the share that Burnley had in the world-wide epidemic of Influenza. There is not much difference to former years in the figures regarding Tuberculosis, and as I have pointed out in former Reports, we cannot expect much alteration until we have more control over persons who are suffering from an active form of the disease. We have no power to isolate and we have practically no isolation to offer if we had the power.

During the year, in accordance with the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, a separate Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare was formed and the work done by that Committee is given in this Report.

By an Order of the Local Government Board the Local Sanitary Authority made provision for the treatment of Venereal Diseases at the Victoria Hospital.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. HOLT, M.R.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
St. James' Street.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POSITION—Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N., and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

MEAN HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 465 feet.

SOIL—Clay.

AREA 4,629 acres.

POPULATION—1911 Census: 106,337. Estimate for 1918: 90,770.

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN OCCUPATION 25,736

Empty 396

Certified for occupation during the year ... 4

One-roomed Dwellings..... 141

Back-to-back and Single Dwellings 2,224

Other Dwellings 23,516

BIRTHS 1,456

DEATHS 1,721

INFANTILE MORTALITY 126 per 1,000 Births

WATER SUPPLY—Upland.

Capacity of Reservoirs (5) 440,000,000 galls.

Consumption of water for 1918 was 813,387,777 galls.

RAINFALL:

At the Swindon Gathering Ground 50.66 inches.

At the Cant Clough Gathering Ground 47.45 „

At Queen's Park 34.54 „

SEWAGE SYSTEM—Water Carriage.

Clean Water Closets 9,124

Waste Water Closets 18,362

Latrines, 504. Closets 2,173

Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies 289

Number of Public Urinals 39

REFUSE DISPOSAL—Destructor and Tips.

PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS.—The combined area is about 204 acres.

BATHS.—There are three Public Baths.

ABATTOIRS.—These are Public; no private ones.

I. Vital Statistics.

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

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

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

In the East Ward there were registered:—

Births	722
Deaths	1051

In the West Ward there were registered:—

Births	741
Deaths	701

Births.—There have been 1,463 births (747 males and 716 females), of which 11 were born in the Workhouse (4 males and 7 females); 10 were born in Hospital (7 males, 3 females); 7 were the children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union, leaving 1,456 births belonging to Burnley. Births

These figures give a birth rate of 14.3, as compared with 22.1 for the previous ten years.

The birth rate for England and Wales for the last year was 17.7, and for the 96 large towns, 17.6.

The birth rate is highest in Gannow Ward (17.7), and lowest in Stoneyholme Ward (10.3).

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 114 illegitimate births (60 males and 54 females), as against 104 in 1917. 6 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 4 were the children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 103 Burnley mothers, as against 103 in 1917. Illegitimate
Births

Deaths.—The total deaths in Burnley were 1,750. Of these number 137 were of non-residents, most of whose deaths occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves Deaths

* All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

1,613 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 108 deaths of Burnley people who have died outside Burnley, 29 of whom died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,721 (males 807, females 914), giving a death rate of 18.9.

The rate in 1917 was 16.1, the average for the previous ten years being 16.7.

The general death-rate for England and Wales in the year 1918 was 17.6, and for the 96 large towns 18.2.

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 Whittlefield Ward (21.9), and lowest in Stoneyholme Ward (11.0).

INQUESTS.—There were 116 inquests held in Burnley during the year; the ages and verdicts were as follows:—

Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	Total.
7	17	9	6	17	38	22	116

Accidental	27
Natural Causes	32
Suicides	10
Heart Failure	17
Respiratory Diseases	10
Convulsions	10
Other Causes	10
Total	116

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 I.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	No.
Respiratory Diseases	349
Bronchitis	190
Pneumonia	86
Broncho-Pneumonia	59
Pleurisy	2
Laryngitis	3
Other Forms	9
Infantile Diseases	94
Premature Birth	26
Congenital Defects	28
Debility	11
Convulsions	19
Teething	5
Injury at Birth	5
Tuberculosis	121
Phthisis	78
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Meningitis	6
Peritonitis	16
Other Forms	19
Inquests	57
Accidental	19
Natural Causes	29
Suicide	9
Old Age	86
Infectious Diseases	310
Malignant Diseases	107
Apoplexy	69
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	22
Other Causes	398
	1613

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 184, and the births numbered 1456, which gives a rate of 126 deaths per thousand children born. Of the births 114 were those of illegitimate children, and 19 of those died during the year, the mortality rate of illegitimate children working out at 166 per thousand illegitimate children born.

HOUSING OF INFANTS.—The figures relative to the housing of the infants are as follows:—

Dwelling Place.	No. born.	Died.	Rate per 1,000 births
Workhouse	6	1	160
Sanatorium	—	2	—
Victoria Hospital.....	9	—	—
Single-room Dwellings	10	1	100
Back-to-back and Single Dwellings	112	24	214
Other Dwellings (4 rooms and over)	1161	115	99
Not visited	158	31	196
Not stated	—	10	—
Totals ..	1456	184	126

Of the 1,456 births, 1,117 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number 624 were the children of working mothers.

Occupation of Mothers.—The following table shows the occupation of mothers of the 1,117 infants born during the year:—

	Births.	Deaths.
At Home	493	62
At Work	621	80
No information	3	3

44.1% of the children were born of mothers at home, and 55.8% were children of mothers who went to work.

12.6% of the children of mothers at home died; and 12.8% of children of mothers who went to work.

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

CAUSE.	No.
Congenital Causes of Death	62
Premature Birth..... 26	
Congenital Defects	25
Debility	11
Respiratory Diseases	38
Bronchitis	16
Pneumonia..... 3	
Broncho-Pneumonia..... 19	
Enteritis	3
Diarrhœa..... 5	
Convulsions..... 12	
Whooping Cough	7
Gastritis..... 10	
Tubercular Diseases..... 6	
Peritonitis	4
Other Forms	—
General	2
Meningitis	3
Syphilis..... 3	
Accidents at Birth..... 2	
Heart Diseases	2
Measles	10
Natural Causes	2
Teething	3
Intestinal Obstruction..... 1	
Diseases of the Stomach	2
Influenza	9
Nephritis	1
Other Causes..... 3	
TOTAL.....	184

Infantile
Mortality

DIARRHOEA DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Number of deaths 8

Number enquired into ... 8

MOTHERS.		FEEDING.	
Housewives	21	Breast	2
Working.....	6	Artificial	5
	—	Humanized.....	1
TOTAL	27	TOTAL	8
NUMBER OF ROOMS.		STATE OF HOUSE.	
4 or over	6	Clean	3
2 or 3	2	Fair	5
TOTAL	8	TOTAL	8

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

The number of deaths of children under one was 8, as compared with 21 in 1917.

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from birth, Marasmus and Congenital Defects. There were 65 deaths from these causes; Premature Birth, 26; Debility, etc., 11; Congenital Defects, 28.

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

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Number of deaths	120	86	83	67	65
Rate per thousand births	46	43	43	44	44

493 infants were born of housewives and 624 of working mothers. Amongst the former there occurred 8 (1.6 per cent.) deaths from premature birth, 1 (.20 per cent.) from debility, and 10 (2.02 per cent.) from congenital defects.

Amongst the latter there occurred 7 (1.10 per cent.) deaths from premature birth, 6 (0.95 per cent.) from debility, and 12 (1.9 per cent.) from congenital defects.

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Broncho-Pneumonia have caused 38 deaths of children under one year of age ; Infantile Mortality.
Bronchitis, 16 ; Pneumonia, 3 ; Broncho-Pneumonia, 19 These figures compared with last year show a decrease of 17.

Of the 38 infants who have died from Respiratory Diseases, 20 were fed on the breast, 12 on the bottle, and 1 on humanized milk. In 5 cases the type of feeding was not stated.

Occupation of Mothers :—

AT HOME.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.
493	Respiratory Diseases	19	3.8

AT WORK.

Total Mothers.	Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	Not Stated.
621	Respiratory Diseases	15	2.4	4

17 deaths occurred under one due to infectious diseases.

Whooping Cough caused 7 deaths.

Measles „ 10 „

In 1917, 9 deaths occurred in children under one from infectious diseases.

TABLE III.—INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE LANCASHIRE TOWNS
DURING 1917 AND 1918.

NAME OF TOWN.	1918.	1917.
Leigh.....	142	103
Stalybridge.....	141	126
Lancaster	136	90
Bacup	136	100
Hindley	132	144
St. Helens	128	125
BURNLEY	126	143
Wigan	125	120
Blackburn	124	112
Liverpool.....	123	111
Rochdale	119	112
Oldham.....	118	107
Ashton-under-Lyne	117	101
Bootle	117	103
Widnes	116	98
Preston	113	126
Stockport	112	94
Bury	109	86
Salford	108	123
Inze-in-Makerfield	108	111
Birkenhead.....	107	94
Bolton	106	107
Farnworth	103	107
Swinton and Penalebury.....	102	123
Rawtenstall	97	75
Barrow-in-Furness	94	97
Accrington	92	96
Colne	83	133
Eccles.....	68	73
Darwen	67	93
Chorley	48	108

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

The Registrar reports that 190 died from Bronchitis, 59 from Broncho-pneumonia, 86 from Pneumonia, 3 from Laryngitis, 2 from Pleurisy, 9 from Asthma. Total 349.

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.
38	66	20	12	38	95	80

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	117	71	58	103

OTHER DISEASES : MALIGNANT DISEASES.—Cancer caused 104 deaths ; Sarcoma, 3 deaths. Last year the figures were 93 and 2 respectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

1 to 5.	5 to 15.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
1	1	7	66	32

Deaths from all
Respiratory
Diseases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The various infectious diseases, which are more fully dealt with in another section, caused 308 deaths as follows :—Diphtheria 8, Scarlet Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Erysipelas 1, Puerperal Fever 1, Whooping Cough 21, Measles 38, and Influenza 237. The same diseases last year caused 78 deaths.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
26	67	33	34	75	48	25

OLD AGE.—87 are certified as having died from old age, as against 104 in 1917.

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	3	4	29	26	22	3

The lowest age certified under senile decay was 62 and the highest 92.

III. Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS.—Caused 78 deaths, previous year Tuberculosis.

95. The age and sex groups are as follows:—

	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.	Total.
Males	1	7	14	11	—	33
Females .....	..	22	17	5	1	45
Total ..	1	29	31	16	1	78

Of the 78 deaths, 13 died in the Workhouse, as against 12 last year.

The average age at death was 29.3, as against 34.2 last year.

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

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Textile Operatives	29
Labourers	2
Other Occupations—Outdoor	3
„ „ Indoor	19
Housewives	14
No Occupation	8
Not Stated	2
Children	1
TOTAL	78

The following Table shows the number of deaths for the last ten years, together with the death-rate per thousand of the population:—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
No. of deaths from Phthisis ..	120	109	111	92	105	112	91	95	101	78
Rate per 1000 of the population	1.12	1.01	1.04	0.85	0.96	1.02	0.88	0.94	1.00	.85

Tuberculosis.

Notification.—127 Notifications were received during the year. 3 of these were notified twice, leaving 124 new cases coming under the notice of the Health Department.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 to 24.	25 to 44.	45 to 64.	Not stated.	Total.
Male . . . .	..	2	7	7	31	17	4	68
Female ..	1	1	7	16	27	4	..	56

And 22 of them died before the end of the year.

There were no cases from the Workhouse, and 8 from other Districts; 13 deaths occurred in the Workhouse, 7 of which occurred in patients from other districts.

The following are the occupations of the persons notified.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Textile Operatives	33
Miners	6
School Children	12
Other occupations	34
Infants	3
Army	7
Not stated	29
TOTAL	124

The following figures show the length of time between notifications and death of the 78 people who died during 1117 :—

Dead when notified	1
Under one week	4
Between one week and one month	8
Between one month and three months	13
Between three months and six months	5
Between six months and 1 year	8
Between 1 year and 6 years	19
Not Notified	20
TOTAL	78

The following figures giving the results of the Nurses' enquiries, Tuberculosis, 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.**

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
33	22	18	17	9	8	17	124

NUMBERS OF ROOMS IN HOUSE.

2 Room.	3 Room.	4 Room.	Over 4.	Common Lodging House.	Work-house.
8	12	40	17	2	1

Asylum.	Away or Not Visited.	Total.
10	34	124

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.	Not ascertained.	Total.
23	75	12	3	11	124

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Bed in the living room	Not ascertained	Work-house.	Asylum.	Dead when Visited.	Total.
30	17	42	21	..	1	10	3	124

Tuberculosis.

The 42 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.	Not ascertained.	Total.
10	14	2	3	6	5	2	42

DURATION OF ILLNESS :—

Under 3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	2 years	3 years	Over 3 years	Not stated, or indefinite	Total.
9	24	21	5	18	14	5	28	124

It will be seen from the above Table that the average duration of the illness, which will certainly be understated, works out at 11.4 months.

The duration of the illness of the 42 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 14.6 months each. Thus there had been 42 persons exposed daily in the closest possible manner.

We have no power beyond suasion to prevent this method of infection. *If we had we have not as yet provided for the isolation of the advanced cases.* In the year 1917 there were 47 persons suffering from the disease who slept with others and for 1918 there were 42.

In the table below will be seen how great the need is for isolation.

As regards isolation of the 124 persons suffering from Phthisis, the possibilities of isolation were as follows :—

Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Not ascertained.	Total.
26	35	56	17	124

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 through the patient might have a bed to self, the room had to be shared with two or more persons.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—These caused 43 deaths. Tuberculosis. They are divided in the following way :—

General	8
Intestines	1
Meningitis	6
Peritonitis	17
Glands	2
Hip	3
Tabes Mesenterica	2
Abdomen	2
Ankle	1
Bowels	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	43

The age groups were as follows :—

Sex.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over.	Total.
Males.....	2	5	7	2	1	2	..	19
Females ..	4	2	7	5	3	3	..	24
Total ..	6	7	14	7	4	5	..	43

Notifications.—60 notifications were received. These notifications referred to 56 cases, 4 being notified twice.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

Ages.	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total.
Males ..	3	4	8	4	3	2	..	24
Females.	3	1	13	9	4	2	..	32
Total ..	6	5	21	13	7	4	..	56

No cases were notified from the Workhouse.

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

Rooms.	2	3	4	Over 4	Hospital.	Away or not visited.	Total.
	2	4	29	10	4	7	56

The following are the occupations of the persons notified:—

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Textile Operatives	14
School Children	17
Others	25
TOTAL	56

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Not Stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
6	6	6	18	10	10	0	56

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast.	At Home, Not Bedfast.	Working.	Dead.	Not ascertained.	Total.
4	18	26	7	1	56

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self.	Bed but not Room to self.	Sleeps with other person.	Bed in the living room	Not ascertained	Work- house.	Dead when visited	Total
8	7	14	7	1	11	8	56

The 14 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.	Not ascertained.	Total.
2	1	4	2	3	2	..	14

DURATION OF ILLNESS :—

Other forms of
Tuberculosis.

Under 3m'ths	6 months	9 months	12 months	2 years	3 years	Over 3 years	Not stated, indefinite.	Total.
11	8	17	4	2	3	5	6	56

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF THOSE WHO DID NOT SLEEP ALONE :—

Under 3 mos.	3—6 mos.	6—9 mos.	9—12 mos.	1—2 yrs.	2—3 yrs.	Over 3 yrs.	Not stated or in- definite.	TOTAL.
4	—	2	3	—	2	1	2	14

ISOLATION :—

GOOD.	FAIR.	BAD.	Not Ascertain'd	TOTAL.
10	11	24	11	56

Tuberculosis.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The scheme comprises the Tuberculosis Dispensary situate in Elizabeth Street, an Observation Hospital of 12 beds situate at Crown Point, 8 beds at Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, and 2 beds at Felix House Sanatorium, near Darlington.

The Staff comprises the Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and adviser to the Local Insurance Committee; the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is the Tuberculosis Officer and has clinical charge of the patients at the Hospital and the Dispensary, and 2 Tuberculosis Nurses.

During the year 21 patients were sent to Meathop and 6 were there at the beginning of the year.

4 patients were sent to Darlington during the year, and 3 were there at the beginning of the year.

CROWN POINT.—33 were sent during the year; 9 were there at the beginning of the year.

List of Persons dealt with in the Two Sanatoria.

STAGE OF DISEASE.

	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.
Males	2 ...	5 ...	9
Females	1 ...	4 ...	4

RESULT OF TREATMENT:—

Sex.	Improved	Still In.	Disease arrested.	Unable to Stand treatment
Males.....	5	8	1	2
Females	4	4	1	—

AGES OF PATIENTS:—

Sex.	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50
Males.....	1	5	9	1
Females	1	8	—	—

24 of these patients were insured.

CROWN POINT HOSPITAL.—Owned by the Joint Hospital Tuberculosis Board, and erected by that Authority about thirteen 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. One ward of the building is used for patients, and has been divided to provide for six male and six female patients, a verandah has been erected, and the windows altered to secure efficient and constant ventilation.

This Hospital is situated on a hill 1,100 feet above sea level.

LIST OF CASES DEALT WITH AT CROWN POINT HOSPITAL :—

STAGE OF DISEASE.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Tuber- cular Glands.	Tuber- cular Joints.	Tuber- cular Laryn- gitis.	Spinal
Males ...	—	4	11	2	—	2	—
Females	1	3	7	—	1	1	1

In the Tables given the disease of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is divided into stages as follows :—

1. Early cases where one lobe is affected only.
2. Cases where two lobes or an area equal to two lobes or where both apices are affected.
3. Any condition more advanced than the above.

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

Sex.	Im- proved	Much imp'vd	Still In.	Disease arrested.	Dead.	Dis- missed	Sputum negative	Hys- teria	Doubt- ful case
Males....	3	1	4	8	1	1	—	—	1
Females	1	6	3	1	1	—	1	1	—

AGES OF PATIENTS.

Sex.	5—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60
Males.....	5	3	4	2	1	4
Females	2	3	4	3	2	—

30 of these were insured.

Tuberculosis. DETAILS OF CASES DEALT WITH AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Sex.	Under 15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	Over 40	Total.
Males.....	21	8	7	8	4	13	61
Females ..	16	16	7	6	13	5	63
Totals.	37	24	14	14	17	18	124

STAGE OF DISEASE.

Stage I. 20	Stage II. 30	Stage III. 49	Observation. 25	Total. 124
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These cases were dealt with as follows:—

Sent to Sanatorium.	Sent to Hospital.	Observation and Visitation by Nurse.	Continued Treatment at Dispensary.	Domiciliary
55	3	16	20	30

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Nature of Disease:—

Spine.	Glands.	Knee.	Elbow.	Wrist.	Foot.	Hip.	Lary'x	Bones.	Total.
2	30	3	1	1	3	6	7	3	56

Ages:—

Sex.	Under 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	Over 40	Total.
M	10	5	6	4	2	1	28
F	11	6	4	2	5	—	28
Total	21	11	10	6	7	1	56

These were dealt with as follows:—

Sent to Sanatorium.	Sent to Hospital.	Continued Treatment at Dispensary.	Observation and Visitation by Nurse.	Domiciliary.
3	2	34	4	13

The following stores have been distributed amongst the 109 patients attending the Dispensary:—

Tins of Izal, 152.

Paper Handkerchiefs, 960.

Cod Liver Oil and Malt, 215 lb. tins.

4 persons were provided with respirators.

Persons provided with flasks, 3.

Total number of visits paid to cases of Tuberculosis by the Nurse, 1,438.

The number of Attendances of patients at the Dispensary was 2,363.

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, Measles, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the last of which was added to the list during the year 1914 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 seventeen large towns given it will be seen that there are only three where the Scarlet Fever rate per thousand of population is lower than Burnley.

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

	Estimated Population in the mid- dle of 1917	Rates per thousand of Population.			
		Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas
LANCASHIRE	1,723,881	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.016
County Boroughs :—					
Barrow-in-Furness ...	78,675	0.87	0.52	0.06	0.43
Blackburn	113,315	1.14	0.41	0.11	0.45
Bolton	163,411	1.34	0.64	0.11	0.28
Bootle	68,871	5.02	1.77	0.10	0.34
BURNLEY	93,779	.88	0.51	0.03	0.53
Bury	51,831	.99	2.01	0.13	0.30
Liverpool	716,140	4.21	2.08	0.09	0.54
Manchester	660,143	1.23	0.92	0.13	0.38
Oldham... ..	113,721	1.11	0.47	0.14	0.51
Preston	106,747	.59	1.00	0.09	0.36
Rochdale	84,561	.46	1.12	0.05	0.55
St. Helens	90,582	5.68	8.46	0.55	0.80
Salford	211,373	1.34	0.71	0.17	0.41
Southport	60,747	1.12	0.80	0.16	0.49
Stockport	111,922	1.40	0.62	0.13	0.43
Warrington	68,554	2.94	1.40	0.08	0.62
Wigan	83,110	2.05	0.34	0.37	0.51
Boroughs and Urban Districts :—					
Accrington	40,694	0.17	0.34	0.14	0.58
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	39,173	0.84	0.30	0.15	0.23
Bacup	19,235	0.67	—	0.10	1.24
Chorley	27,328	0.29	0.91	0.07	0.25
Colne	22,312	0.49	0.61	0.13	0.76
Darwen	34,278	1.02	0.23	0.03	0.32
Eccles.....	40,247	1.58	0.49	0.14	0.34
Farnworth	24,759	1.21	0.24	0.28	0.32
Heywood	23,579	0.42	2.88	0.12	0.75
Lancaster	36,707	0.46	0.46	0.24	0.51
Leigh.....	42,189	0.47	1.01	0.09	0.59
Middleton	25,539	0.31	0.86	0.11	0.31
Nelson	36,538	0.76	0.76	—	0.35
Radcliffe	23,054	2.16	0.86	0.13	0.09
Rawtenstall	26,032	0.19	0.07	0.23	0.19
Widnes	31,368	0.92	1.24	0.06	0.19

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—There has been a decrease in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified as compared with the previous year, 32 against 179 and 412 the preceding years. There has been 1 death, compared with 2 last year, giving a mortality rate of 3.0 per cent. of cases as against an average of 2.38 for the last ten years.

There has been no time of the year when Scarlet Fever could be called epidemic, for the cases are evenly distributed over the whole of the year.

On page 25 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:—

Cases per 1000 population.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000 of population.	Mortality rate per 1000 of Cases.
2.11	84	.070	35

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

Ages		1 to 5	5 to 15	15-25	25-45	Not Stated	Total
Cases	..	11	15	3	1	2	32
Deaths	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

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.
32	3	1	..	28

The following statement shows the comparative length of time Scarlet Fever 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.	Total
13	18	1	32

In 2 cases the patients were peeling at the time of notification.

The 32 cases occurred in 30 houses. Of these 32 cases, 16 were removed to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.—Total notified, 54, with 8 deaths, against 60 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 54 cases notified occurred in 53 houses, and 16 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 :—

Cases per 1000 population.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000 of population.	Mortality rate per 1000 of Cases.
1.00	132	.118	126

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

Ages	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Not Stat.	Total
Cases	14	21	7	7	2	3	54
Deaths	3	4	1	..	..	..	8

Diphtheria

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.
54	5	2	45

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin. 33 vials have been supplied to medical men free. 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. Each vial contains 2,000 units.

There were 27 throat swabs examined at the Public Health Laboratory, with 15 positive results.

Typhoid

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

Cases per 1000 population.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000 of population.	Mortality rate per 1000 of Cases.
.22	51	.04	182

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

Ages.	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Cases	1	3	1	1	..	6
Deaths ....	..	1	..	..	..	1

The 6 cases of Typhoid reported have occurred in 5 houses, and 5 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 8 specimens of the blood of suspected Typhoid Typhoid Fever cases were examined in the Laboratory for the serum reaction with the following results:—

Number Examined.	Positive.	Negative.
8	2	6

Puerperal Fever.—There were three notifications of this disease, Puerperal with 1 death. Last year the figure was 1 case, no 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:—

Morbidity Rate per 1000 Births.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1000 Cases.
3.35	36	380

Erysipelas.—49 cases were notified, as against 52 last year, with Erysipelas 1 death, as against 3 last year. Of the 49 cases, 3 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

No cases were notified from the Workhouse Infirmary.

Ages	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Cases	4	10	15	14	6	49
Deaths ....	..	..	..	..	1	1

Measles.—Total notified: 1,317, with 38 deaths.

The 1317 notified occurred in 1,140 houses, and 7 were admitted to the Sanatorium. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate:—

Cases per 1000 population	No. of Deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000 of population	Mortality rate per 1000 of cases
14.7	38	.41	282

Measles

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

Ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Not stated	Total
Cases ..	46	696	513	20	5	3	34	1317
Deaths	10	26	2	..	..	..	..	38

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.	Abscess of Lung
19	2	3	4	1
	Whooping Cough	Heart Failure	Cancrum Oris	Total.
	1	1	1	32

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVIL SANITARY SERVICES.

Following up the circular issued by the Local Government Board, several measures have been taken since the onset of the War to ascertain whether any patients suffering from an Infectious Disease, are employed in a military capacity or have been in contact with any person so employed.

During the year it was found necessary to communicate with the Military Authorities regarding 2 cases of Diphtheria, and 4 cases of Measles.

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.	Measles
St. Andrew's	Notified—	0	3	5	0	0	8	56
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Daneshouse	Notified...	0	3	2	0	0	5	33
	Deaths ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stoneyholme ...	Notified...	0	1	0	0	0	2	41
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Peter's	Notified...	0	3	4	2	0	2	92
	Deaths ...	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
St. Paul's	Notified...	0	1	1	1	0	6	136
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fulledge	Notified...	0	3	8	0	0	7	140
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Burnley Wood ...	Notified...	0	6	5	1	1	2	137
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Healey	Notified...	0	3	7	0	0	4	98
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinity	Notified...	0	2	4	0	0	4	121
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Whittlefield	Notified...	0	2	4	0	0	5	109
	Deaths ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gannow	Notified...	0	3	3	2	1	1	144
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Lowerhouse	Notified...	0	2	9	0	1	3	209
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Workhouse	Notified...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	Notified...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Deaths ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted	0	16	16	5	0	3	0
	Deaths ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total Notified		0	32	54	6	3	49	1317
Total Deaths		0	1	8	1	1	1	38
Percentage of deaths to cases		0	3.1	14.8	16.6	33.3	2.0	2.85

Whooping
Cough

Whooping Cough.—There were 21 deaths this year, and 15 last year. The ages of these were as follows:—

Under 1	1 to 2	2-5	5-15
7	5	8	1

Chicken Pox

Chicken Pox.—No deaths; 119 cases were notified from the schools.

Influenza

INFLUENZA.—237 deaths. The ages were as follows:—

Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Over 65.
9	4	20	28	31	74	46	25

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

Broncho Pneumonia	40
Bronchitis	44
Pneumonia	102
Meningitis	3
Syncope	7
Convulsions	3
Heart Failures	15
Nephritis	2
Peritonitis	1
Pul. Congestion	3
Myocarditis	1
General Toxæmia	1
Rheumatism	1
Hyperpyrexia	1
Diarrhœa	1
Asthma	2
Gastritis	1
Pleurisy	1
Apoplexy	1
Laryngitis	1

By far the most serious of epidemic diseases during the year was Influenza. This disease occurred in epidemic form almost all over the world at some time during the year. In England it prevailed at two periods in a very intense form. In June and July and again in November and December. In both the epidemics the disease was remarkable for the severity of its symptoms and high mortality. There have been in past years many outbreaks of influenza, but it appears that none ever proved so fatal as that of the year 1918.

One of the most severe epidemics of influenza was that of 1890, but there do not appear to have been any deaths from it in Burnley; there were 200 deaths from pneumonia.

In the year 1891 this disease appears for the first time on the records in possession of this office, when there were 31 deaths certified; since that time influenza has occupied every year a place on the returns. On page 66⁵⁷ is a chart shewing the deaths each year since the 1891 epidemic.

Like former epidemics, the season did not appear to be altogether a deciding factor. June was the period of its greatest prevalence in 1891, the month of March in 1895, February in 1900 and the outbreak of 1918 commenced in June. Seasonal influences, however, have a great effect on the mortality from it, for pneumonia is the most serious and also the most frequent of its sequelæ.

The chief source of our information in investigating these two outbreaks of 1918 is the death returns, for there was no notification of influenzal-pneumonia such as has been instituted in January of this year. Enquiries have been carried out where deaths have occurred, and though, owing to shortage and illness of staff, this could not be carried out until months after the outbreak, some interesting and useful information has been obtained regarding the infectivity of the disease. The first outbreak began at the end of June and taking the deaths as a guide to its prevalence it lasted a little over a month. Though this outbreak was a wide-spread one, with a high mortality, it was mild compared with the second one which commenced about the end of October. The maximum incidence according to the number of deaths, was reached during the week ending November 9th. In most parts of the country the maximum incidence appeared to have been a little earlier, though in a few places it was not reached until the early part of December. The outbreak lasted a little over two months. As in former epidemics, the age

groups affected were chiefly those between 25 and 65. The signs of a virulent toxæmia with pneumonia were characteristic of these attacks.

In the June-July epidemic there were 53 deaths, and in the November-December 171 deaths, as many as 50 of this number occurring in one week.

Infectivity.—That it was extremely infectious is shewn by the number of persons affected in the same household; it frequently happened that every member would be laid up with the illness at the same time, the incubation period being so short readily allowed of this. Though so very infectious, it appears that the power of giving off infection by a person suffering did not last very long, for if persons exposed did not develop the disease within four days there appeared to be a distinct chance that they might escape.

Of the 171 deaths in the November-December outbreak, 156 were investigated. These 156 deaths occurred in 150 houses.

In 70 of the houses there were 70 cases (deaths).

In 80 of the houses there had been 86 deaths, plus 144 non-fatal cases. Total cases, fatal and non-fatal, 300.

The population of the 70 houses before the epidemic was 298.

The population of the 80 houses before the epidemic was 411.

Thus, apart from the first case in each house, there were 150 who acquired the disease from someone in the home. Concerning the 150 who thus acquired the disease at home, the following table shews the approximate time of onset after exposure to the infection:—

One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six days.	Seven days & over.
22	27	33	22	4	2	40

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES IN THE HOUSES VISITED :—

Total Houses.	Cases.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths.
70	1	1	—	70	70
3	2	2	—	6	6
39	2	1	1	78	39
19	3	1	2	57	19
2	3	2	1	6	4
9	4	1	3	36	9
1	5	2	3	5	2
2	5	1	4	10	2
4	6	1	5	24	4
1	8	1	7	8	1
150				300	156

Immunity.—Very little could be gathered regarding immunity except that only 9 of the 156 deaths enquired into were said to have had an attack in the previous July outbreak, and of all the cases enquired into 12 persons only had had a recent attack.

Of the 553 persons (709 less 156—553) exposed to the disease in these 150 houses, 150 acquired the disease. Of the remaining 403 a history of protection by a previous attack could only be found in 31 cases.

The difficulty of investigating this disease is very great as it does not present certain specific signs of its presence similar to most exanthematous fevers. Beyond the high fever most of the symptoms are subjective and so far there is no aid to diagnosis similar to what we have for typhoid fever or similar to the rash of smallpox or scarlet fever, etc.

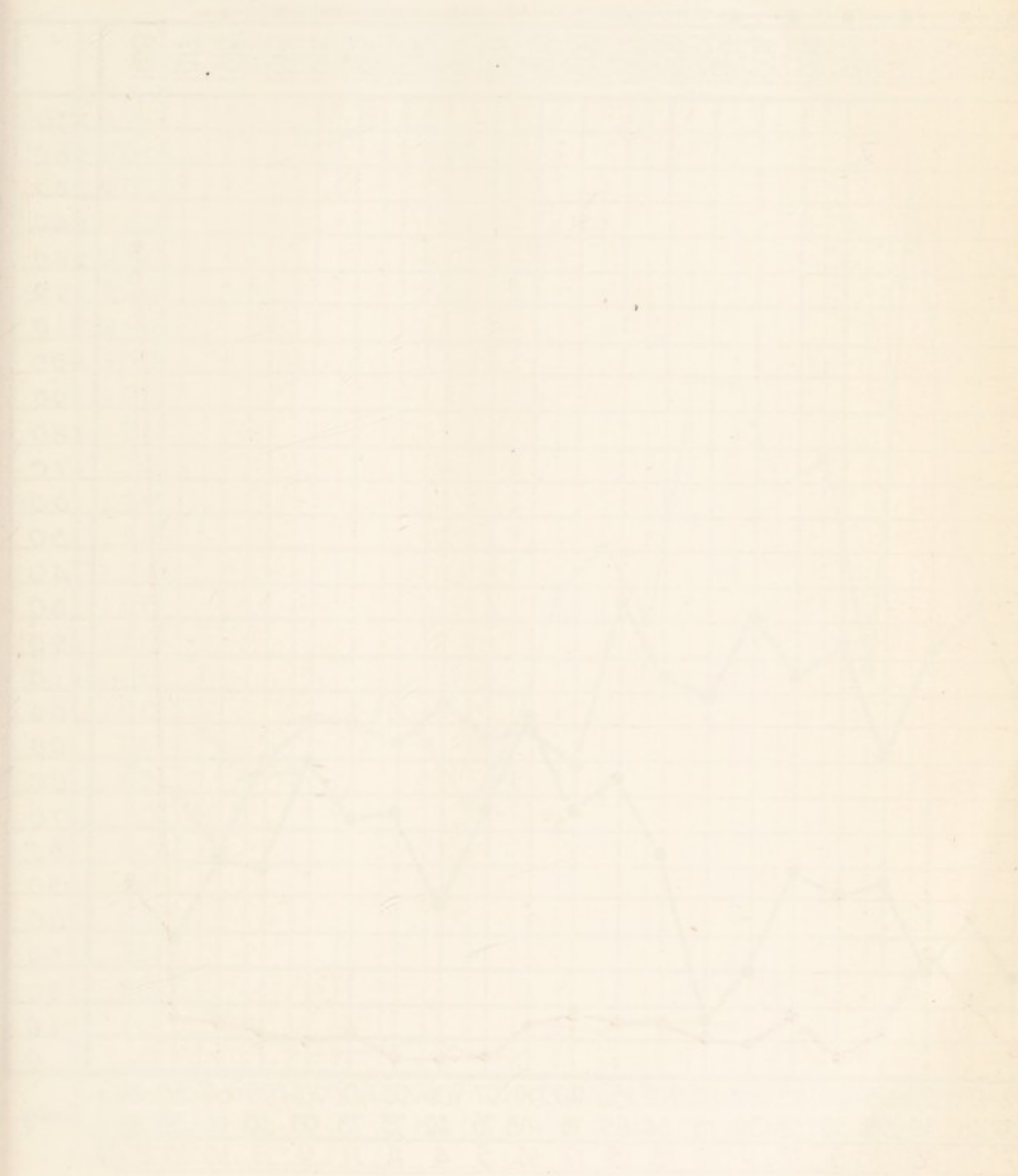
An uncomplicated attack of influenza with ordinary care appears to be of very short duration, and to the fact that there is no way for people to differentiate such an attack from that of an ordinary bad cold must be ascribed the wideness of its activities. Investigation so far is not quite clear as to its actual cause. It is difficult to decide in many cases between what might be looked upon as an ordinary cold and what might be an uncomplicated attack of influenza. How far it is related to the ordinary bad cold, which is always with us,

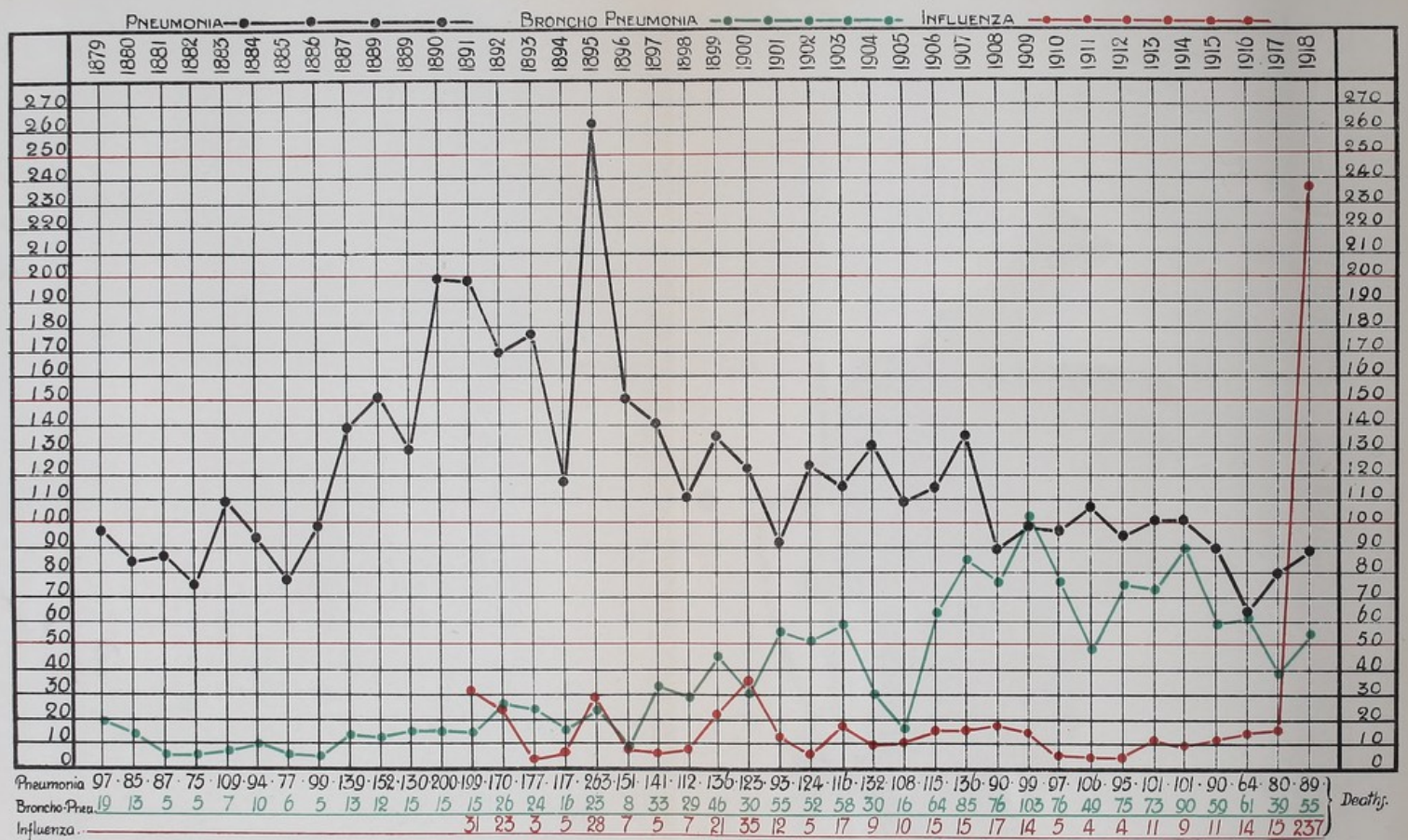
it is difficult to say, for there are great similarities. The incubation period of about 48 hours and the duration in an uncomplicated case of influenza are about the same as for a cold; the period of infectivity also, like that of a cold, does not seem to last long. Rapid recovery also is similar to that of a cold. Affection of the respiratory passages is similar but of a more aggravated form as a rule with influenza.

Some bacteriological investigations were made in the Laboratory during the July outbreak, but nothing of a definite nature resulted.

Dealing with this disease from a Public Health point of view is surrounded with very great difficulty. As already indicated, its onset is very sudden and cannot, as a rule, be distinguished from that of an ordinary cold. It is extremely infectious at that period. It is extremely difficult of diagnosis at its early stage. The period of incubation is apparently so very short that the whole of a household may be down at one time. Unlike smallpox, with its 12 days of incubation which allows of protective vaccination being performed during that period, an extremely short period is allowed in influenza after exposure, in which the inoculation of an anti-influenza vaccine may be performed.

Beyond giving general advice as to the suspicion with which ordinary colds should be regarded at a period when influenza is prevalent, and advising strict isolation of all such cases and also general advice as to treatment, little can be done. Isolation was provided at the Joint Hospital Board's Sanatorium at Kibble Bank, and 28 persons were removed to that hospital. As before stated, the period of infectiveness was so short that it is doubtful if, from the public point of view the extent of the outbreak was much affected by these removals. The personal welfare of the individual removed must, however, have benefitted greatly.





AGE GROUPS OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA, 1891 TO 1905.
COMPARED WITH INFLUENZA, 1918.

Disease.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 25 Years.	25 to 45 Years.	45 to 65 Years.	65 years and over.
PNEUMONIA:							
Total Deaths 2172 ...	486	480	114	134	367	466	125
Percentage	22.3	22.3	5.2	6.1	16.8	21.5	5.7
BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA:							
Total Deaths, 461	211	191	17	5	6	18	13
Percentage	45.7	41.4	3.6	1.0	1.3	3.9	2.8
INFLUENZA:							
Total Deaths, 218	9	9	9	16	51	83	41
Percentage	4.1	4.1	4.1	7.3	23.4	38.0	18.8

INFLUENZA, 1918.

Disease.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 25 Years.	25 to 45 Years.	45 to 65 Years.	65 years and over.
INFLUENZA:							
Total Deaths, 237	9	24	26	32	74	48	24
Percentage	3.8	10.1	10.9	13.5	30.9	20.2	10.1

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, Acute Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Measles.

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 1918, nor were any cases of Typhus, Relapsing, or Continued Fever, but one case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was notified.

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 of 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.
15	5	2	..	..	8

Diphtheria :

Total.	Patient the only child in house.	Other Children sent away.	Dead when visited.	Efficient Isolation.
33	9	1	4	19

Methods of
Dealing with
Infectious
Diseases.

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

Notification from Schools :—

Croup	10
Chicken Pox	119
Diphtheria	5
Diarrhœa	9
Erysipelas	1
Influenza	257
Mumps	535
Measles	551
Ringworm	21
Scarlet Fever	11
Scabies	18
Sores	32
Whooping Cough	130
Other Diseases	70

TOTAL1769

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

Visits to Infected Houses	1685
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—209)	160
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used ...	129
“ “ Institutions Disinfected	90
Beds do.	45
Mattresses do.	10
Pillows do.	99
Blankets do.	29
Sheets do.	15
Coverlets do.	30
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	94
Measles Cases Visited	1343
Visits to Scabie cases	311

Cleansing of
Persons' Act.

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided, and 32 soldiers had their military clothing disinfected.

Bedding, etc., disinfected from Crown Point:—Sheets, 526 ; Aprons, 21 ; Belts 25 ; Collars, 11 ; Dress Skirts, 7 ; Cuffs, 15 ; Caps, 3.

Soldiers' kits disinfected, 52 ; library books, 123.

VENEREAL DISEASES.Venereal
Diseases.

The following is taken from a circular sent out by the Lancashire County Council, and as it details the procedure followed by this department, it is here quoted:—

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, the Lancashire County Council has prepared a scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, and has made the following arrangements:—

- (1) for enabling any medical practitioner practising in the area of the County Council, to obtain, at the cost of the County Council, a scientific report on any material which the medical practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from venereal disease;
- (2) for the treatment at and in hospitals or other institutions of persons suffering from venereal disease; and
- (3) for supplying medical practitioners with Salvarsan, or its approved substitutes, for the treatment and prevention of venereal diseases.

The facilities mentioned, both for diagnosis and treatment, are available to registered medical practitioners without charge to them or to their patients.

(1) PROVISION OF LABORATORY FACILITIES FOR DIAGNOSIS AND GUIDANCE IN TREATMENT.

Arrangements have been made by which any medical practitioner practising in the area of the County Council will be supplied gratuitously with the necessary outfit for collecting material for examination from persons suspected to be suffering from venereal disease, and a scientific report upon the material submitted will be furnished.

The Laboratories available for such examinations are:—

Liverpool: The University of Liverpool, Bacteriological Department, Johnstone Laboratories (Prof. Beattie).

Manchester: The University of Manchester, Pathological Department, Oxford Road (Prof. Dean).

Burnley: The Borough Health Department Laboratory (Dr. Markham)

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.

(a) Microscopic examination of discharges for detection of gonococci, confirmed in exceptional cases by cultural methods.

Venereal
Diseases.

(b) Microscopic examination of discharge from sores, mucous patches, condylomata, etc., for the detection of spirochetes or of other organisms.

(c) Wassermann tests on the blood serum of patients—

(i) For the diagnosis of syphilis.

(ii) As a control of the effect of treatment.

(d) Examination of foetal tissues for the presence of spirochetes.

(e) More rarely Wassermann tests and microscopic examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid of patients.

(f) Other tests directly concerned with the diagnosis or treatment of venereal diseases.

Arrangements were made with the authorities of the Victoria Hospital for carrying out the treatment of these diseases.

This authority appointed a medical officer and an out-patient clinic is held there two days in each week (two sessions on each day) one day being for males and the other for females.

Arrangements were also made as regards beds when it was necessary that patients required in-patient treatment.

During the year the number of persons who received treatment was

Males	121
Females	68

The number of persons who received out-patient treatment was

Males	117
Females	64

Attendances :—

Males	913
Females	727

The number of persons who received in-patient treatment was

Males	4
Females	4

In-patient days :

Males	158
Females	127

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

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.....	59	202	261
Re-examinat'ns		4	9	13
Swabs	Diphtheria ...	15	12	27
Blood	Typhoid	2	6	8
Blood	Syphilis	147	62	209
Discharges	Gonorrhœa ...	4	4	8
Hair	Ringworm ...	18	13	31
	Total	249	308	557
Other Specimens				34
			Total	591

V. Departmental Administration.

The Offices are in St. James's 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, etc.
- (b) The erection or provision of public lavatories and urinals.
- (c) The inspection of canal boats.
- (d) The registration and supervision of common lodging houses.

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.
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.

Summary of work of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Administration of
Milk Depot.
Health Visiting.
Notification of Births Act.
Schools for Mothers.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., who carries out the inspection of food, makes the following report:—

MEAT INSPECTION.

Table I.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

1918.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	762	1159	575	2530	49	5075
February	199	1366	170	302	90	2127
March	275	272	93	...	48	688
April	148	878	83	...	41	1150
May	126	827	13	...	115	1081
June	73	113	15	122	76	399
July	90	951	15	1293	15	2364
August	213	624	7	2250	64	3158
September	228	1586	32	1904	123	3873
October	369	1109	84	2848	283	4693
November	475	1418	112	3084	423	5512
December	206	1437	67	1177	218	3105
Totals—1918	3164	11740	1266	15510	1545	33225
Totals—1917	5760	7505	2773	25743	731	42512

Compared with last year this Table shows a decrease of Beasts, 2596 ; Pigs, 1507 ; Lambs, 10233 ; and an increase of Sheep, 4235 ; and Calves, 814.

Table II.

ENGLISH MEAT.

NUMBER OF CARCASSES AND AMOUNT OF DEAD MEAT BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIRS.

1918	CARCASSES.				Beef.
	Beef.	Mutton.	Lambs.	Calves.	Hind Qrs
March	1	489	...	3	...
July .....	...	29	250	...	6
August	112½	...	244	...	...
September	98	...	...	...	1
November	47½	100	...	...	...
Totals—1918	259	618	494	3	7

Table III.

FROZEN MEAT.

1918	Hind Quarters.	Fore Quarters.	Sides.	Bags.	Boxes.	Carcases of Pork.
May	211	213	...	30	...	2

Table IV.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

1918.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs	Calves.	Totals.
January	2	4	...	...	1	6
February	1	3	...	...	1	5
March	7	1	...	...	1	9
April	6	3	1	...	1	11
May	10	3	...	...	5	18
June	3	...	...	...	...	4
July	3	...	...	3	...	6
August .....	...	5	...	...	...	5
September	6	...	...	...	2	8
October	8	4	...	...	1	13
November	5	6	2	...	4	17
December	8	17	3	...	8	36
Totals—1918	59	46	6	3	24	138
Totals—1917	18	45	6	1	6	76

The above figures show a large increase in the number of animals specially examined.

Table V.

RESULTS OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

1918.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Passed	39	28	4	...	5	76
Rejected	20	18	2	3	19	62
Totals—1918	59	46	6	3	24	138

Table VI.
CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1918.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Wasted and Dropsical...	4	7	...	...	1	12
Suffocated .....	...	11	...	3	2	16
Tuberculosis	5	...	2	...	1	8
Pneumonia.....	3	...	...	...	...	3
Septicemia	1	...	...	...	...	1
Decomposed	1	...	...	...	...	1
Immature .....	...	...	...	...	13	13
Enteritis	3	...	...	...	1	4
Unwholesome.....	3	...	...	...	1	4
		...				
Totals—1918	20	18	2	3	19	62
Totals—1917	4	26	5	1	6	42

Table VII.
WEIGHT OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1918.....	8258	584	195	148	505½	9690½
1917.....	1580	700	135	38	205	2658

Table VIII.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

1918	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 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
February	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
March	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
April.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
June	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
July!.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
August ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
September	8	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
October ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
November	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
December	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
Totals ...	46	5	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	5
Totals 1917	62	4	13	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	4

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, 1918—One couple of Rabbits.
 March 28th, 1918—Five boxes of Kippers and 49 boxes of Bloaters.
 April 22nd, 1918—One hindquarter of Frozen Beef (weighing 136lbs.)
 April 27th, 1918—Two forequarters of Frozen Beef (weighing 276lbs.)
 May 3rd, 1918—One flank of Frozen Beef (weighing 311 lbs.)
 June 28th, 1918—One side of Bacon (weighing 521 lbs.)
 July 1st, 1918—Ten boxes of Mackerel (weighing 672lbs.)
 July 18th, 1918—Thirty-six chips and eighteen sieves of Strawberry (weighing 486lbs.)
 August, 1918—Three hundred and seventy lbs. of Mutton and Lamb.
 August 19th, 1918—Seventeen Rabbits.
 August 30th and Sept. 2nd, 1918—3449lbs. of Frozen Meat.
 October 14th, 1918—Thirty-five lbs. of Beef Kidney.
 November 2nd, 1918—Three boxes of Pears (weighing 3½ cwts.)
 November 20th, 1918—Two Frozen Sheep (weighing 106lbs.)

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

TABLE IX.

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

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs.....	476
„ „ Butchers' Shops	1487
„ „ Fish Shops	562
„ „ Fruit Shops	536
„ „ Wholesale Shops	422
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	41
„ „ Hardacre's Yard	38
„ „ Collinge's Yard	43
„ „ Sunter's Yard	43
„ „ Cold Air Stores.....	43
„ „ Triperies and Tripe Shops	544
„ „ Meat, Fish, and Fruit Market	42
„ „ Cattle Market	47
„ „ Knacker's Yard	23
„ „ Kayley's Yard	35
TOTAL	4382

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.

TRAM ACCIDENTS.

Two cases of alleged damage to horses were investigated and a report made on the condition of each animal.

TRIPERIES.

I have made 544 visits 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—in the majority of cases—good and free from disease, and the tanks, boxes, tins, other utensils and premises were kept 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 ORDER.

Number of Farms Visited	52
„ Visits to the Farms	175
„ Cattle Examined	2155
„ Dairies on the Farms	4
„ Visits to the Dairies	12
„ Milk Shops	175
„ Visits to Milk Shops	614

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are four Dairies within the Borough to which 12 visits have been made, and the sanitary conditions of these premises were found to be satisfactory. During the year the above Dairies have been very little used, as there has been a shortage of milk.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS

There are 52 farms within the Borough, 49 of which are used for the housing of cattle, and the remaining three farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry

I have made one hundred and seventy-five visits to the above farms and inspected 1077 cattle.

There are 90 cowshed premises on the above farms and the following is a report on the sanitary condition of them:—

SANITARY CONDITION OF COWSHED PREMISES.

LIGHT.

Good	84
Fair	4
Bad	2

VENTILATION.

Good	79
Fair	8
Bad	3

DRAINS.

Good	89
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	73
Fair	11
Bad	6

AIR SPACE.

Good	77
Fair	5
Bad	8

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply on all the farms is good, with the exception of one, and on this farm the cattle had to drink the overflow water from two farms above, which runs down the hedge side into a trough situated on this farm. The milk from this farm is not distributed to the public, but is for the farmer's own use.

The general cleanliness of the cowshed premises, cattle, etc., has been far from satisfactory. This I attribute to the increased work of the farmer and the great scarcity of labour. Thirty-four notices have been served for dirty cowshed premises, cattle, etc., and on re-visiting the premises I found that in nearly all cases the notices had been complied with.

The big nuisance still exists on some of the farms, that is the position of the manure heaps. These are, in my opinion, badly situated, some of them being only a distance of about 12 feet away from the walls of the cowsheds, others against the walls of the cowsheds and in the latter case there is a hole in the wall of the cowshed through which the manure is thrown, with the result that that part of the wall round the hole becomes very filthy. I consider it advisable to have the manure heaps placed at least a distance of 30 feet from the cowsheds as this would lessen the risks of any smell from them penetrating into the cowsheds.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913.

The above Order was suspended on August 6th, 1914.

MILK SHOPS.

During the year 21 persons have been registered as Purveyors of Milk, this bringing up the total number of Milk Shops in the Borough to 175.

It is very satisfactory to report that the general cleanliness of these premises and utensils has been much better than last year, as only 8 notices have been served against 30 notices the year before for similar nuisances.

Numerous visits have been made to the Milk Depot in Yorkshire Street and on each occasion the premises, utensils, etc., were found very clean.

In concluding my report on the Farms and Milk Shops I consider the following worthy of note, viz. :—

(1) THE GENERAL CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

In view of the necessity of having a pure milk supply, it is very essential that the farmers should pay strict attention to the general cleanliness of cattle.

At the present time the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order only gives us the power over the cleaning of the udders of the cattle, and not any other part of the animal. In my opinion additional powers are necessary to compel the farmers to groom the cattle thoroughly.

(2) THE USE OF SHODDY AND SCREENINGS.

On some of the farms I find that the above materials are still used for the bedding of cattle and I consider the use of these dangerous to the Public Health, as being of a dusty nature, the slightest movement on the part of the animal or the person milking causes dust to arise, part of which would undoubtedly settle into the milk.

(3) THE MILKING CAN.

At the present time the farmers inside and outside the Borough use the open milking can, which is very unsatisfactory, as dust or any other substance can enter the can. Now it would obviate the risk of contamination to a great extent if a can could be constructed in such a manner that the person milking would be compelled to milk through a hole in the side or top of the can, and such can to be made of some light material and to hold about 6 or 7 quarts of milk.

(4) THE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

The distribution of milk could, I consider, be very much improved upon, and to my mind the Tap or Bottle System is preferable to the present system.

Now with the Tap System I should compel the farmer to keep the lid of his kit locked, as this would prevent the lid from being removed, so that there would be no fear of the sleeve of the coat coming in contact with the interior of the kit, and apart from this, the closed lid would considerably lessen the risk of any dirt or other foreign matter from entering the kit.

The Tap should be of simple construction and movable, so that it could easily be taken to pieces for cleaning purposes, and such tap to be protected with a rubber cover during the time the milkman is not serving his customers.

With the Bottle System it would be necessary to have a central depot where the farmers from inside and outside the Borough could bring the milk where it could be sieved, cooled and put into sterilised bottles and then distributed to the general public.

Of the two systems perhaps the latter one is the best as the risk of contamination of the milk would be practically nil owing to the bottles not being opened before they were delivered to the customers.

(5) THE MILK SHOPS.

The present shops where milk is kept for sale are, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for the purpose, having regard to the different assortment of goods kept on these premises. It would, I think, be far preferable if shops could be placed in different parts of the town for the sale of Dairy produce only, thus to some extent lessening the risk of contamination of the milk which might possibly arise through the handling of such goods as are kept on these premises.

I feel certain that if the above suggestions could be adopted they would to some extent lessen the risk of any disease which might arise from a contaminated milk supply.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

During the year the Borough has been free from any Contagious or Infectious Diseases with the exception of five cases of Parasitic Mange of which the following is a report :—

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911.

Date of Notice. 1918.	Name and Address of Owner.	No. of Horses Affected.	No. of Horses Kept.	Date of Discharged. 1918.
Jan. 11th	...Burnley Co-operative ... Society, Hammerton Street	One	... Fifteen	...Mar. 2nd
April 3rd	...G. & J. Richardson, ... 108, Briercliffe Rd.	One	... Eleven	...June 17th
April 11th	...S. A. Watts, ... 23, Colne Road	One	... Five	...May 22nd
June 19th	...P. Conway, ... 3, Coke Street	One	... Three	...Destroyed, July 19th
Aug. 22nd	...R. Barlow, ... Cross Keys Hotel	One	... Three	...Oct. 10th

In each of the above cases all the necessary precautions were at once taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ABOVE ORDER.

On March 27th, 1918, the Burnley Co-operative Society, Hammerton Street, were fined £3 and Special Costs, amounting in all to £5 7s. 0d., for permitting a horse affected with Mange to be driven along the highway.

On several occasions examinations have been made of animals which have died under rather suspicious circumstances, but in none of the cases has death been due to any Contagious or Infectious Disease.

SWINE FEVER MOVEMENT ORDER.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough.....	474
No. of Fat Pigs licensed from Outside Districts to the Abattoirs in the Borough	261
TOTAL	735

INSPECTION OF PIGS.

No. of Pigs at the Farms.....	657
„ at the Piggeries	185
TOTAL	842

The above pigs were found to be very healthy, and the sties where these pigs are kept were, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

FOREIGN DOGS ORDER.

During the year no Foreign Dogs were licensed into the Borough.

POULTRY ACT OF 1912.

Numerous visits have been paid to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates (used for the storage of poultry) most of which were found to be clean and in good repair. Owing to the shortage of feeding stuffs for poultry there has not been a great number for sale. During the inclement weather the poultry were well protected with sheets.

SHEEP DIPPING (SCOTLAND AND NORTH OF ENGLAND) ORDER OF 1907.

Owner of Sheep.	No. and Description of Sheep Dipped.	Place of Dipping.	Date of Dipping.	Description of Dip used.
H. Patterson, 198, Brunshaw Road	12 Sheep 21 Lambs	Brunshaw Farm	August 3rd, 1918.	McDougall's Dip.
Ab. Stanworth, Spring Wood Farm	30 Kerry Hill 8 Lambs	Spring Wood Farm	October 19th, 1918	ditto.
A. Edmondson, Towneley Farm	71 Lambs 56 Lonk Ewes	Towneley Farm	August 20th, 1918	Cooper's
P. C. Blackburn, 340, Colne Rd.	44 Ewes 30 Lambs 20 Shearings	Lodge Farm	August 5th, 1918	McDougall's
W. Ormerod, 42, Belvedere Road	18 Ewes 36 Lambs	Brunshaw Farm	August 5th, 1918	ditto.
C. Smith, 11, Market Street, Colne	76 Shearlings	Lodge Farm	August 5th, 1918	ditto.

ANIMAL TRANSIT ORDER.

During the year several visits have been made to the Station to examine the trucks which are used for the conveyance of Cattle, these being generally found in good repair and clean. The Cattle Landing Places were also in a satisfactory condition, the pens having been limewashed many times during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1914.

Owing to the above Order being suspended on August 6th, 1914, I have no cases to report.

During the year the following Orders came into operation:—

Date of Operation.	Order.
Sept. 26th, 1918	East Sussex and Kent (Foot and Mouth Disease) Order of 1918.
Oct. 4th, 1918	" " " (No. 2)
Oct. 7th, 1918	" " " (No. 3)
Oct. 14th, 1918	" " " (No. 4)
Oct. 21st, 1918	" " " (No. 5)
Oct. 28th, 1918	" " " (No. 6)
Nov. 4th, 1918	" " " (No. 7)
Oct. 11th, 1918	Cornwall and Devon (Control of Dogs) Order of 1918 (No. 5)
Oct. 16th, 1918	" " " (No. 6)
Oct. 18th, 1918	" " " (No. 7)
Oct. 24th, 1918	" " " (No. 8)
Oct. 26th, 1918	" " " (No. 9)

During the year the following Order was revoked:—

When Revoked.	Short Title.
Nov. 1st, 1918	East Sussex and Kent (Foot and Mouth Disease) Order of 1918

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to	Hardacre's Yard	38
"	Collinge's Yard	43
"	Sunter's Yard	43
"	Stockdale's Yard	41
"	Kayley's Yard	35

TOTAL 200

The above premises have been kept clean and the Cattle Sheds, Sheep Pens and Piggeries limewashed many times during the year.

On July 11th, 1918, two visits were made to the Horse and Cattle Fair to inspect the animals, all of which were found to be quite healthy. The quality of the cattle was good, but the horses were very much inferior to those shown in previous years.

There was a decided increase in the number of Cattle and a big decrease in horses exhibited at this Fair.

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.

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

NATURE.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Adul- terat'd	Genu- ine.	Adul- terat'd	Genu- ine.	Adul- terat'd	Genu- ine.
Milk	4	86	—	11	4	97
Skimmed Milk.....	—	3	—	—	—	3
Condensed Milk	—	—	—	9	—	9
Butter	—	7	—	—	—	7
Margarine	—	4	—	—	—	4
Lard	—	5	—	—	—	5
Dripping	—	3	—	—	—	3
Cocoa Butter	—	2	—	—	—	2
Sweet Nitre	—	2	2	4	2	6
Flour	—	—	—	8	—	8
Self-raising Flour	—	—	—	8	—	8
Baking Powder	—	—	—	10	—	10
Coffee	—	—	—	10	—	10
Lemon Cheese	—	—	—	6	—	6
Dried Eggs	—	—	—	2	—	2
Honey	—	—	—	6	—	6
Milk and Honey	—	—	—	1	—	1
Olive Oil	—	—	—	12	—	12
Oil of Almonds	—	—	—	10	—	10
Cream of Tarter	—	—	—	4	—	4
Epsom Salts	—	—	—	8	—	8
Extract of Cascara	—	—	—	8	—	8
Boracic Ointment	—	—	—	8	—	8
Cream of Tarter substitue	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	112	2	126	6	238

Results of
Examination.

Result of Examination of Samples.

LIST OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.	How dealt with.
New Milk	8% deficient in fatty solids	Warned.
New Milk	2% added water	Warned.
New Milk	5% deficient in fat	Dismissed as first offender on payment of costs, £1 7s. 6d.
New Milk	8% added water	Dismissed on pay- ment of costs, 6/6

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Sweet NitreDeficient in ethylic nitrate
Sweet NitreDeficient in ethylic nitrate

**Administration in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Administration.
Regulations, 1912.**

1. MILK ; AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	No. in which a Preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	97	...
Cream.....	—	—

Apart from the samples mentioned above, there were no instances where the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream in Article v. (1) and the proviso in Article v. (2) of the Regulations had not been observed.

(2) There was no evidence of thickening substances being added to Cream or Preserved Cream.

In consequence of the operation of the Food Control Orders forbidding the sale of cream, no samples were taken during the year.

Nuisance
Inspection.

II. NUISANCE INSPECTION.—Administration.—For administration purposes the town is at present divided into three districts, each having its inspector who is responsible for his district to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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

	No.
Visits to Factories	145
„ Workshops and Workplaces.....	214
„ Bakeries	441
„ Outworkers' Premises	4
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	25
„ Ice-Cream Shops.....	6
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	60
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises ...	16
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	19
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	25
„ Other Dress Trades	14
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	5
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	150
„ Stables and Manure Pits	5727
„ Premises where Animals are kept	329
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	295
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	24
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	34
„ Canal Boats	103
„ Single Dwellings	195
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	2005
„ Furnished Rooms	314
„ Other Dwellings	8292
„ Reported Overcrowded	3
„ Reported Dirty	19
„ New Property, re Closets, &c.	—
„ Old Property re Alterations	18
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	9694
Drains Lested	122
Legal Notices Served	431
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2432
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	67
No. of Defects reported to other Departments.....	669
Smoke Observations taken	740
Visits to Boiler Houses	8
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., re Property...	1869
Visits to School Premises	344

Inspection of Ashpits and Stable Middens.—There are 9,392 Inspection. ashbins in use in Burnley; this number has gradually increased Ashpits and from 2,969 in 1908, 6,642 in 1912, 7,402 in 1913, 8,499 in 1914, 8,896 in 1915, 9,140 in 1916, and 9,279 in 1917.

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 91 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 improve- Stable Middens ment has taken place in their condition. There are about 336 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are now emptied at least once a week.

5,727 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 47 preliminary notices were sent, and 52 verbal notices were given, referring to 99 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once amended.

Abatement of Black Smoke.—The following Resolution of the Black Smoke Health Committee obtains in the method of our dealing with the Nuisance. 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	740 half-hourly.	4.93

Black Smoke
Nuisance.

Result of Observations :—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	86.5	817.5	21.296
Av'ge amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.12	1.1	28.78

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	7
Legal Notices served	3

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Offensive Trades as laid down in Offensive Section 112 of the Public Health Act of 1875, are :— 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 Manufacturers 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	6
Tripe Dressers	4
Blood Boilers	6
Fat Melters	5
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
TOTAL	27

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases, quite necessary ; and though only two 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.

Nuisances 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.

The Offensive Trades have been well supervised by this Department, 150 visits having been paid by various members of the Sanitary Staff.

Rag Flock Act.—No action has had to be taken under this Act.

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	256
Bakehouses	251
Milliners and Dressmakers	273
Woodworkers	29
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	141
Metal Workers	46
Sundries	65
TOTAL	1061

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 also 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.

Factory
Inspection.

Factory Inspection—

Number of Inspections	145
Defects found	36
Legal Notices served	1
Letter Notices sent	12
Verbal Notices	18

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects	8
Defective Drains	10
Refuse	2
Troughs and Spouts	10
Ashpits and Bins	2
Others	4
TOTAL	36

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	268
Number of Visits paid	460
Verbal Notices	42
Letter Notices	24
Legal Notices	5

Inspection of
Bakeries.**Details of Defects found—**

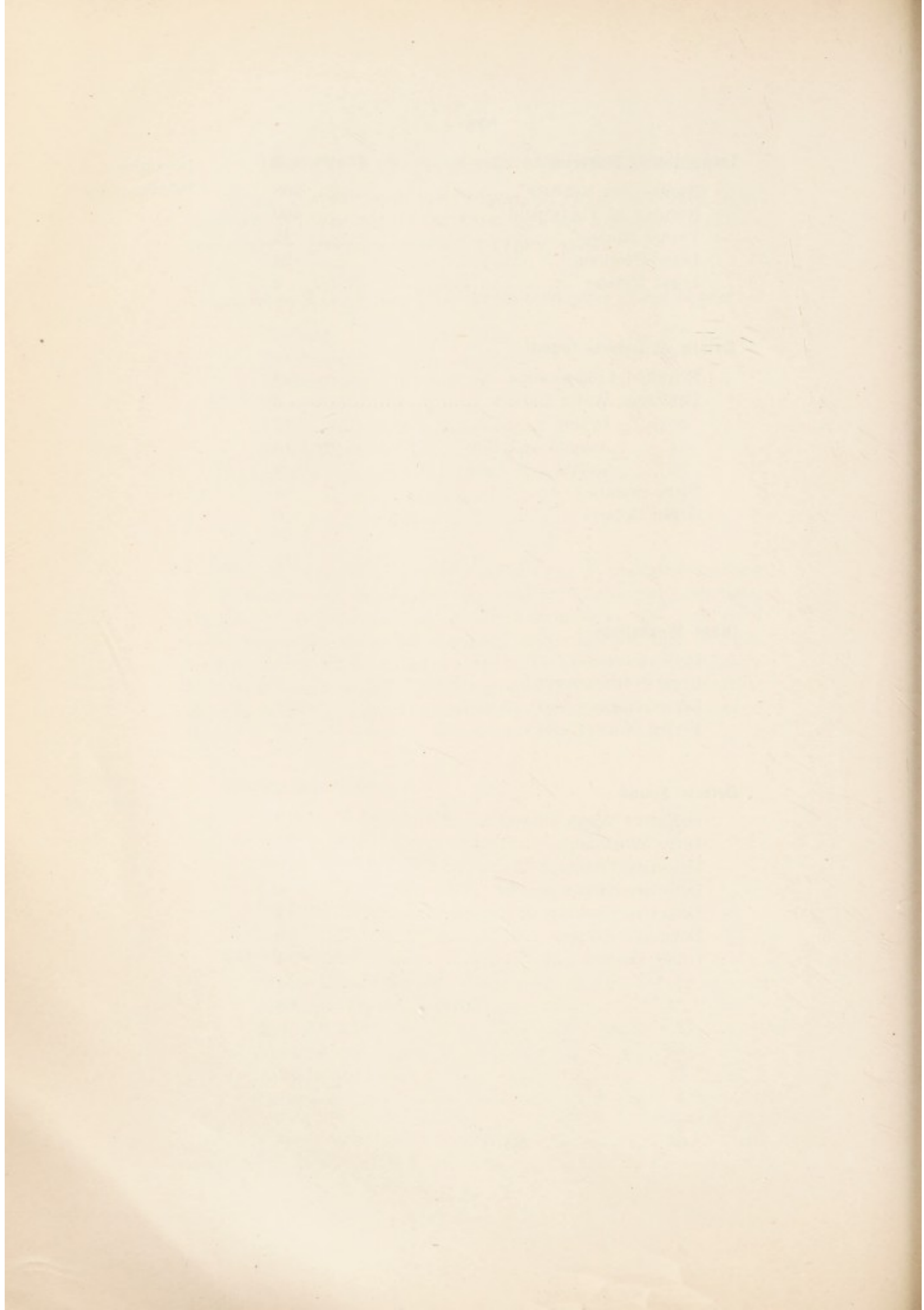
Required Limewashing	24
Defective Water Closets	8
„ Drains	12
„ Ashpits and Bins	15
„ Spouts and Eaves	8
Dirty premises	4
Other Defects	6
TOTAL	77

Other Workshops—

Inspections	447
Legal Notices served	4
Letter Notices sent	24
Verbal Notices given	42

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	12
Dirty Workshops	5
Defective Drains	17
Defective Stop-pipes, &c.	6
Defective Spouts and Eaves.....	14
Defective Ashpits	10
Other Defects	4
TOTAL	68



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 1918,

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	145	13	...
(Including Factory Laundries).			
Workshops	907	57	...
(Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces .....	...	...	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)			
Total	1052	70	...

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	9	9	...	...
Want of ventilation	0	0	...	...
Overcrowding	0	0	...	...
Other nuisances	120	114	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	0	0	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective ...	28	27	...	...
{ not separate for sexes .....	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	0	0	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	24	24	...	...
Other Offences .....	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	181	174	...	...

*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.	8	3	3	1	0	3
(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	8	3	3	1	0	3

*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		805
Bakehouses Overground	248	
„ Underground	3	
Milliners and Dressmakers	273	
Woodworkers	29	
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	141	
Metal Workers	46	
Sundries	65	
Total number of workshops on Register		805

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). Office the portions which do not relate 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.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
...
...

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

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	5
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) sent	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) to H.M. Inspector	8
Other .....	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	...
In use at the end of the year	3

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

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

Canal Boats.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

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

103 boats inspected during the year, of which two were steamers; the numbers for the previous year were 147 and 12 respectively.

The boats inspected were registered to carry 413 persons, and were occupied by 256, made up of 236 adult males, 16 adult females, 1 child of school age, and 3 children under school age.

It has not been necessary to complain in any case as to the cleanliness of the boats.

No case of infectious diseases have occurred on Canal Boats in this district.

Three boats were not carrying the necessary certificates required by the Act, and one had water finding its way into the cabin. These have been put in order. There were no other infringements of the Acts and Regulations. No boats have been added to or removed from the Register during the year. The number at present on the Register being 53.

In all cases the Inspector has been courteously received, and the information required willingly supplied.

The statistical statement is appended.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1918) 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 ?

0	Number of Boats added to Register in 1918	...	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations	...	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	...	...
141	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1918	...	...	...	...	...
88	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...
53	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1918	...	...	...	...	...
103	Number of Boats inspected in 1918	...	...	...	...	...
99	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...
4	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered, 329 persons.						
Total Number occupying the Cabins						256
Details of Occupation : Male Adults						236
Female Adults						16
Children of School Age						1
Children under School Age						3
						256

Number of Cases
met with.

Number of Cases
Remedied.

Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—						
.....	Registration	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Notification of Change of Master...	...	...	...	...	.....
3	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	...	3
.....	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Marking	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Partition (Regn. 8, b. ii.)	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Painting	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	.....
1	Dilapidation	...	...	...	...	1
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Without Pump	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	No proper Water Vessel	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	† Non-notification of Infectious Disease* ¹	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	...	...	...	...	.....
4	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied				4
†	Number of Legal Proceedings taken* ²	...	...	...	...	.....
	Number of printed Notice Forms issued	...	...	...	...	4
	Number of Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	.....
	Number of Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	4
	Number still corresponding about* ³	...	...	...	...	.....

† 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.

* One boat broken up.

*³ Reasons for delay in compliance.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

III. HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.—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 there were mostly of the four-roomed type. Between 1871 and 1911 there have been, according to the census, 16,165 houses erected and nearly the whole are of the cottage type.

Many of these cottage houses are owned by the 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.

Particulars of Inspection.

Housing and
Town Planning
Act, 1909.

Kind of Houses Inspected :

Through.	Back to Back.	Single.	Total.
772	9	...	781

SURROUNDING VENTILATION :—

635 open on to front streets.
144 opened on to cul-de-sac streets.
2 open on to courts.

Through Houses—

NUMBER OF ROOMS :—

2 Rooms.....	7
3 „	5
3 „ and Scullery Kitchens.....	160
3 „ and Attic	21
4 „	532
4 „ and Attic	2
4 „ and Scullery Kitchen	1
5 „	41
5 „ and Scullery Kitchen	1
6 „	1
8 „	1
	<hr/>
	772

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

LIVING ROOMS (with Kitchen Ranges)—1163.

HEIGHT : 161 between 8 and 9 feet.
997 „ 9 and 10 feet.
5 above 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 420 under 125 square feet.

180 between 125 and 150 square feet.
432 „ 150 and 175 square feet.
126 „ 175 and 200 square feet.
5 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.	CUBIC SPACE :	273	between 500 and 1000 cubic feet.
		646	„ 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
		244	„ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

LIVING ROOMS (without Kitchen Ranges), number—160.

HEIGHT :	81	between 8 and 9 feet.
	79	„ 9 and 10 feet.
FLOOR SPACE :	160	under 150 square feet.
CUBIC SPACE :	56	under 500 cubic feet
	104	between 500 and 1000 cubic feet

PARLOURS :—Number—207.

HEIGHT :	14	between 8 and 9 feet
	189	„ 9 and 10 feet
	4	over 10 feet.
FLOOR SPACE :	103	under 125 square feet.
	60	between 125 and 150 square feet.
	30	„ 150 and 175 square feet.
	14	„ over 175 square feet.
CUBIC SPACE :	28	between 500 and 1000 cubic feet.
	153	„ 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
	26	„ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

BEDROOMS :—Number—1568.

HEIGHT :	68	under 8 feet.
	309	between 8 and 9 feet.
	1180	„ 9 and 10 feet.
	11	above 10 feet.
FLOOR SPACE :	557	under 125 square feet.
	273	between 125 and 150 square feet.
	394	„ 150 and 175 square feet.
	258	„ 175 and 200 square feet.
	77	„ 200 and 225 square feet.
	8	„ 225 and 250 square feet.
	1	above 250 square feet.
CUBIC SPACE :	13	under 500 cubic feet.
	356	between 500 and 1000 cubic feet.
	734	„ 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
	460	„ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.
	5	above 2000 cubic feet.

RENTS VARYING from $3/6$ to $5/6$ per week with both rates.
 From $3/1$ to $5/8$ per week with poor rate.
 From $3/4$ to $6/-$ per week clear.

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Back-to-back Houses.—9.

2 Rooms.....	5
2 „ and Attic	4
	—
	9
	—

LIVING ROOMS :—9.

SIZE OF ROOMS :—

HEIGHT :	6 between 8 and 9 feet.
	3 „ 9 and 10 feet.
FLOOR SPACE :	1 under 125 square feet.
	1 between 125 and 150 square feet.
	4 „ 150 and 175 square feet.
	2 „ 175 and 200 square feet.
	1 over 200 square feet.
CUBIC SPACE :	1 between 500 and 1000 cubic feet.
	4 „ 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
	4 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

BEDROOMS.—9.

HEIGHT :	2 between 7 and 8 feet.
	7 „ 8 and 9 feet.
FLOOR SPACE :	2 between 150 and 175 square feet
	1 „ 175 and 200 square feet.
	6 over 200 square feet.
CUBIC SPACE :	3 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
	5 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.
	1 above 2000 cubic feet.

RENTS: From $3/1$ to $4/3$ a week and poor rate.

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

3 living rooms were used by tenants as sleeping rooms instead of bedrooms.

1 parlour was used by tenants as sleeping room in addition to bedrooms.

2 parlours were used as sleeping rooms instead of bedrooms.

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OVERCROWDING :—

- 2 Allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.
- 19 " 400 " "
- 10 on the basis adopted by the Registrar-General,
viz. : more than two persons in a room.

STORAGE OF FOOD :—

- 744 had cupboards.
- 22 " and pantries.
- 3 " and ventilated larder at end of
 scullery kitchen.
- 12 " and an unventilated larder at the
 end of scullery kitchen.

STORAGE OF COAL :—

- 336 had places under stairs.
- 199 had cellars.
- 199 stored coal in yard.
- 42 stored coal in yard (uncovered).
- 5 stored coal at top of cellar steps.

WATER SUPPLY :—

- All houses were supplied with Town Water.
- 134 had taps in living rooms.
- 160 " scullery kitchens.
- 81 " sculleries.
- 399 " back kitchens.
- 3 had taps under stairs.
- 4 had taps at bottom of stairs.

DRAINS :—

- All houses were provided with drains.
- 19 had drains underneath (cellar drains).
- 306 ventilated by downspouts.
- 189 sloptraps.
- 33 gullies in cellars.
- 265 gullies in yards.
- 583 dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.
- 6 Syphon " " "

DOWNSPOUTS :—

- 157 near doors.
- 188 near windows.
- 56 corner of buildings.
- 306 connected to drains

7	discharge on sloptraps.
14	„ dishbricks.
61	„ yard flags.
2	„ in metal channel on footpath.
6	„ on footpath.
5	„ on setts.

SLOPSTONES :—

134	in living rooms.
160	in scullery kitchens.
81	in sculleries.
399	in back kitchens.
3	under stairs.
4	at bottom of stairs.

SLOPPIPES :—

764	inside.
17	outside.

YARDS :—

760	houses had back yards for own use.
228	under 100 square feet.
300	between 100 and 125 square feet.
224	between 125 and 200 square feet.
8	over 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

761	had separate closets.
20	joined at 10.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS :—Latrines 3, with 14 closets
91 with separate cisterns.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS :—680.

ASHPITS :—

Large covered—3 ;	1 used by 6 tenants.
	1 used by 9 tenants.
	1 used by 11 tenants.
Small covered—574.	
559	used by 559 tenants—1 to each.
15	used by 30 tenants—2 to one.

574	589
-----	-----

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ASH BINS :—166.

DEFECTS :—

DAMPNESS :—

LIVING ROOMS—52.

Caused by want of Pointing	50
Caused by defective window frames	2

BEDROOMS—263.

Caused by want of Pointing	56
„ defective roofs	154
„ „ spouting	17
„ „ lead flashing at foot of chimneys	6
„ „ window frames	14

ATTICS—7.

Caused by defective roofs	7
---------------------------------	---

WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—

39 living rooms, 74 bedrooms and 5 scullery kitchens
were dirty.

VENTILATION :—

6 living rooms, 77 bedrooms, and 18 attics poorly
ventilated.

LIGHT :—

56 bedrooms poorly lighted.
34 scullery kitchens poorly lighted.
17 bedrooms poorly lighted.
5 attics poorly lighted.

WINDOWS :—

57 living room window frames defective.
9 had sashes fast.
10 had defective sashes.
194 sashes had broken cords.
120 bottom sashes never had cords.
3 bedroom windows not openable.
103 had sashes fast.
49 had defective frames.
275 sashes had broken cords.

- 147 bottom sashes never had cords.
- 34 roof lights not openable.
 - 9 with small casement only.
- 12 sashes defective.
- 31 without beading at side of frame.
- 65 with defective parting beading.
- 33 scullery kitchen windows not openable.
 - 1 had small casement openable.
 - 3 sashes defective.
 - 9 frames defective.
- 11 with broken cords.
- 21 bottom sashes never had cords.
- 45 parlour windows with broken cords.
- 16 bottom sashes never had cords.
 - 2 attic windows not openable.
- 12 with defective beading at side of frame.
- 10 with broken cords.
- 13 bottom sashes never had cords.

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STATE OF REPAIR:—

LIVING ROOMS:—

- 43 with plaster off walls.
- 11 „ „ ceilings.
- 5 with defective skirting boards.
- 7 with flags uneven.
- 49 with broken flags.
- 46 with defective firebacks.
- 5 „ hearthstones.
- 15 plates at front of chimney flues loose and
requiring mastic on top.
- 4 with mastic off round breeches.
- 2 with defective mantel-pieces.
- 6 „ chimney flues.
- 7 with flues made up (in back kitchen).
- 8 with broken firegrates.
- 51 ovens with defective brickwork underneath.
- 28 ovens with broken saddles.
- 4 ovens without saddles.
- 2 ovens with broken grates underneath.
- 54 „ with mastic off down sides.
- 3 „ with plates below out of position.
- 3 „ with plates below cracked.

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- 30 ovens cracked.
- 5 „ out of position.
- 7 „ with bad draughts.
- 23 „ with defective doors.
- 61 boilers defective.
- 24 „ rusty.
- 3 „ with defective brickwork underneath.
- 6 „ with mastic off down side.
- 4 „ with mastic off round plates above.
- 2 „ with front plates loose.
- 28 „ with broken hinges.
- 2 „ without lids.
- 3 „ with broken lids.
- 4 boilers with broken tops.
- 8 scullery kitchens with defective wall plastering.
- 2 „ „ cracked walls.
- 2 „ „ walls leaving ceiling.
- 2 „ „ outer walls leaving
division walls.
- 16 „ „ flags broken.
- 1 lobby with defective wall plastering.
- 4 stairs with treads defective.
- 27 steep and without side rail.
- 16 without rail round top.
- 8 staircase walls damp.
- 18 with defective plastering.
- 2 with outer walls leaving inner walls.

SCULLERIES :—

- 17 windows not openable.
- 1 with small casement window openable.
- 5 with defective window frames.
- 1 with defective sash.
- 7 with plastering off walls.
- 1 with bulging walls.
- 4 with defective ceiling plastering.
- 5 not underdrawn.
- 4 with defective eaves spouts.
- 2 with broken flags.
- 1 with defective downspout.
- 35 without downspouts and eaves spouts.

BEDROOMS :—

- 46 with plastering off walls.
- 9 with walls cracked.
- 5 with wall leaving floor.
- 44 with plastering off ceilings.
- 3 with ceilings sagging.
- 24 with floors out of repair.
- 2 with broken firegrates.
- 5 with registers loose.
- 4 with plates at side of fireplace loose.
- 5 with smoky chimney.
- 21 chimney flues made up.
- 279 without fireplaces.

ATTICS :—

- 4 with floors out of repair.
- 2 with defective ceiling plastering.
- 10 without fireplaces.
- 2 required rails at top of stairs.

SET BOILERS :—

- 2 defective.
- 5 with defective lids.
- 3 with defective flues.
- 2 with bad draughts.
- 2 with defective brickwork at side.
- 5 with defective brickwork at front.
- 4 with defective brickwork underneath.
- 2 with broken firegrates.
- 1 without firegrate.
- 1 with loose fire front.
- 4 with broken plates at front.

CUPBOARDS :—

- 2 with drawers out of repair.
- 2 without bottom drawers.

UNDERDRAWING :—

- 1 kitchen and 1 bedroom not underdrawn.

COAL STORES :—

- 1 without grate to cellar.
- 1 cellar flooded.
- 1 cellar window frame defective.
- 1 cellar containing an accumulation of refuse.

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DRAINS :—

- 8 were blocked.
- 17 dishbricks required cementing round.
- 2 dishbricks broken.
- 17 dishbricks without grates.
- 6 gullies blocked.

DOWNPOUTS :—

- 39 were defective.
- 10 blocked.

SLOPSTONES :—

- 32 worn, allowing water to lodge.
- 7 worn shallow at front, allowing water to flow on floor.
- 12 required cementing round.
- 18 with defective woodwork at back.

SLOP-PIPES :—

- 48 defective.
- 2 blocked.
- 4 closed.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS :—

- 5 blocked.
- 5 without cisterns.
- 6 had defective cisterns.
- 20 had burst supply pipes.
- 17 had defective roofs, walls, seats or doors.
- 1 without door.
- 1 without flush pipe.
- 2 with broken pans.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS :—

- 7 blocked.
- 21 had defective tippers.
- 70 had defective roofs, walls, seats, or doors.
- 7 were without doors.
- 7 had defective door frames.
- 18 doors required rehanging.
- 2 had defective syphons.

ASHPITS :—

- 10 doors defective
- 4 without doors.
- 62 with defective walls or roofs.
- 2 with defective door frames.
- 5 with doors requiring rehanging.

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ASHBINS :—

- 7 defective.

YARDS :—

- 16 with sunken flags.
- 15 with broken flags.
- 8 with sunken and broken flags.
- 14 with defective walls.

Notices served under Section 15 (3) numbered 73. Several defects were put on one notice.

The following is a list of those found :—

	SCULLERIES.		KITCHENS.		PARLOURS.		BEDROOMS.	
	Number	Remedied	Number	Remedied	Number	Remedied	Number	Remedied
Dampness	1	1	10	6	..	..	41	40
Floors out of repair .....	..	..	23	17	..	..	6	6
Defects in connection with fireplaces	..	..	21	17	..	..	2	2
Hearthstones broken .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Smoky chimney flues	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Defects in connection with ovens .....	..	..	59	47	..	..	..	..
" " boilers .....	..	..	24	11	..	..	..	..
Walls out of repair	1	..	14	11	..	..	14	11
Ceilings out of repair	1	1	4	1	..	..	5	3
Window frames out of repair .....	..	..	10	4	..	..	23	8
Window sashes out of repair .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Window sashes fast .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	18	11
Window cords broken .....	..	..	25	9	3	2	27	16
Staircase walls out of repair .....	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Staircase hand rails required .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Doors out of repair .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1

In addition to the above, 164 outside defects were remedied after letters had been sent to the owners.

OTHER DEFECTS.

4	Defective eaves spouts	4	remedied.
4	„ downspouts	2	„
10	„ yardwalls	3	„
5	„ yardflags	2	„
8	„ ashpit walls	1	„
13	„ closet walls or roofs	6	„
3	closet doors that require rehanging	3	„
3	closets without doors		
2	closet doors out of repair		
2	defective closet cisterns		
4	closets without cisterns	4	„
2	cisterns with burst supply pipes	2	„
9	defective slopstones	3	„
4	slopstones with defective and insanitary wood- work at back	3	„
2	new slopstones required	2	provided.
5	new trapped waste pipes required	4	„
5	defective slop-pipes	4	remedied.
1	slop-pipe to disconnect from drain	1	disconnected.
6	dishbricks required cementing round	2	remedied.
2	defective tippers	2	„
2	„ syphons.....		

Housing
Inspection.

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

Number of dwellings inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17.....	781
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	1
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders (Section 17 (2)).	1
Number of Closing Orders made (Sec. 17 (2)). ...	1
Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without making the Closing Orders .....	...
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.....	1
General remarks of the defects found to exist	General Dilapidation.

Legal Notices served during the year :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.
Notices served, 265, relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tipplers, &c.	100	Legal
„ Drains, &c.	41	Notices.
„ Dish-grates, Slop-pipes, &c.	23	
„ Yard Flags, Walls, &c.	8	
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.	15	
„ Cellar Areas, &c.	1	
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	10	
Dust Bins	81	

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 279, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

Notices served relating to Ashbins, 91.

Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1874, Section 74; Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160, relating to :—

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 71.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke 3

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883.

Section 42—Relating to Ashpit Accommodation 1

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.....The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 2,200 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 314 to furnished rooms, and 8,292 to other dwellings. 3 were suspected of being overcrowded, but none were found to be actually in that state when visited.

Dirty Houses.—14 were suspected of being dirty, but only 8 were found to be so on inspection. In no case was it found necessary to serve a legal notice to get these nuisances remedied.

Houses Let in
Lodgings.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 53 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, compared with 55 last year.

Bye-laws 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 cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof.
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

The 53 houses mentioned are divided into 139 separate tenements which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms :—

One roomed	116
Two roomed	20
Three roomed	3
	<hr/>
	139

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

Fourteen 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 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 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 314 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year, and the report from the Inspectors is that they are fairly satisfactorily. The common complaint is that the tenants if not watched, allow the rooms to get dirty. Verbal, written and legal notices were given.

Total visits to 139 Houses Let in Lodgings...	314
Total defects found	64
Total defects remedied	63

The 64 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	1
Defective Drains	1
Limewashing overdue	43
Defective W.C.'s	7
Defective Bins	2
Rain Pipes and Eaves	3
Defective Roofs	5
Sundry Defects	2
TOTAL	64

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year it was estimated that 238 persons occupied the furnished rooms:—

Total.	ADULTS.		Infants under 1.	Children 1 to 12.
	Male.	Female.		
238	83	116	5	34

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 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 of precautions in case of any infectious disease ; and
- (4) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

There are seven Common Lodging Houses in Burnley. Two admit both male and female lodgers. The size of the bedrooms allows of 400 cubic feet of air space 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.
Water Street	38	38	..
*Bank Parade	59	43	16
*Bridge Street	55	44	11
Calder Street	137	137	..
Kay Street	280	280	..
Curzon Street	13	13	..
Barracks Road	146	146	..

*Admit Women Lodgers.

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited, several night visits having been made.

Number of visits	295
Defects found	62

These defects were :—

		Common Lodging Houses.
Water Closets	11	
Drains	14	
Dirty condition of rooms, &c.	9	
Want of Limewashing	11	
Rain Water Pipes and Eaves	1	
Slops not emptied (Byelaw 11)	4	
Defective Ashpits and Bins	2	
„ Roofs	3	
Accumulation of Refuse	3	
Burst Water Pipes	3	
Damp Walls, etc.	3	

In addition to the registered Common Lodging Houses there are a number of unregistered ones, to which 24 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.

Maternity and
Child Welfare.

IV.—At the Meeting of the Council in September, the following Resolution was passed:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

“ The Town Clerk reported that by virtue of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, it would be necessary for the Council to appoint a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Committee might be specially appointed for the purpose or might be an existing Committee or Sub-Committee and must include at least two women. At least two-thirds of the members of the Committee must be members of this Council, and the remainder must be persons specially qualified by training or experience in matters of health and maternity.

It was moved by Mr. Alderman Emmott, seconded by Mr. Alderman Keighley, and

RESOLVED—That the appointment of the said Committee be made by the Health Committee.”

Summary of the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and of recommendations by the President of the Local Government Board:—

A Council exercising power under the Act must appoint a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, which must include at least two women.

Grants are available for—

Hospital treatment of children up to 5 years of age.

Lying-in homes.

The provision of food for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age.

Creches and Day Nurseries.

Convalescent Homes.

Homes for children of widowed and deserted mothers and for illegitimate children.

Experimental work for the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and for infants and children under 5 years of age.

The Councils of Counties and County Boroughs are the Local Supervising Authorities under the Midwives Act, 1902, and they are also entrusted with the initiation and execution of schemes for the treatment of Tuberculosis; if the organization of a Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is also undertaken by them, it will be practicable to secure the unification of Home visiting for a number of different purposes.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

Maternity and
Child Welfare.

In the Board's view each midwife should be visited at least once a quarter. These visits should be made the occasion of giving instruction where such is necessary.

PROVISION OF MIDWIFERY.

Grants in aid of midwifery are made.

Provision of midwives for areas insufficiently supplied.

In all cases the grant in respect of midwifery will be subject to the following conditions :—(1) that the Board are satisfied that the midwife is competent ; (2) that her services are available in respect of all women who need them, and (3) that the ordinary fee of the district is charged and that it is only reduced or remitted where the circumstances of the case justify the adoption of this course.

DOCTOR'S FEES.

The Board trust that all Local Authorities carrying out Maternity and Child Welfare schemes will arrange to pay the fees of doctors when called in by midwives during the period of confinement.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The functions of a Health Visitor should comprise the visiting and supervision of all children under school age in the district needing this attention ; the visiting of mothers who have attended at an anti-natal centre when such visits are advisable ; inquiring into stillbirths and the deaths of young children ; the attendance at the Centre to which women and children, including those whom she has visited in their homes, come for medical and her hygienic advice.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A HEALTH VISITOR.

- (a) A medical degree, or
- (b) The full training of a nurse, or
- (c) The certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, or
- (d) Some training in nursing and the Health Visitor's certificate of a Society approved by the Board, or
- (e) The previous discharge of duties of a similar character in the services of a Local Authority. The certificate of a Sanitary Inspector is also valuable.

The possession of one of these qualifications will be necessary before the grant can be paid, unless the Board have evidence before them that the visitor is qualified for the work.

Maternity and
Child Welfare.

Other offices such as that of Tuberculosis Nurse, School Nurse, and Mental Deficiency Visitor may be held with that of the Health Visitor in certain cases so as to give the officer a compact district, save the time and money spent in travelling, and reduce the number of inspectors who may have to visit a particular house.

NURSING.

The home nursing service in respect of which the grant is now available are nursing needed for expectant mothers, maternity nursing, the nursing of puerperal fever, and the nursing of measles, whooping cough, and epidemic diarrhœa in young children and of ophthalmia neonatorum.

A scale of fees should be fixed for maternity nursing, but the charge may be reduced or remitted when considered advisable.

The Local Authority may, with the consent of the Board, appoint nurses for the above purpose, or contract for their services with such bodies as a District Nursing Association, to whom it is permissible to pay a retaining fee.

CENTRES.

Every Centre, whether Municipal or Voluntary, should generally be supervised by at least one trained or salaried worker, but unpaid workers interested in its objects can be of great assistance in weighing babies, in entertaining the mothers, and in giving instruction in elementary hygiene, cooking, sewing, etc.

The chief value of the Centre is to provide medical and especially hygienic advice. At the present time doctors are so fully occupied that regular medical attendance at many Centres is impossible, but every effort should be made to secure the attendance of a doctor, if not at every meeting, at any rate not less than once a fortnight.

Cases found at a Centre which need anything beyond minor treatment should be referred to their own medical man, if hospital treatment is required, to the local hospital.

A dental clinic should be available for expectant and nursing mothers. A charge should ordinarily be made for new dentures and for spectacles for children when ordered from the ophthalmic clinic, where such is available.

With reference to the adaption of Bank Hall as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and as a Lying-in Home, the following remarks from the circular of the Local Government Board are quoted :

The Board have under their consideration the question whether cots may be provided as part of the equipment of a Centre, and after conference with the representatives of a number of hospitals and Voluntary Centres, their

Medical Officer has advised that, subject to certain conditions, they may be Maternity and allowed. The arrangements will be subject to revision in the light of experience ; Child Welfare. for the present they should be generally in accordance with the following conditions if a grant is desired :—

- (1) Acute cases of illness, such as would ordinarily be admitted to existing hospitals, and cases of infectious diseases should not be treated in cots at a Centre. The Centre should, if practicable, be associated with a General Hospital or a Children's Hospital, with a view to prompt admission of acute or serious cases of illness.
- (2) The experiment of providing cots at Centres should be on a small scale, with not more than two wards with four cots in each, and the fittings and furniture should be as simple and inexpensive as possible.
- (3) A whole-time nurse should be in charge by day and one by night, and the nursing staff should, as a rule, be distinct from the staff engaged in the ordinary work of the Centre.
- (4) If a medical officer is not resident on the premises there should be arrangements for securing his prompt attendance when required in emergency.

The Board would welcome arrangements for the treatment of mothers with their infants when breast feeding fails. For this purpose it may be necessary for both mother and infant to become in-patients. In other instances the infant may be admitted, the mother attending two or three times daily in a separate room to give supplementary breast feeds.

PROVISION FOR CONFINEMENTS.

The Board are satisfied that in many cases additional lying-in accommodation is required for normal as well as abnormal confinements, and they have therefore obtained power to make a grant to encourage the provision of such accommodation. The grant for this service will, as a rule be paid only to a Local Authority, as the Board look to the Local Authority to provide or arrange for the provision of the accommodation required. Voluntary societies providing homes for normal confinements, if they need financial assistance, should, as a general rule, apply to the Local Authority in whose district the institution is situate.

In order that such homes may be eligible for the Board's grant, they must be willing to receive cases in which the Medical Officer of Health of the district considers that admission to the home is desirable because of domestic conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare. A scale of charges should be fixed for the use of the lying-in home, but the charge may be reduced or remitted in individual cases where the circumstances justify the adoption of this course.

HOME HELPS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.

In many cases a woman is unwilling to leave her home, even if its conditions are unsuitable for her confinement. If the difficulty arises from the number of children, arrangements may sometimes be made for the children to be boarded out during the mother's lying-in period; if it is due to the need for a person to look after the house during this period, whether the confinement takes place at home or elsewhere, a Home Help may be supplied for the purpose. The grant is available for assistance of this character where the Board's general consent has been previously obtained to the local arrangements.

Home Helps must, of course, be persons of suitable character. Where the confinement takes place at home they should undertake the necessary duties under the direction of the nurse or midwife in attendance.

The duties of a Home Help would be the ordinary domestic duties usually undertaken by the mother, including cleaning, cooking, washing, care of children, mending and marketing. She should not undertake any work which properly belongs to the sphere of the trained nurse or midwife, nor assist at a confinement unless a doctor or midwife is in attendance.

It is advisable to arrange for special training for Home Helps. This training may be given at Maternity Centres and Day Nurseries, and should include practical instruction in plain and invalid cooking, food values and prices, laundry work, mending, infant care and hygiene. A course of one to three months, according to the previous experience of the woman, should be sufficient.

A scale of charges for the services of Home Helps should be made, but the charge may be remitted or reduced in individual cases where the circumstances justify it.

HOSPITALS FOR INFANTS.

This grant is now extended to hospital treatment of children up to five years of age, but save in exceptional cases it will be paid only to the Local Authority. It is not available in respect of the hospital treatment or ordinary infectious diseases, except ophthalmia neonatorum, but for the present the Board are prepared to give a grant towards the provision of hospital beds for epidemic diarrhoea, when these beds are provided elsewhere than at an Infant Welfare Centre.

CRECHES, ETC.

Maternity and
Child Welfare.

The Board's grant is available in respect of expenditure by Local Authorities on providing or aiding creches and day nurseries, and on placing children in the care of foster-mothers who are under supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The grant is also available for aiding homes where children can remain through the night as well as through the day, and is especially intended for the children of mothers who go out to work. A scale of charges should be fixed for these services, but the charge may be remitted or reduced in individual cases where the circumstances justify the adoption of this course.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

A stay in a convalescent home is specially important for recovery after certain cases of confinement and for some conditions in young children, especially after measles and whooping cough. It is desirable, therefore, that Local Authorities should, either themselves or through a voluntary agency, arrange for beds in convalescent homes to be available as part of their schemes. As a general rule a grant will be paid to voluntary agencies providing convalescent homes only in respect of accommodation provided in connection with a Local Authority's scheme and approved by the Local Authority and the Board.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

The health of infants and young children who lack the support of a father often needs special attention, and it is on all grounds desirable that the mother and child should be kept together in such cases, especially during the first year. It is notorious that the death rate of illegitimate infants, the only infants in this category for whom separate statistics are published, is about twice the death rate of legitimate infants. To some extent this is due to the difficulty experienced by their mothers in making a home for them. The mothers generally go out to work and leave their infants with foster-mothers. As a result of the war fewer suitable foster-mothers are prepared to take the children at a charge which their mothers can afford to pay. The Board have therefore obtained the Treasury assent to the extension of the grant to homes at which mothers and children can be kept together in certain cases, and to such other arrangements as the Board may approve for attending to the health of the children under consideration. In some cases it may be desirable to pay a good foster-mother to look after a child whose mother cannot afford the whole of its keep, or to assist the mother to stay at home to attend to the child. Any scheme for this purpose should be submitted for the Board's approval before expenditure is incurred on it if a grant is desired.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The grant is available in respect of the necessary adaption and equipment of premises for the purpose of Centres, Creches, Homes and Hospitals. The

Maternity and Child Welfare. erection of new premises for these purposes is impracticable at present, and with a view to keeping capital expenditure within the narrowest limits suitable existing accommodation should, where possible, be obtained on lease rather than by purchase. All proposals for acquiring, adapting and equipping buildings for these purposes should be submitted to the Board before expenditure is incurred, with an estimate of the cost, if a grant is desired.

The foregoing is taken from a circular issued by the Local Government Board in August.

The procedure recommended here in a great many cases has been in force in Burnley for a long time, and with the opening of Bank Hall, which it is hoped will be effected shortly, practically the whole of the scheme will come into force.

It is intended to provide a day as well as a night nursery shortly. The provision of Home Helps has also been dealt with. No provision for ophthalmic or dental treatment at the Centres has been made as yet, but this will probably be done when the Centre at Bank Hall is opened. At this Centre provision is being made for cots and beds for lying-in cases. In addition it will be a Centre where mothers can attend with their children for advice and instruction and where minor treatments can be carried out. It can also be used as a Centre for giving instruction to midwives and for training of women who wish to become midwives; the training of persons as Home Helps and the training of Health Visitors.

V. HEALTH VISITING.—During the year many changes in the Female Health staff of Health Visitors occurred and the work carried on by them Visitor. suffered considerably in consequence.

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.

One or more of the Visitors attended the School for Mothers at each session.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

Number of newly born children visited	1362
„ children born in 1917, revisited	1174
„ children visited at the end of six months ...	287
„ visits to houses where children have died ...	124
„ visits to School Children	268
„ visits to Still-births	55
„ visits paid within 3 days of birth	238
„ visits paid within 3 to 10 days of birth ...	349
„ visits paid from 10 days to 1 month	645
„ visits to Ophthalmia Neonatorum (21 cases)	84
„ visits to Puerperal Fever (2 cases)	2
„ visits paid Midwives	72

The School visiting shows a decrease on last year's work. In addition to the work of the Visitor the School Nurses have visited certain of the school children.

Midwives.

Midwives' Act, 1912.—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.

These powers will probably be taken over shortly by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

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.

26 midwives notified their intention to practice:—

Certificated	10
Bona-fide	16
Added during the year	2

The average number of cases attended by each midwife in practice works out at 40.0

Supervision by the Inspector:—

Visits to Midwives' homes	94
Visits to Midwives' Cases	30
Visits re Uncertified Women	6

The following warnings were also given:—

For not notifying intention to practice.....	2
--	---

Notifications received from midwives during the year:—

Intention to practice	26
Sending for Medical aid	72
Still Births	26

The following cases are given as a reason for sending for medical Notification of aid :— Births Act.

Tongue Tied	2
Protracted Labour	8
Illness of Baby	15
Abnormal Presentation	7
Abdominal Pains	1
Post Partum Hoemorrhage	1
Partially retained Placenta	8
Laceration of Perineum	11
Premature Birth	4
Rise of Temperature	4
Malformation of Child	3
Baby's eyes	3
Not stated	1
Convulsions (Chi'd)	4
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TOTAL	72

There were three cases of Puerperal Fever (one case proved fatal).

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 1918 there were 1,482 births notified in accordance with it. During the corresponding period 1,456 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The births were notified by the following persons :—

Midwife	989
Father	25
Doctor	399
Other person	69
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TOTAL	1482

Of this number there were :—

Full-time Stillborn	43
Premature Stillborn	24
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TOTAL	67

Notification of
Births Act.

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

Fathers	19
Medical Men	1
Midwives	1
Unregistered Midwives	1
	—
TOTAL	22
	—

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 1,083 births notified by parents, midwives, and other persons, and of this number the majority were visited within seven days of birth.

VI. MILK DEPOT.—The Milk Depot opened in October, 1904, for Milk Depot. 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, etc. 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.

Milk Depot.

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.

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

	1918
Number of Infants on Books, Jan. 1st	61
Admitted during the year.....	118
Discharged during the year	108
Number on Books, Dec. 31st	71

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained	10846
Pints of Cream obtained	1624

HUMANISED MILK.

	Cruets.	Bottles.
Number of bottles modified	25330	168819
Sold at Shops	11373	78471
Sold at Depot	12448	79983
Supplied free	1449	9950

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles sterilised	50963 pints.
Sold at Shops	17217 pints.
Sold at Depot	21908 pints.
Supplied to Crown Point Hospital	11472 pints.

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles sterilised	2384
Sold at Shops	499
Sold at Depot	1864

III. SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.—There are four schools for mothers: Schools for Lane Bridge School, Parker Lane; Ebenezer School, Colne Road; Mothers. Accrington Road School, Accrington Road; and Bethesda School, Bethesda Street, each having one session per week.

These schools were taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at the beginning of the year 1917 from the League of Social Service, who still supply voluntary helpers. Dr. Gardner was appointed Medical Officer to the schools and he attends each school once a fortnight. Two of the Health Visitors attend each session, and as far as convenient, the same Health Visitors are kept at the same schools.

The routine of each school is as follows:—

School opens at 2-30 p.m.

The infants who are brought are weighed, and mothers consult with the Medical Officer when necessary regarding their children. Expectant mothers may consult the Medical Officer regarding themselves. Lectures are given on various medical, domestic, and social subjects.

Instruction is given by the voluntary helpers in the cutting out and making of children's garments.

Demonstrations are given by a paid officer of the League of Social Service on Cooking and Laundry work.

The Health Visitors instruct in nursing and general care of infants and on minor medical subjects.

Mothers can obtain Glaxo at cost price and as an inducement to abstain from using long tube bottles, bottles without tubes can be purchased at cost price at any of the schools.

Tea is provided by the League of Social Service for which each mother pays one penny.

The session lasts until 4-30 p.m.

YEAR'S WORK.

Accrington Road School open	40 times.
Bethesda School open	41 times.
Ebenezer School open	41 times.
Lane Bridge School open	37 times.

TOTAL 159

Medical Subjects	106
Domestic and Social Subjects	68
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TOTAL	174

Infants	505
Ante-natal	37
	—
TOTAL	542

Infants weighed	2002
Children weighed	553
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TOTAL	2555

Mothers	4522
Infants	2319
Children	2480
Ante-natal	262

Infants and Children	276
Expectant Mothers	61
	<hr/>
	337

No. of Children examined—under 1 year ...	197
" " over 1 year ...	128
Total Consultations on children and infants	615
" " Ante-natal	35

Dyspepsia	7	Naevus	1
Diarrhoea	7	Rickets	1
Constipation	8	Colic	1
Intestinal Disorder ...	1	Otorrhoea	1
Phimosis	3	Bronchitis	6
Hernia and Phimosis	1	Cough	2

Umbilical Hernia ...	2	Conjunctivitis	1
Ulcer of Umbilicus ...	1	Convulsions	1
Thrush	1	Threatened Scurvy ...	1
Nettlerash	2	Vomiting	9
Urticaria	4	Anæmia	1
Skin Disease	2	Re Feeding	69
Eczema	2	Re Weaning	3

These children were fed as follows:—

Breast Fed	102
Breast and Cow's Milk	27
Breast and Rusks	3
Artificial	60

REASONS FOR SEEKING ADVICE REGARDING CHILDREN OVER 1 YEAR :

Rickets	9	Phimosis	1
Bow-legged	2	Hernia.....	1
Knock-knees	1	Umbilical Hernia	2
Otorrhœa	4	Incontinence	2
Seborrhœa	1	Prolapse of Bowel ...	1
Threadworms	1	Febrile	1
Tapeworm	1	Gastric Disorder	1
Vomiting & headache	1	Rheumatism	1
Re Feeding	3	Debility following	
Nettlerash	2	Measles	1
Eczema	4	,, S. Fever	1
Blepharitis.....	1	,, Broncho	
Abscess of Eyelid ...	1	Pneumonia	1
Ophthalmia	1	,, W. Cough	1
Decayed Teeth	1	Bronchitis	2
		Peritonitis	1
		Diarrhœa	6
		Backward in talking ...	1

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF INFANTS AT FIRST VISIT:—

	Under 1 Month.		1 to 2 Months.		2 to 3 Months.		3 to 6 Months.		6 to 12 Months.	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
Breast Fed.....	8	0	9	11½	10	8	12	2	17	9
Breast and Artificial	7	13	9	4	10	1	12	13	15	3½
Artificial	8	5	9	2½	10	12	12	0¼	15	0½

Schools for
Mothers.

Dr. Gardner reports as follows:—

A large number of the children require care and attention at the first visit.

The defects seen in these children under one year of age are chiefly defects and deficiencies of feeding and nutrition.

In some cases the mother herself is actually ill and requiring treatment for complications following pregnancy or she is anæmic or in such a state of actual weakness that she cannot eat, although by no means short of food.

Those mothers who are actually ill are advised to consult the family doctor and those who are short of food are helped by the League of Social Service, and also from the Municipal Kitchen.

The defects and deficiencies of the nutrition of children under one year old are largely due to the undermentioned causes:—

1. The child is breast fed, but the mother's milk is thin and watery or actually deficient in quantity.
2. The breast milk seems to be sufficient in quantity and quality, but the child is pained and cries after every feed, or vomits or has very loose motions.
3. There has been little or no milk in the breast and the child has had to be fed artificially from the first week, but hardly any kind of food has agreed with the child. Cow's milk, Corporation milk, etc., etc., have all been tried one after the other and some fault or another has been found with each.
4. The food given has agreed but not enough has been supplied with each feed, and the children were really half starved.
5. Vomiting from some obscure cause.
6. Constipation.
7. Delicacy in the children from birth.
8. Miscellaneous troubles such as phimosi, hernia, skin rashes of various kinds.

In a few of the children there has been very little difficulty in readjusting and modifying the feeding and improvement has set in almost from the first week.

In many of them, however, it required some time to get a food which agreed and was digested without pain or disturbance of the stomach or bowels.

Some children were so ill that they had to be referred at once to the family doctor for medical treatment, and some of these should really have been sent to the Medical Ward of an Infants' Hospital. Schools for Mothers.

The defects and deficiencies in children over a year old take the form of rickets chiefly. The history of almost all these cases is the same and points to lack of sunshine and fresh air from fear of the child catching cold, a diet largely composed of bread boiled in water, a little butter added but very little or no milk, or rice, sago or tapioca boiled in water with little or no milk.

In some cases the children had been better fed, but they had hardly ever been out of doors for weeks or even months at a stretch and had been confined in rooms where there was very little sunshine.

Many of the children had had very little exercise and did not seem to have been encouraged to use their legs, but were kept sitting on a chair, on the floor or on a bed amusing themselves as best they could.

The mother's explanations were that they were too busy with other household duties or were afraid the children would catch cold, or the child had had bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia and they were afraid of a fresh attack.

The mothers, as a rule, follow the instructions given, and with the advent of a new diet and a more hygienic mode of life, the children soon recover and begin to walk.

Many children have to be referred to the family doctor for the immediate treatment of bronchitis, skin rashes, phimosis, etc., but the defects of nutrition are remedied to a very large extent without the aid of drugs.

APPENDIX.

- TABLE I. Shewing the causes of Death for the Year 1918, at various ages.
- TABLE II. 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 III. Being Table I. of the Local Government Board, shewing Population, Number of Deaths, Number of Births, Number of Deaths of Children under one, etc., for the last seven years.
- TABLE IV. Being Table II. of the Local Government Board, shewing numbers of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, with their respective ages.
- TABLE V. Being Table III. of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of death, and deaths in Public Institutions.
- TABLE VI. Being Table IV. of the Local Government Board, shewing causes of deaths of children under one year of age, and the ages in weeks and months.
- TABLE VII. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Mortality, Diarrhoea Deaths, etc., for each of the twelve Wards.
- TABLE VIII. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last thirty-five years.

METEOROLOGY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF DISTRICT SANATORIUM.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1918.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1918.

	Total.	Males.	Females	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.	Work-house.	Hospital	Sanatorium.
Males	807	807	—	96	97	49	51	96	234	184	81	35	7
Females	914	—	914	88	83	46	62	179	231	225	65	37	1
Small Pox	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	9	5	4	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	39	18	21	10	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	21	7	14	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia	243	108	135	9	24	27	34	74	50	25	—	—	4
Influenza	11	4	7	—	—	—	1	5	3	2	4	—	—
Rheumatism	22	10	12	8	7	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	5	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Diseases :—													
Phthisis	102	46	56	—	1	2	32	42	22	4	7	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General	9	2	7	2	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	6	4	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	17	8	9	4	5	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Intestines	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glands	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Caries of Spine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bones of Face	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	4	—	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Abdomen	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ankle	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Laringitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases :—													
Pneumonia	97	48	49	3	18	14	8	23	22	9	6	4	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	60	30	30	19	25	5	1	5	2	3	4	1	—
Bronchitis	194	106	88	16	23	2	3	12	69	69	37	1	—
Pleurisy	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Laringitis	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Asthma	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Asthma	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Myxœdema	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Hæmoptysis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	151	68	83	2	1	2	4	29	57	56	6	1	1
Apoplexy	72	25	47	—	—	—	—	—	29	43	10	—	—
Anæmia	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—
Diseases of the Circulatory System :													
Heart Failure	16	4	12	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	—	—	—
Arterio Sclerosis	15	11	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	—	—	—
Disseminated Sclerosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aortic Disease	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Atheroma	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Inflation of Heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Endometritis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chlorosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plegmasia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach :—													
Gastritis	13	5	8	10	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer	7	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	3	—
Dyspepsia	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gastric Dilatation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Catarrh	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Inflammation	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of Death for the Year 1918—continued.

	Total.	Males.	Female.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	Work-house.	Hospitl	Sanato- rium.
Intestinal Diseases :—													
Appendicitis	6	1	5	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	4	..
Obstruction	21	9	12	1	..	..	1	3	8	8	..	14	..
Peritonitis	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Colitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liver :—													
Jaundice	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Cholecystitis	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	..
Hepatitis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Gall Stones	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urinary System :—													
Nephritis	40	24	16	1	..	2	2	9	19	7	7	..	..
Enlarged Prostate	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..
Pyeletis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pyonephrosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hypertrophy of Prostate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urethral Stricture	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Diseases of the Reproductive System:													
Prolapse of Uterus	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Fibroid Uterus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nervous System :—													
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	18	11	7	3	5	3	3	1	3	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	19	9	10	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy	8	4	4	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
Paralytic Seizure	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cerebral Softening	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sciatica Rheumatic	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Myelitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Bulbar Paralysis	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Tabes Dorsalis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Tumour	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Paralysis Agitans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Brain Disease :—													
Cerebral Abscess	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	26	15	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Defects :—													
Patent Foramen Ovale	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalis	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Heart	5	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Want of Development	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Pylorus	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weakness	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malformation	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spina Bifida	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malnutrition	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Specific Disease	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	9	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility, Marasmus, etc.	11	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents at Birth	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Teething	5	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	88	40	48	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	34	..	..
Parturition and Pregnancy :—													
Parturition	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Diseases :—													
Cancer — Reproductive	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	12	6	1	..	..
Alimentary	40	20	20	..	..	..	..	2	22	16	1	1	..
Mouth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tongue	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..

Causes of Death for the Year 1918—continued.

	Total.	Males.	Females	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over.	Work-house.	Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Kidney	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tonsil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lungs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Breast	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	..	..
Intestines	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	1	..
Inferior	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pancreas	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Orbit	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Glands	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Rodent Ulcer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Larynx	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ovary	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Neck	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Oesophagus	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Uterine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Villous	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vesica	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Humerus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Penis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Angioma	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Throat	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diabetes	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	3	..
Alcoholism	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Ear:—													
Otitis Media	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mediastinal Growth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Inquests:—													
Accidental Deaths	20	13	7	..	5	3	1	5	4	2	..	11	..
Suicides	10	5	5	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	2	..
Natural Causes	32	18	14	2	1	2	4	4	17	2	3	..	..
Other Causes:—													
Shock	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..
Goitre	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Carbuncles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Eclampsia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatoid Arthritis	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	..
Stricture of Oesophagus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Granular Abscess of Neck	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Confinement	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Addison's Disease	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Tumour of the Spinal Cord	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eczema	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunshot Wounds	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splénomédullary Leuchæmia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malaria Fever	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyo-Saplinx	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Asphyxia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcerated Gumma of Jaw	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene of Foot	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Inflammation of Thymus Gland	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Hæmorrhagic	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medistinal Growth	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Syncope	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Uterine Fibroid	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cardiac Asthemia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Neuritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thrush and Diarrhœa	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mycosis Fungoids	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1721	807	914	184	180	95	113	275	465	409	146	72	8

TABLE II.—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 1918.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
Liverpool	781,948	21.9	19.5	124
Middlesbrough	119,251	26.9	21.8	147
Salford	209,274	18.3	18.0	111
Preston	105,845	16.3	16.8	112
Oldham	149,285	13.8	21.1	118
Sunderland	144,119	23.3	24.0	131
Bootle	73,500	22.5	19.4	116
Methyr Tydfil	74,508	25.7	17.6	110
Wigan	80,365	23.4	19.2	122
Gateshead	119,134	26.2	19.0	124
St. Helens	90,600	24.1	21.2	126
BURNLEY	90,770	14.3	18.9	126
Stockport	115,445	13.8	18.3	112
Halifax	93,528	12.5	19.7	122
Rochdale	91,513	13.9	20.7	113
Hull	241,651	19.7	21.9	125
Bradford	259,992	13.3	19.1	123
Barrow-in-Furness	83,179	25.3	13.8	101
Warrington	73,000	21.0	18.5	99
Birkenhead.....	147,403	21.1	17.6	110
Sheffield	465,494	20.6	20.5	129
Blackburn	124,872	12.4	19.5	125
Leeds	427,589	17.3	19.9	133
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	278,107	23.3	17.3	107
Birmingham	870,000	19.4	15.2	99
Cardiff	175,587	18.9	18.1	102
Bury	51,851	12.7	19.1	110
Huddersfield	105,818	13.3	16.7	100
York	73,010	16.3	18.0	97
Rhondda.....	147,296	26.3	15.9	103
Bolton	160,619	15.2	17.5	105
Leicester	217,537	14.9	17.8	108
Nottingham	235,707	15.9	21.3	124
Swansea	111,776	21.9	16.0	95
Derby	118,220	17.6	16.1	123

TABLE III.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1918 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
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
1914	110,040	2600	2590	23.5	1900	17.3	148	50	409	158	1803	16.4
1915	103,098	2017	2010	19.5	1826	17.7	140	59	334	166	1745	16.9
1916	100,183	1807	1806	16.5	1787	16.7	142	88	273	151	1503	15.0
1917	93,779	1518	1510	14.4	1558	16.6	138	89	218	143	1420	15.1
1918	90,770	1449	1447	14.3	1764	18.9	137	108	185	126	1615	17.7

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths :—

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

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

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

At Census of 1911—

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

Total population at all ages 106,337
 Number of inhabited houses 24,058
 Average number of persons per house.. 4.42

TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1918.

(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.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1317	45	684	500	20	5	3	...	60	7
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	54	...	14	21	7	7	2	...	3	15
Erysipelas.....	49	...	...	4	10	15	14	6	...	2
Scarlet Fever	32	...	11	15	3	1	...	...	2	14
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	5
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
C'bro-spinal Men'gitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
*Tuberculosis of Lungs	127	1	3	14	25	59	20	1	4	...
†Other Forms T'culosis	56	5	5	22	13	7	4	...	...	...
Total.....	1660	67	717	577	82	97	44	7	69	71

*Total Notifications received, 130.

†Total Notifications received, 60.

Isolation Hospital—Burnley District Sanatorium. Total available beds, 112. Number of Diseases than can be concurrently treated, 6.

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1918.

(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	1613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	39	10	14	13	2	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	21	7	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	9	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	3
Influenza	243	9	4	20	27	34	74	50	25	11
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	102	..	..	..	2	32	42	22	4	8
Tubercular Meningitis	6	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	41	6	..	5	10	7	3	10	..	14
Cancer, malignant disease	111	..	..	1	1	..	7	67	35	22
Rheumatism	11	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	2	6
Meningitis	18	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	..	..
Heart Disease	151	2	1	..	2	4	29	57	56	17
Bronchitis	194	16	16	7	2	3	12	69	69	55
Pneumonia (all forms)	157	22	17	26	19	9	28	24	12	20
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	14	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	8	3	4	2	1	..	1	3	..
Appendicitis	6	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Alcoholism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	40	1	..	..	2	2	9	19	7	1
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Premature Birth.	65	62	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	20	..	2	3	3	1	5	4	2	14
Suicides	16	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	3
Other Defined Diseases	421	33	11	6	8	9	41	124	189	156
Syphilis	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	1721	184	78	102	95	113	275	465	409	366

TABLE VI.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1918.

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

(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	38	7	10	11	66	30	32	25	31	184
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	10
Whooping-cough .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	7
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	6
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Convulsions	4	..	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	13
Bronchitis .....	..	1	..	..	1	3	6	5	2	17
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	9	5	21
Diarrhœa .....	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	1	7
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Gastritis .....	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	1	..	9
Syphilis .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Thrush and Diarrhœa .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Defects	8	2	3	3	16	5	1	..	2	24
Premature Birth	19	2	2	1	24	1	..	..	1	26
Debility and Marasmus	4	1	..	2	7	2	1	..	1	11
Other Causes	1	..	1	1	3	5	5	3	6	22
Natural Causes	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
TOTALS	38	7	10	11	66	30	32	25	31	184

Nett Births in the year—1456

Legitimate

1342

Illegitimate

114

Nett Deaths in the year of—184

Legitimate Infants

170

Illegitimate Infants

14

TABLE VII.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Acreage	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Notifiable Infectious Diseases	Infectious Diseases Morbidity Rate	Infectious Diseases Mortality Rate	Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
St. Andrew's ...	12191	823	13.0	12.6	89	7.05	.32	...	89
Daneshouse ...	7962	140	12.0	12.5	54	6.78	.50	.12	146
Stoneyholme ...	5536	540	10.3	11.0	54	9.75	...	...	61
St. Peter's	5901	114	13.7	16.7	116	19.65	2.20	0.35	152
St. Paul's	6705	152	15.0	16.1	159	23.71	1.19	0.44	185
Fulledge	9082	735	13.8	15.5	217	23.89	1.10	...	160
Burnley Wood	8067	366	15.0	13.2	173	21.32	2.10	0.12	131
Healey	6596	468	12.3	13.0	129	18.95	.30	...	54
Trinity	6755	93	16.3	17.3	146	21.46	1.33	...	112
Whittlefield ...	4748	175	14.4	21.9	136	29.53	1.05	...	166
Gannow	8346	496	17.7	15.1	174	20.83	1.31	...	160
Lowerhouse ...	8465	527	12.7	16.6	243	28.71	.70	0.12	85
Workhouse ... (Census)	859	...	6.6	...	1	11.6	...	...	333
Totals for the town as a whole	90770	4629	14.3	18.9	1691	18.65	.98	0.08	127

TABLE VIII.—POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BURNLEY FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
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
1914	110,040	23.5	16.4	158
1915	103,098	19.5	16.9	166
1916	100,183	16.5	17.7	151
1917	93,779	14.4	16.6	143
1918	90,770	14.3	18.9	126

*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 these figures.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. Meteorological
It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is called an Auxiliary Observations.
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:—

	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
	Dry Bulb Thermometer.
In the Stephenson Screen	Maximum Thermometer.
	Minimum Thermometer.
	Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.
	Grass Minimum Thermometer.
	Earth Thermometer —1 foot.
	—4 foot.
	Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).
	Rain Gauge. (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 two local papers.

SUMMARY OF READINGS FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The mean reading was 1009.2 inches ; highest reading 10.476
milibars on November 12th ; lowest reading 971.9 milibars on September 23rd.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 80 on
May 21st and 22nd ; the lowest temperature being 6 on January 14th. The
mean temperature for the year was 48, the mean daily range being 34. The
lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 13 on January 9th, the number
of days of ground frost being 104.

RAINFALL.—The total amount of rain for the year was 823.69 millimetres,
the highest amount in one day being 30 millimetres on September 15th, the
number of rainy days has been 205. The mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m.
was 78.4 per cent.

SUNSHINE.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,189 hour.,
48 minutes, highest amount in one day 14 hours on May 19th.

EARTH THERMOMETER.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was
47.6 ; mean reading of 4-foot thermometer 45.8.

Infantile Mortality.

EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The following figures are a continuation of a similar series of figures given in last year's Report. They have been obtained by the three Health Visitors when visiting the houses where births have occurred. The primary object of the visit is an instructional one on the part of the visitor, and she is particularly instructed not to let the questions appear to be of an inquisitorial character. Hence many of the answers to the questions are "not stated." Large numbers under the various heading 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 1917	1510
Illegitimate	114
Total not visited	154
Not found, or left town during the year	10
Total deaths within a year of birth of those born during 1917	184
Deaths of Illegitimate children	14
Deaths of Illegitimate children not visited.....	1
Number of twin births	12
Total number of first-born children	284
Total number of legitimate children enquired into....	1058
Total number of illegitimate children enquired into..	71
Number of deaths of legitimate children	139
Number of deaths of illegitimate children	14
TOTAL	153

Infantile death rate of total children enquired into 162 per 1,000 births.

"	"	legitimate	"	160	"
"	"	illegitimate	"	121	"

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—The occupations of 1117 mothers have been enquired into. The disparity between this number and the one given above is accounted by there being 12 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 occupation" 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—

Textile—Cotton Weaving Industry	547
Dressmakers	4
Other Occupations	70
Not Stated	3
<hr/>	
Total No. of Mothers working	624
Total No. of Housewives	493
<hr/>	
TOTAL	1117
<hr/>	
Percentage of Mothers working	55.9
Percentage of Mothers at home	44.1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	100.0
<hr/>	

FATHER—

Textile Operatives (Cotton)	211
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	84
Miners (Coal)	167
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	69
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	96
Office or Shop	79
Other occupations	159
Not stated	70
H.M. Forces	182
<hr/>	
TOTAL	1117
<hr/>	

The period of time which the 624 mothers left work before confinement is given approximately as follows:—

Under one week	30
One week to one month	45
One to two months	83
Two or three months	111
Three or four months	89
Four to five months	84
Over five months	160
Not stated	22
<hr/>	
TOTAL	624

Infantile
Mortality.

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

Under two months	47
Two or three months	22
Three or four months	24
Four to five months.....	13
Five to six months	26
Not commenced work at six months' end	483
Not stated	9
TOTAL	624

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

Breast fed	492
Mixed	163
Artificial	400
Not stated	74
TOTAL	1129

ATTENDANT AT BIRTH.—

Medical Men	370
Midwives and other women	743
Not stated	4
TOTAL	1117

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 taken 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 these shown as nursed by the mother died before reaching the age of six months.

Nursed at Home—

By Mother	492
Grandmother	38
Other relative.....	10
	540

Nursed out—

By Grandmother	18
Aunt	6
Other persons	57
	81
TOTAL	621
Nursing not stated	15
TOTAL	636*

* Including twelve twin births.

HOUSES.—The majority of 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	141
Back-to-back and Single dwellings	2224
Other dwellings	23516
TOTAL	25881

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

Single Rooms (Houses let in Lodgings)	8
Two or Three rooms	116
Other dwellings	989
Not stated	4
TOTAL	1117

DEATHS.—Of children who were born during the year 1917, and who died before they were a year old:

Number born.	Number died.	Rate per thousand born.
1807 ..	153 ..	93

The rates for the Calendar Years 1916 and 1917 were 151 and 143, which gives an average of 129.

The diseases from which these children died are:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9
Bronchitis	15
Premature Birth	16
Debility and Marasmus	7
Congenital Defects	11
Convulsions	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	20
Gastro Enteritis	1
Whooping Cough	2
Meningitis	3
Measles	10
Influenza	9
Teething	3
Gastritis	8
Malnutrition	1
Nephritis	1
Gastric Catarrh	2
General Tuberculosis	2
Atelectasis	9
Congenital Syphilis	3
Inflammation of the Thymus Gland	1
Tonsilitis	1
Pertussis	4
Tubercular Peritonitis	4
Natural Causes	2
TOTAL	153

Infantile
Mortality.

Inquests were held on nine of the above, the causes of death being given as shewn on the registration returns.

The ages at which these children died are:—

Under 1 month	36
Between 1 and 2 months	25
" 2 and 3 "	11
" 3 and 4 "	11
" 4 and 5 "	5
" 5 and 6 "	11
" 6 and 7 "	9
" 7 and 8 "	8
" 8 and 9 "	5
" 9 and 10 "	7
" 10 and 11 "	11
" 11 and 12 "	14
TOTAL	153

Number of twin children born 24, Males 13, Females 11.

 " " died 6, " 3, " 3.

Number of first children—births 284.

 " " —deaths 20.

Total number of children who were not visited, 154.

Number of children who died who had not been visited, 31.

OCCUPATION OF MOTHERS—

Textile Operatives	66
Dressmakers	1
Other Occupations	13
Not stated	8
TOTAL	88
Housewives	62
TOTAL	150

The disparity between the 150 and the 153 is owing to the 3 twin births.

OCCUPATION OF FATHERS—

Textile Operatives	26
Labourers (Navvies, &c.)	15
Miners (Coal)	25
Iron Workers (Mechanics)	4
Outside Trades (Masons, &c.)	7
Office or Shop	8
Other Occupations	27
Not stated.....(Illegitimate)	14
H.M. Forces	24
TOTAL	150

The period of time which the 88 mothers left work before the confinement :— Infantile Mortality.

Under 1 week	1
1 week to 1 month	4
1 to 2 months	10
2 to 3 „	10
3 to 4 „	16
4 to 5 „	9
Over 5 „	23
Not stated	15
TOTAL	88

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

Under 2 months	9
2 to 3 months	3
3 to 4 „	1
4 to 5 „	—
5 to 6 „	1
Not commenced work at six months' end	59
Not stated	15
TOTAL	88

The feeding of the children who died :—

Breast fed	60
Breast and Artificial	12
Artificial	59
Not stated	22
TOTAL	153

The 150 mothers were attended at the birth of the children by :—

Medical Men	59
Midwives and other women	80
Not stated	11
TOTAL	150

The housing of the children who died :—

No. of rooms in houses.	
One room	1
Two or three	24
Four or over	115
Not stated	10
TOTAL	150

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE JOINT HOSPITAL
BOARD.

TABLE I.—SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1918.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diph- theria.	Me'sles	Influenza	Other Diseases.	Total.
January	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	9
February ..	3	1	..	2	4	..	..	10
March	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	10
April	4	..	..	2	6	..	..	12
May	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	6
June	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	6
July	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
August	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	5
September ..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	5
October	2	1	..	4	..	5	..	12
November ..	..	..	..	3	..	34	..	37
December ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	8
Totals ..	19	10	4	32	14	43	1	123

TABLES II. AND III.—SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FROM EACH DISTRICT, THE DISEASES FROM WHICH THEY WERE SUFFERING, AND THE DEATHS.

	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Influenza	Other diseases	Total
BURNLEY BOROUGH :								
Cases	15	5	2	19	9	36	..	86
Deaths .....	..	..	1	2	1	5	..	9
RURAL DISTRICT :								
Cases .....	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	7
Deaths .....	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT :								
Cases	3	1	..	4	3	1	..	12
Deaths .....	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT :								
Cases .....	..	..	..	9	..	2	1	12
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
WORKHOUSE :								
Cases	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	6
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OUTSIDE HOSPITAL DISTRICT :								
Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS : Cases	19	10	4	32	14	43	1	123
Deaths .....	..	2	1	4	1	9	..	17

The one "other diseases" was Cerebro-Spinal Fever case from Padiham.

TABLE IV.—SHOWS THE NUMBER OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN THE VARIOUS AREAS AND THE NUMBERS RECEIVED INTO THE SANATORIUM, AND THE PERCENTAGES OF THE CASES SO ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1918 (INFLUENZA WAS NOT A NOTIFIABLE DISEASE).

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Total.
BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH (including the Workhouse):						
Notified	1342	32	6	49	54	2183
Admitted	11	16	5	4	19	55
Percentage	0.8	50.0	83.3	8.0	35.1	..
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT:						
Notified	353	12	4	9	1	379
Admitted .....	..	..	4	..	..	4
Percentage .....	..	..	100.0	..	..	..
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT:						
Notified	208	6	1	1	7	223
Admitted	3	3	1	..	4	11
Percentage	1.4	50.0	100.0	..	57.1	..
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT:						
Notified	605	..	..	..	13	618
Admitted .....	..	..	..	..	9	9
Percentage .....	..	..	..	..	69.0	..

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD JAN. 1ST, 1918, to END OF WEEK ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1918.

Ages Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B.				Notifications on Form C.		
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications. (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications. (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sana- toria.
	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	Over 65	Not stated		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15				Total
Pulmonary Males	2	3	4	5	4	13	17	11	5	..	3	67	69	..	..	..	..	11
" Females	1	1	2	5	6	10	11	3	2	1	..	60	61	..	..	..	..	8
Non Pulmonary Males	2	4	3	5	2	1	2	..	2	..	..	25	25	..	4	2	6	..
" Females	3	2	5	8	5	1	3	..	2	..	..	35	35	..	2	3	5	..

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1918

Date of Decision.	Act or Bye-law under which Proceedings taken.	Offence.	Result.
1918.			
July 31st	Public Health Act, 1875 Sections 116-117.	Exposing for Sale Strawberries unfit for food.	Fined £5 ; £1 8s. 6d. costs.
"	Do.	Do.	Costs 12/6.
Oct. 16th	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Dismissed as first offender on payment of costs, £1 7s. 6d.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY,
BURNLEY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT————— 1918.

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

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN WHITEHEAD (CHAIRMAN).
THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN R. HARGREAVES.
ALDERMAN HAWORTH.
ALDERMAN KEIGHLEY.
ALDERMAN J. S. KAY.
ALDERMAN A. M. SINCLAIR.
COUNCILLOR CLEGG.
COUNCILLOR LEES.
COUNCILLOR OGDEN.
COUNCILLOR KNAPE.
COUNCILLOR D. DURKIN.
COUNCILLOR SUTCLIFFE.
COUNCILLOR THOMPSON.
THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR TYNAN.
THE DOWAGER LADY O'HAGAN.
MRS. F. A. OGDEN.
MR. W. CHADWICK.
REV. T. H. TAYLOR.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Education Report of the School Medical Officer for 1918.

I only returned to duty late in December, therefore the work embraced in this report was in charge of my deputy Dr. Markham, and the observations in the body of the Report are by him.

The institution of the Open Air School is the most important event in the Medical Service of the Education Authority. A school for 40 children was erected in the grounds of Bank Hall and opened in October, and though the opening was so late in the year and there was much unfavourable weather to face, the result up to the end of the year must be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The children admitted were chosen from those who were seen at the School Clinic, and may briefly be described as those showing pre-tubercular signs or having anæmia; most of them had both these conditions. No child with active known or suspected tuberculosis was admitted, and an extension of the principle of the Open Air School is urgently required for the provision of such children. Such provision could easily be made at Crown Point where, if a suitable hut were provided by the Authority, the children could live there and receive instruction from a teacher who could attend daily. It is estimated that at least 14 beds could be filled at once with cases of this kind. There are a number of cases in which there is a suspicion that tuberculosis has already commenced and they must on no account be allowed at the Open Air School among children who are

in a condition of high susceptibility. It may be and generally is quite safe to allow these children at the ordinary school; but much better if provision were made for medical treatment and observation in the way suggested.

"Following up" has suffered somewhat during the year through frequent changes in and lack of staff, but this it is to be hoped, will be remedied during this year. Though the work has of necessity suffered much from these causes and has had to be carried on often at great disadvantage, much that is useful has been accomplished. Unless a complete and efficient system of "following up" is carried out, much of the work of the Medical Officer is of little avail.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Public Health Dept.,

June, 1919.

THOS. HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.—Children are admitted to school before the age of Education five and leave generally when they attain the age of thirteen. They Report 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 requisite number of attendances.

The number of "half-timers" for 1918 is 1536.

SCHOOLS.—

Number of Provided Schools	17
Number of Non-Provided Schools	18

Departments—

Provided Schools—

Mixed	16
Infants	11

Non-Provided Schools—

Mixed	11
Boys	2
Girls	2
Infants	14
Infants and Mixed	3

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 344 visits being paid. The defects found have numbered 27, all, with the exception of 3, were remedied at 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.

At COAL CLOUGH the average number on the rolls was 70. During the year 24 children were admitted, and 19 left.

At HEASANDFORD the average number on the rolls was 66. During the year 22 were admitted and 16 left.

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 29 children attending the school: 15 boys and 14 girls, ranging from 5 to 15 years of age. During the year, 2 boys and 3 girls were admitted to the School, and one girl and two boys left.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—This has accommodation for 26 scholars. There are 16, of whom eight are Burnley children, the rest being sent by neighbouring Authorities. Of the Burnley children there are:—

Boys	2	Girls	6
Boys: Totally blind	1	Girls: Totally blind	3
Partially blind	1	Partially blind	3

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

Two of the children suffering from partial blindness are albinos, one boy and one girl.

The staff consists of a Head Master (blind) and an Assistant Mistress.

SCHOOL CLINIC.—This is situate at the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street. Children can obtain treatment for all minor ailments, dental treatment, and errors of refraction. The total number of attendances at the Inspection and Treatment Clinics was 12,922.

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

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 34,575 attendances were put in at the various Baths by the school children.

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 at the age of twelve. 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 visits 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	—	—	742
Five year old children	765	780	1545
Over five years of age	—	—	61
Seven year old children.....	725	724	1449
Children leaving school	723	793	1536
Special Cases	—	—	455
Children from other Towns	—	—	133
	2233	2297	5921

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 carry 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.

Education
Report

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 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 School Clinic, 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 School Clinic.

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 type. 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, School Visitor, or by post.

TABLE I.—CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Education
Report

Total Inspected on entering School under 5 years of age.....e724

The following defects were found in these children:—

Rickets	7	Diseases of the Eye	7
Deformities	15	Squint and Vision	2
Want of Cleanliness,		Otorrhœa	9
Sore Heads, etc.	10	Otitis	1
Ringworm	4	Defective Teeth	1
Other Skin Diseases	20	Hydrocephalus	1
Sores	5	Other Defects	14
Bronchial Catarrh	1		
Paralysis	1	TOTAL	101
Nasal Catarrh	3		

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PARENTS PRESENT AT
THE INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Total Examined..... 1545

Father present in	19 cases or	1.2%	of the admissions.
Mother present in	572	37.0%	„
Other relative present in ...	102	6.6%	„
Relatives not present in ...	852	55.1%	„

Of the 744 children of whom a history was obtained:—

79.7%	of the children had suffered from Measles.
4.5%	„ „ „ „ Scarlet Fever.
2.1%	„ „ „ „ Diphtheria.
38.0%	„ „ „ „ Whooping Cough.
26.7%	„ „ „ „ Chickenpox.
11.7%	had not suffered from any of the above diseases.
41.2%	had suffered from one disease.
34.8%	„ „ „ two diseases.
10.3%	„ „ „ three diseases.
1.8%	„ „ „ four diseases or over.

In 55.1% of the cases there was no history obtainable.

Of the 1545 children inspected, 35.0% had been vaccinated.

Education Report TABLE III.—SHEWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED.

	Entrants under				Special	
	5 yrs.	Age 5.	Age 7.	Age 12.	Cases.	Total.
Number Examined	742	1545	1449	1536	455	5727
Defects :—						
Defective Clothing	—	1	2	3	4	10
Defective Footgear	—	—	1	2	5	8
Uncleanliness	10	77	100	58	53	298
Skin Diseases	24	71	56	19	48	218
Defective Teeth	1	135	164	91	3	394
Enlarged Glands	—	48	44	13	34	139
Diseases of the Nose & Throat	5	122	86	36	24	273
Diseases of the Ear & Wax in ears	11	32	32	15	24	114
Diseases of the Eye	7	19	16	4	17	63
Defective Vision	2	38	270	173	119	602
Rickets and Deformities	22	59	34	17	19	149
Other Defects	19	83	79	26	62	269
TOTAL.....	101	685	884	455	412	2537

FOLLOWING UP.

The staff engaged in following up children found to have defects consists of the Deputy School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer, and the Assistant School Medical Officer, who follow up cases at the Clinic and at the Dispensary ; the School Nurses at the Clinic and at the home, the Tuberculosis Nurses at the Dispensary and at the home, the School Visitor at the home, and the School Attendance Officer at the home. The School Nurses are 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 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.

Education

The following Tables give the nature of the ailment and their Report after history as far as could be obtained from the teachers or by the School Visitor. Some of the cases 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.

CASES FOUND IN THE SCHOOLS.

GROUP I.—DEFECTS DISCOVERED AT ROUTINE INSPECTION AND ALSO THOSE REFERRED BY TEACHER DURING 1917, OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1918.

Total number of children examined of Group I. is..... 997.

Total number of defects is..... 1153.

(A) WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—Total 108.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4	15	13	19	18	12	7	4	15	1

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Left School		
Nits and Lice and Dirty Head	89	...	75	...	14
Vermin Marks on body	19	...	18	...	1

(B) DEFICIENT CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR :—Total 19.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14
	1	4	2	2	5	1	2	2

	Total.		Remedied.		Left School.
Deficient and Dirty Clothing	16	...	13	...	3
Deficient Footgear	3	...	—	...	3

(C) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 141.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	23	23	29	26	11	2	5	16	5

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.		Left School.		Same Cond'tn.		Im- proved.		Refused Treat't.		Died.	
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	121	...	46	...	18	...	4	...	51	...	1	...	1
Hypertrophied Turbinates	3	...	—	...	2	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—
Other	17	...	11	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	—	...	—

(D) DISEASES OF THE EAR :—Total 49.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	7	8	6	4	9	3	3	1	5	3

Defect.	Total.		Remedied.		Left School.		Impr'd.		Same Cond'n.
Otorrhœa	38	...	29	...	8	...	1	...	—
Partial Deafness	11	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	2

(E) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total 96.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	14	10	20	17	7	2	2	20	3

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.				Improved.		Left School.	Same Cond'n.
Enlarged									
Cervical Glands	91	...	41	...	27	...	20	...	3
Tubercular									
Cervical Glands	5	...	5	...	—	...	—	...	—

(F) SKIN DISEASES :—Total 122.

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Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	18	40	15	16	6	9	6	3	6	2

Defect.	Total.	Im- Remed'd.	proved.	Same Cond'tn.	Left School.	Died.
Sores on Body ...	22	...	19	...	3	...
Sore Head	9	...	9	...	...	...
Ringworm	27	...	25	...	2	...
Impetigo	16	...	14	...	1	...
Scabies	16	...	16	...	...	...
Prurigo	5	...	5	...	...	...
Eczema	9	...	9	...	...	...
Psoriasis.....	2	...	...	1	...	...
Other	16	...	9	...	3	...

(G) DISEASES OF THE EYE :—Total 33.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	5	7	4	2	3	2	1	7	1

Defects.	Total.	Im- Remed'd.	Left proved.	Same School.	Cond'd.	Died.
Conjunctivitis ...	6	...	5	...	1	...
Blepharitis.....	14	...	11	...	3	...
Corneal Ulcer ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Corneal Opacity	5	...	...	...	5	...
Other Diseases ...	7	...	2	...	2	...

(H) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT :—Total 425.

Age.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3	10	18	103	53	29	44	34	122	9

Defect	Total	Obtained Glasses with Clinic Prescription and through priv'te doc'r	Prescription given, Glasses expected	Prescript'n given, parents indifferent	Im- proved	Treatment not recom- mended	Notified, but no re- sponse	Treat- ment Refused	Left School	Wearing suitable Glasses at In- spection	Same con- dition.	Died
Def. Vis. only	387	125	1	34	12	57	106	1	42	7	..	2
Squint only	20	3	..	2	..	2	5	..	2	..	6	..
Def. Vis. & Sq.	18	9	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	1

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(I) DEFORMITIES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES :—Total 35

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	10	6	10	3

Defects.	Total.	Same			Left			Im. Refused			
		Remed'd.	Cond'tn.	School.	proved.	T'tmt.					
Knock Knee ...	12	...	—	...	8	...	—	...	3	...	1
Bow-legged	18	...	—	...	12	...	—	...	6	...	—
Pigeon Breast ...	3	...	—	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	—
Developmental											
Abnormalities	2	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	—

(J) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 125.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	11	26	15	19	12	7	10	6	13	5

Defects.	Total.	Remed'd.	Im. proved.	Same Cond'tn.	Left School
Rickets	27	...	—	...	2
Bronchial Catarrh and Bronchitis	7	...	7	—	—
Organic Disease of Heart	9	...	—	...	5
Functional Disease of Heart	2	...	1	...	—
Bone Diseases	5	...	4	—	1
Anæmia	12	...	9	...	1
Malnutrition	3	...	—	...	—
Infantile Paralysis and other Paralysis	5	...	1	...	—
Chorea	5	...	2	...	1
Goitre	13	...	—	...	—
Hernia	2	...	—	...	—
Defective Articulation ...	10	...	1	...	4
Dull and Backward	3	...	—	...	1
Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	2	...	2	—	—
Various	20	...	9	...	9

GROUP II.—DEFECTS DISCOVERED DURING 1918. OBSERVATION AND Education
TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1918. Report

Total number of children examined of Group II. ... 425
Total number of defects 484

(A) WANT OF CLEANLINESS AND DEFECTIVE CLOTHING: Total 44.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	16	6

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.			
Nits and Lice	24	...	20	...	1	...	3
Dirty Body and Clothing	5	...	3	...	—	...	2
Dirty Head	1	...	1	...	—	...	—
Vermin Marks	11	...	7	...	—	...	4
Footgear	3	...	2	...	—	...	1

(B) DISEASES OF THE EYES:—Total 27.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13
	2	2	7	1	4	4	4	2	1

Defect.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Same Cond'tn.			
Conjunctivitis	7	...	6	...	1	...	—
Blepharitis.....	3	...	3	...	—	...	—
Corneal Opacity	12	...	—	...	1	...	11
Others	5	...	1	...	—	...	4

(C) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT:—Total 188.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	5	6	53	9	15	16	6	74	4

Defect	Total	Glasses obtained with Clinic Prescription and through private doctor	Prescripti'n given, glasses expected	Prescript'n given, parents indifferent	Treatment not recommended	Notified,* but no response	Left School	Had suitable glasses at inspection	Same condition
Def. Vision only	177	34	1	17	47	22	7	45	1
Squint only	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Def. Vis. & Squint	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

(D) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 39.

Ages	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
	15	5	11	1	1	1	5

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.			
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	22	...	12	...	6	...	4
Nasal Laryngeal Catarrh	11	...	9	...	1	...	1
Others	6	...	5	...	1	...	—

(E) DISEASES OF THE EARS :—Total 11.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	10	12
	3	2	2	1	1	2

Defect.	Total.		Remedied.		Left School.
Otorrhœa	8	...	6	...	2
Partial Deafness	3	...	2	...	1

(F) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total 27.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	12	13
	10	1	8	1	4	1	2

Defect.	Total.	Remedied. Improved.					Left School.
Enlarged Glands	26	...	21	...	3	...	2
Tubercular Glands	1	...	1	...	—	...	—

(G) SKIN DISEASES : Total 87.

Ages	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	4	4	15	11	20	6	9	8	4	5	1

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.	Same Condition.	Education Report
Sores	25	...	24	...	—	...
Ringworm ...	15	...	13	...	—	...
Impetigo	13	...	12	...	—	...
Scabies	9	...	9	...	—	...
Prurigo	4	...	4	...	—	...
Psoriasis.....	1	...	—	...	—	1
Eczema	1	...	1	...	—	—
Others	19	...	12	...	1	4

(H) DEFORMITIES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES :—Total 6.

Age.	5	12
	5	1

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Cond'tn.	Same	Left School.	Died.
Bowlegged ...	2	...	—	...	2	...
Pigeon Breast	1	...	—	...	1	...
Knock Knee	2	...	—	...	2	...
Spinal Curvature	1	...	—	...	—	1

(I) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 46.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	3	4	9	1	11	1	1	1	4	10

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.	Same Condition.
Bronchitis	4	...	4	...	—
Rickets	6	...	—	...	6
Alveolar Abscess	2	...	1	...	1
Goitre	6	...	—	...	6
Bone Diseases	2	...	1	...	1
Pyorrhœa					
Alveolaris ...	2	...	2	...	—
Dull	1	...	—	...	1
Anæmia	2	...	2	...	—
Various	21	...	13	...	1

(J) INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—Total 9.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	11
	3	2	1	1	1	1

	Total.	Remedied.
Mumps	4	4
Measles	3	3
Chicken Pox	2	2

GROUP III.—DEFECTS DISCOVERED DURING 1918, STILL UNDER
OBSERVATION IN 1919.

Total number of children examined of Group III. is 1,380.
Total number of defects is 1,668.

- Including (1) Chronic conditions, e.g., Heart Disease ;
(2) Defects found in latter part of 1918.

(A) DEFICIENT CLOTHING AND WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—Total 272.

Ages	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3	7	42	27	64	30	28	15	16	38	2

Nits, 214. Dirty Body and Clothing, 38. Vermin Marks, 10.
Deficient Clothing, 5. Defective Footgear, 5.

(B) DISEASES OF THE EYES :—Total 36.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	2	8	3	5	7	4	1	2	3

Blepharitis, 20. Conjunctivitis, 7. Corneal Opacity, 3. Other
Defects, 6.

(C) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT :—Total 414.

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Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2	14	13	130	78	29	25	28	81	13	1

Defective Vision only, 379. Squint only, 18. Defective Vision and Squint, 17.

(D) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 234.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	5	70	32	57	18	7	9	5	31

Tonsils and Adenoids, 148. Mouth Breather, 9. Hypertrophied Turbinates, 25. Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh, 35. Others, 17.

(E) DISEASES OF THE EARS :—Total 103.

Ages	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	8	15	13	19	12	11	9	3	11	2

Otorrhœa, 78. Partial Deafness, 23. Others, 2.

(F) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total, 112.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	18	24	11	14	13	3	10

Enlarged Glands, 100. Tubercular Glands, 12.

(G) SKIN DISEASES :—Total 131.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	6	10	39	6	20	10	8	10	9	12	1

Ringworm, 24. Impetigo, 18. Sore Head, 28. Sebarrhœa, 3. Prurigo, 9. Scabies, 19. Alopecia, 11. Eczema, 9. Psoriasis, 2. Lupis, 1. Others, 7.

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(H) DEFORMITIES :—Total 80.

Ages	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	13	17	17	14	7	2	2	2	3	1

Bowlegged, 26. Club Foot, 1. Chicken Breast, 1. Knocknee, 35. Spinal Curvature, 7. Wry Neck, 9. Cleft Palate, 1.

(I) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 284.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	5	14	58	35	46	32	27	20	22	22	3

Organic Disease of Heart, 42. Functional Disease, 10. Enlarged Thyroid, 6. Rickets, 57. Infantile Paralysis, 2. Fibroid Lung, 3. Pyorrhœa Alveolaris, 1. Dull, 24. Lung and Bronchial Disease, 13. Tuber. Peritonitis, 3. Tuber. of Bone, 1. Chorea, 7. Enæmia, 15. Defective Speech, 31. Others, 69.

(J) INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—Total 2.

Ages.	7
	2

Chicken Pox, 1. Mumps, 1.

DENTAL INSPECTION.Education
Report

This Work is carried out by four fully qualified dentists who attend at the schools on one half-day per week of alternate weeks for the purpose of inspecting the children aged 7 and also any other child who may be presented by the Head Teacher as special case.

A record is kept on a specially prepared card shewing the condition of each child's teeth, and in those cases where urgent treatment is needed, the parents are notified of this fact by post, and advised to obtain treatment either from their own dentist or to attend at a specified date and hour at the Dental Clinic.

TABLE SHEWING THE RESULTS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AT 7 YEARS OF AGE.

No. Examined.	No. with Sound Teeth.	No. with Slight Defects.	No. requiring urgent treatment
1557	189	1146	222

THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

This is situate at the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street. It is convenient of access, and situated centrally as regards the Schools.

It contains :—

- (a) A waiting room capable of accommodating eighty children at any one time.
- (b) A consulting room.
- (c) A dressing room.
- (d) An X-ray room.
- (e) Lavatories.

The consulting and dressing rooms are also for dental purposes, the former being fully equipped as a dental surgery, and the latter as a recovery room.

The School Clinic consists of :—

- (a) An Inspection Clinic.
- (b) A Treatment Clinic.
- (c) A Dental Clinic.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

This is held weekly at the School Clinic on Tuesday and 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 concurrences of their own medical man.

The Staff at the Clinic consists of the Deputy School Medical Officer (Tuberculosis Officer), the Assistant School Medical Officer, two School Nurses, two Clerks, 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.

The School Nurses receive directions as to the following up of the cases. This generally refers to minor cases, such as otorrhœa, ring-worm, impetigo, etc. The Nurses' 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.

Children whom the Medical Officer finds to be suffering from such minor ailments, are in many cases advised, if not already under the care of a medical man, to attend daily at the treatment clinic, or if the treatment can be as satisfactorily carried out in their homes by the parents, the school nurses are instructed to visit such homes, and advise the parents as to how to carry out the necessary treatment, ointments or other remedies being provided at the expense of the Local Education Authority.

In addition to the Nurses there are attached to the Medical Education Officer's staff, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors who are all Report 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.

Records for all the children attending are filed and an entry made on these at each visit.

During the year 1139 children have attended the Inspection Clinic, and 5219 examinations and re-examinations have been made by the Medical Officers. At the schools 1,805 have been re-examined by the Medical Officer.

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.

Of the 1,139 children who attended 310 were sent to school as they did not show any disability or that it was of a very slight nature. 5,219 examinations were made, of 1,139 children, who presented 829 ailments.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.

Chest Complaints.....	5
Tuberculosis	55
Heart Disease	61
Anæmia and Debility	13
Diseases of Nose and Throat	20
Enlarged Glands	33
Diseases of the Eye	9
Mumps	2
Whooping Cough	4
Septic Sores	19
Tubercular Peritonitis	3
Tubercular Foot	1
Ringworm	73
Sore Head	37
Impetigo	20
Scabies	180
Other Skin Diseases	104
Abscesses	4
Other Defects	186
TOTAL	829

Education
Report

The method by which they were dealt with is as follows :—

Attended for Treatment at the School Clinic	288
" " at the Tuberculosis Dispensary	9
Had treatment from their own Doctor	7
No further treatment recommended	525

THE TREATMENT CLINIC.

This has now been in operation for 4 years and 3 months. Its scope is intended to cover the treatment of all minor ailments, such as impetigo, sorehead, chronic eye and ear disease, etc., the X-ray treatment of ringworm, the examination of children suffering from defective eyesight, and the prescription of glasses where necessary.

The children who attend at this Clinic are :—

- (a) Those found to be suffering from some minor ailment at the routine medical inspection of schools.
- (b) Those referred from the Inspection Clinic.
- (c) Special cases referred by teachers.

MINOR AILMENTS.Education
Report

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out by the School Nurses under the supervision of the School Medical Officer or his Assistant. In many cases a daily attendance is necessary, in others the parents carry out the treatment at their homes, and only pay a weekly visit to the Clinic.

In the Table appended below, particulars of this part of the work will be found.

No. of cases attending on January 1st, 1918	49
No. of cases attending on December 31st, 1918	114
No. of cases discharged	810
No. of attendances	5872

DETAILED SUMMARY.

	NEW CASES.			OLD CASES.		
	No.	Atten- dances.	No. Dis- charged.	No.	Atten- dances.	No. Dis- charged.
Impetigo	330	1470	302	28	142	28
Ringworm	212	1480	168	53	723	13
Otorrhœa	18	109	12	18	193	7
Conjunctivitis ...	130	755	108	23	133	23
Various	133	764	119	19	103	18
TOTAL	823	4578	709	141	1294	89

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

During the year 1,093 visits were paid to 893 new cases and 578 old cases.

Treatment of Ringworm:

An endeavour has been made to persuade parents to allow a child suffering from Ringworm in all cases to attend at the School Clinic where they are either treated by ointments or by the X-rays. This has resulted in considerably shortening the period of absence from School. During the year 265 cases have been treated at the School Clinic and of these 41 were treated by X-rays, with the result shewn in the Table appended below:—

TABLE SHEWING THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT BY
X-RAYS.

Number of children treated 41

RESULTS.

32 children were sent back to School after 3 weeks.

2	"	"	"	7	"
5	"	"	"	8	"
2	"	"	"	12	"

DEFECTIVE VISION.

During the year owing to a shortage of the normal medical staff, the Education Committee were obliged to make arrangements for the treatment of children suffering from Defective Vision.

Two Ophthalmic Surgeons were engaged to attend on one morning per week to carry out refractions and also to give advice on any of the more serious eye defects.

The Table given below gives in detail the work carried out at the Eye Clinic.

731 cases were enquired into with the following results:—

Attended the Clinic	499	—	66.75%
Obtained Glasses from own Doctor ...	46	—	6.29%
Indifferent	94	—	12.85%
No after history and left town	12	—	1.64%
Own doctor does not advise	61	—	8.34%
Died	1	—	.13%
Full time	14	—	1.91%
Advised to attend Hospital	1	—	.13%
No change of glasses necessary	3	—	.41%

731

Of the 499 children who attended the Clinic, 363 were prescribed for and obtained glasses, and in 25 cases it was found that the vision could not be improved owing to corneal opacities or other permanent defect. At the end of the year, 11 children were awaiting their prescriptions.

The School Nurse paid 450 visits to the above cases.

DENTAL CLINIC.Education
Report

The work at this Clinic is carried out by the four School Dentists. They attend on one half-day per week of alternate weeks to carry out treatment.

During the year, 1,119 cases were notified as requiring urgent treatment. Each of these cases was visited by the School Nurse with the following results :—

753 attended the Dental Clinic	67.29%
130 attended their own Dentist	11.61%
12 did not obtain treatment on the advice of their medical practitioner	1.07%
111 left the town and no after history...	9.91%
113 were indifferent	10.09%
78 of the cases were being followed up by the School Nurse.	

In addition to the above, 39 cases inspected in the year 1917 and found to be in need of urgent treatment, were notified to attend the Dental Clinic.

Each of these cases were visited by the School Nurse with the following results :—

29 attended the Dental Clinic	74.38%
5 attended their own Dentist	12.82%
5 were indifferent	12.82
The total number of treatments at the Dental Clinic was.....	1071
The total number of visits paid by the School Nurse was.....	1329

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	32	15	—
Diphtheria & Mem- branaceous Croup.....	54	21	4
Typhoid Fever	6	1	—
Phthisis	127	14	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	56	32	13
Erysipelas	49	4	—
Measles	1317	500	2

A Table shewing 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 Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Chickenpox.

A Table is given shewing the numbers notified by the Teachers from each of the schools.

Measles.—The severe epidemic of 1917 was continued during the first four months of the year 1918. It was found necessary to close some of the schools.

The extent of the epidemic was aggravated by the inclement weather, children were forced to remain in their homes, thus increasing their chance of contact with the patient.

From an analysis of the notifications it was found that 523 cases occurred amongst children of school age, and 761 amongst those under School age.

During the year 38 deaths occurred, only 2 of these, however, were of school age.

Influenza:—The attendance at the schools was severely affected Education during the great epidemics of July and November. 26 children of Report school age died from this disease.

From the Death Returns the ages at which the children died are as follows :—

Under 1.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.
10	14	12	2

Scarlet Fever:—During the year 26 children had Scarlet Fever.

Chicken Pox.—119 cases of Chicken-pox were notified from the various Schools.

Whooping Cough.—During the year 130 cases were notified from the Schools.

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.

A detailed summary is appended below.

• Notifiable Diseases.

Scarlet Fever occurred at	25	homes.
Diphtheria & Membraneous Croup occurred at ...	31	„
Typhoid Fever occurred at	1	„
Phthisis occurred at	12	„
Erysipelas occurred at	2	„
Measles occurred at	1140	„

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Whooping Cough occurred at	112	homes.
Chicken-pox occurred at	95	„
Mumps occurred at.....	501	„

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

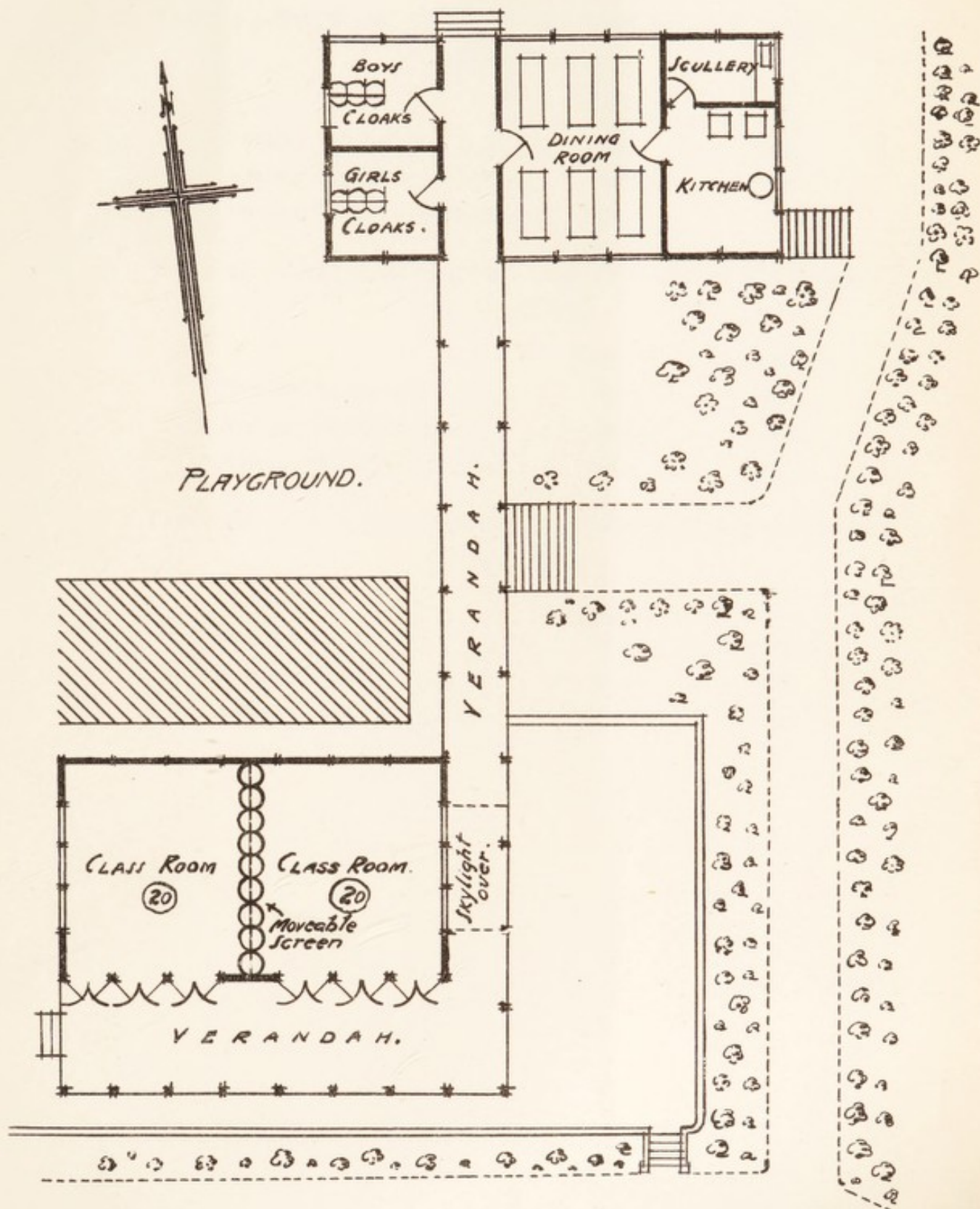
The children admitted to this school were selected from amongst those attending the School Clinic, in every case there was a previous history of the child showing the chronic nature of the ailment from which they were suffering and the consequent loss of attendance at school. The Open Air School is to be regarded chiefly as a medical institution by means of which the subnormal child can be brought to the normal and when this has been attained is able to resume attendance at the ordinary school. It is obvious therefore that the school curriculum has to be much modified, the health of the child in every case being the primary consideration.

In the table appended is set out the nature of the complaints from which these children were found to be suffering:—

Disease.	No.
Anæmia	16
Pre-Tuberculosis	11
Enlarged Cervical Glands	4
Anæmic Tubercular Peritonitis	3
Spinal Caries	3
Chronic Bronchitis	1
Fibroid Lung.....	2
	—
Total	40

The results obtained have proved extremely satisfactory, with the exception of one child who was removed after the first three days; the remainder gained greatly in health and mental vigour. The average gain in weight of the children up to the end of the year was 4 lbs.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL. BANK HALL.



Scale 16 feet to One Inch.

June 1919.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN
AGE 5 YEARS.

	Boys.		Girls.
Number Inspected	765	.....	780
Average Height in inches	41.0	.....	40.7
Average Weight in Pounds	38.24	.....	37.6

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN
AGE 7 YEARS.

	Boys.		Girls.
Number Inspected	725	.....	724
Average Height in inches	45.0	.....	44.6
Average Weight in pounds	44.0	.....	43.0

TABLE III.—AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN
AGE 12 YEARS.

	Boys.		Girls.
Number Inspected	743	.....	793
Average Height in inches	54.2	.....	54.6
Average Weight in pounds	68.3	.....	68.4

TABLE IV.—Shewing number of Cases of Legally Notifiable Infectious Diseases, and the Schools these children attended.

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.		Typhoid Fever.		Erysipelas.		Measles.		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	Under 5	Over 5
ABEL STREET	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	18	4	19
BACK LANE	1	12	1	12
BURNLEY WOOD	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	44	27	47
CLAREMONT	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11
COAL CLOUGH	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	4	37
FULLEDGE	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	48	15	49
HABERGHAM	10	48	10	48
HARGHER CLOUGH	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	9	14
HEALEY WOOD	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	9	6
HEASANDFORD	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	1	18
HOLY TRINITY	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	16	25
LANE HEAD	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
LOWERHOUSE	4	11	4	11
PICKUP CROFT	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	9
RED LION STREET	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	14	11	16
ROSEGROVE	7	21	7	21
SANDYGATE	3	..	3
ST. ANDREW'S	2	3	2	3
ST. AUGUSTINE'S	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
ST. JAMES'S	7	18	7	18
ST. JOHN'S, Ivy Street	2	3	2	3
ST. JOHN'S, Gannow	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	16	21
ST. MARY'S	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	6
ST. MARY MAGDALENE	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	8
ST. PAUL'S
ST. PETER'S	8	4	8	4
ST. STEPHEN'S	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	3	12
ST. THOMAS'S	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	13	15
STONEHOLME	8	..	8
TODMORDEN ROAD	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	9	10
WHITTFIELD	11	20	11	20
WOOD TOP	7	11	7
PRIVATE SCHOOL	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	12
HIGH SCHOOL	2	..	2
GRAMMAR SCHOOL	1	..	1
DEAF SCHOOL	1	..	1	..
Total	1	15	4	17	1	2	..	..	..	2	191	464	197	500

Table V.—Shewing number of cases of other Infectious Diseases notified from the various Schools during the year 1918.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Abel Street	22	20	16	84	34	176
Back Lane	14	1	..	26	..	41
Blind School .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley Wood	65	15	7	34	2	123
Claremont	5	..	2	6	17	30
Coal Clough	13	12	4	12	11	52
Deaf School .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulledge	30	1	..	19	..	50
Habergham	18	..	10	3	1	32
Hargher Clough ..	32	4	7	5	53	101
Healey Wood	10	1	5	6	2	24
Heasandford	7	..	4	79	13	103
Holy Trinity	44	3	4	50	11	112
Lane Head	2	..	1	42	35	80
Lowerhouse	10	1	..	1	5	17
Pickup Croft	13	..	9	6	16	44
Red Lion Street ..	23	1	2	8	..	34
Rosegrove	22	..	14	5	4	45
St. Andrew's	10	..	1	52	..	63
St. Augustine's ..	1	1	..	..	..	2
St. James'	28	8	1	..	49	86
St. John's, Ivy St.	..	2	..	3	33	38
St. John's, Gannow	24	..	2	33	2	61
St. Mary's .....	..	..	..	15	23	38
St. Mary Magdalene	16	..	3	7	5	31
St. Paul's .....	..	..	..	..	3	3
St. Peter's	19	10	1	..	1	31
St. Stephen's	19	17	1	12	7	56
St. Thomas'	30	3	..	1	..	34
Stoneyholme	11	25	13	6	77	132
Todmorden Road ..	6	1	5	15	7	34
Whittlefield	32	4	6	4	1	47
Wood Top	25	..	1	1	22	49
Total	551	130	119	535	434	1769

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED—1st JANUARY, 1918 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

Ages.	ENTRANTS.			LEAVERS.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 5	5	Other Ages.	Total.	
Boys	742	765	194	743	
Girls		780		793	
Totals	742	1545	194	1536	4150

From other towns, 133.

	Intermediate Group 7	Special Cases.	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children re-examined).
Boys	725	455	2802
Girls	724		
Totals	1449	455	2802

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED—1st JANUARY, 1918
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

A. "CODE GROUPS.

Age.		Entrants.					Total
		3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
		Under 5 years.					
Boys		742		765	—	194	—
Girls				780	—		—
Totals.		742		1545	—	194	2481
Age.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.					Grand Total.
		8	12	13	14	Other Ages.	
Boys.	—	743	—	—	—	—	1536
Girls	—	793	—	—	—	—	
Totals . . .	—	1536	—	—	—	—	1536

B. GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE" X. ;

(1)	Intermediate Group other than 8 years). (2)	Special Cases. (3)	Re-examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined) (4)
Boys.....	(Age 7). 725	455	2802
Girls	724		
Totals.....	1449	455	2802

* In areas where routine inspections have been suspended and the "ailing children" basis adopted, the number of children inspected should be entered in Column 3.

TABLE II.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN 1918.

Defect or Disease. (1)	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for Treatment. (2)	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but referred for Treatment. (3)	Number referred for Treatment. (4)	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not re- ferred for Treatment (5)
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness :				
Head	87	7	23	1
Body	25	2	9	—
Skin : Ringworm :				
Ringworm : Head	17	—	4	—
Body	4	—	3	—
Scabies	19	—	11	—
Impetigo	17	—	9	—
Other Diseases	36	10	47	15
Eye :				
Defective Vision and Squint	234	68	115	15
External Eye Disease	20	5	10	3
Ear :				
Detective Hearing	3	3	6	3
Ear Disease	28	1	8	—
Teeth :				
Dental Disease (see N.B...(2) below)				
Nose and Throat :				
Enlarged Tonsils	30	29	3	1
Adenoids.....	16	16	2	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	2	2	—
Defective Speech	2	5	—	5
Heart and Circulation :				
Heart Disease : Organic	—	—	—	2
Functional	1	2	—	—
Anæmia	3	1	2	—
Lungs :				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	1	2	3
Chronic Bronchitis	—	—	—	—
Other Disease	14	—	10	2
Nervous System :				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea.....	1	1	2	2
Other Disease	—	6	1	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :				
Glands.....	4	—	—	—
Bones and Joints.....	2	—	1	—
Other Forms	1	—	1	—
Rickets	21	9	1	—
Deformities	8	24	—	2
Other Defects or Diseases.....	101	41	71	13

TABLE III.—NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA
IN 1917.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Blind (including partially Blind)—</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for the Blind...	2	6	8
Not at School	—	—	—
<i>Deaf and Dumb (including partially Deaf) —</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for the Deaf	15	14	29
Not at School	—	—	—
<i>Mentally Deficient—</i>			
Feeble-minded :			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for Mentally Defective Children. Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year.....	—	—	136
Not at School	—	—	—
Imbeciles :			
At School.....	—	—	Not
Not at School	—	—	ascert'ned
Idiots :			
<i>Epileptics —</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
Not at Schools	—	—	—
<i>Physically Defective —</i>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	14
Attending Certificate Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
Not at School	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis :			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	119
Attending Certificate Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
Not at School	—	—	—
Cripples and others than Tubercular :			
Attending Public Elementary Schools.....	—	—	26
Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
<i>Dull and Backward :</i>			
Retard 2 years	—	—	—
Retard 3 years	—	—	—

* Judged according to age and Standard.

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1918.

Condition.	No. of defects found for which treatment was considered necessary			No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Percentage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.				Remedied	Improved	Unchanged		
		Total.								
Clothing	10	10	20	7	12	5	7	—	8	60.0
Footgear	6	5	11	5	5	1	2	2	6	45.4
Cleanliness of Head....	209	100	309	67	237	93	93	51	72	76.6
Cleanliness of Body....	30	29	59	9	50	26	20	4	9	87.4
Nutrition	3	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	1	66.6
Nose and Throat	220	150	370	82	280	79	169	32	90	75.6
External Eye Disease ..	42	42	84	17	56	36	12	8	28	66.6
Ear Disease	79	39	118	23	92	34	27	31	26	77.9
Teeth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation ..	69	16	85	13	69	10	53	6	16	81.1
Lungs	30	27	57	13	44	14	28	2	13	77.1
Nervous	22	11	33	6	20	1	15	4	13	60.6
Skin	136	152	288	50	225	185	22	18	63	78.1
Rickets	65	28	93	17	68	1	27	40	25	73.1
Deformities	70	32	106	20	40	1	18	21	66	37.7
Tuberculosis (Non-Pul)	16	8	24	8	15	5	9	1	9	62.5
Speech.....	23	15	38	11	26	—	18	8	12	68.4
Mental Condition	14	11	25	6	18	—	8	10	7	72.0
Vision and Squint ..	425	602	1027	184	731	548	69	114	296	71.1
Hearing	15	16	31	4	26	6	13	7	5	83.8
Miscellaneous	186	129	315	75	199	90	84	25	116	63.1
TOTAL	1674	1423	3096	618	2295	1135	696	464	801	74.1

TABLE V.—INSPECTION, TREATMENT, ETC., OF CHILDREN DURING 1918.

(1)	The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing children)	8728
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	212
(3)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.).....	2586
(4)	The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, etc.)	1520

NOTE.—The number given in Group (4) represents only those whose treatment was completed. Several others are under treatment yet and therefore "under observation."

TABLE V. - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT, 1910-1912

1910	1911	1912
1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000

The above figures represent the total amount of investment in the various projects during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912. The figures are in dollars and cents, and are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.