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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health

AND

Sanitary Administration,

FOR THE YEAR 1919,

TO WHICH IS ADDED THE

Annual Report to the Local Education Authority

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURNLEY:

JOHN DIXON, LTD., BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS, MANCHESTER ROAD.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Roger Hargreave).

§††*ALDERMAN SINCLAIR, *Chairman*.

§††*COUNCILLOR CLEGG, *Vice-Chairman*.

§††*ALDERMAN HAWORTH.

§†* „ HEATON.

§††* „ KEIGHLEY.

§†COUNCILLOR GLASHAN.

„ HOLDEN.

„ HOLDSWORTH

„ KNAPE.

„ IRVING.

„ LEEMING.

††* „ LEES.

§† „ MUNRO.

††* „ OGDEN.

§† „ SLANE.

„ WHEWELL.

* Standing Sub-Committee.

† Housing Sub-Committee.

‡ Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

§ Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

The above members of the Health Committee along with


MRS. J. F. HEAP

MRS W. H. WATSON

form the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

ERRATA.

- Page 75. **Unhealthy Areas** "1909, under Part I & II of of the Housing Act, 1900," should read "1919, under Part I & II of the Housing Act, 1890."
- Page 76. (7) **Obstructive Buildings**, "Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1900," should read "Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890."



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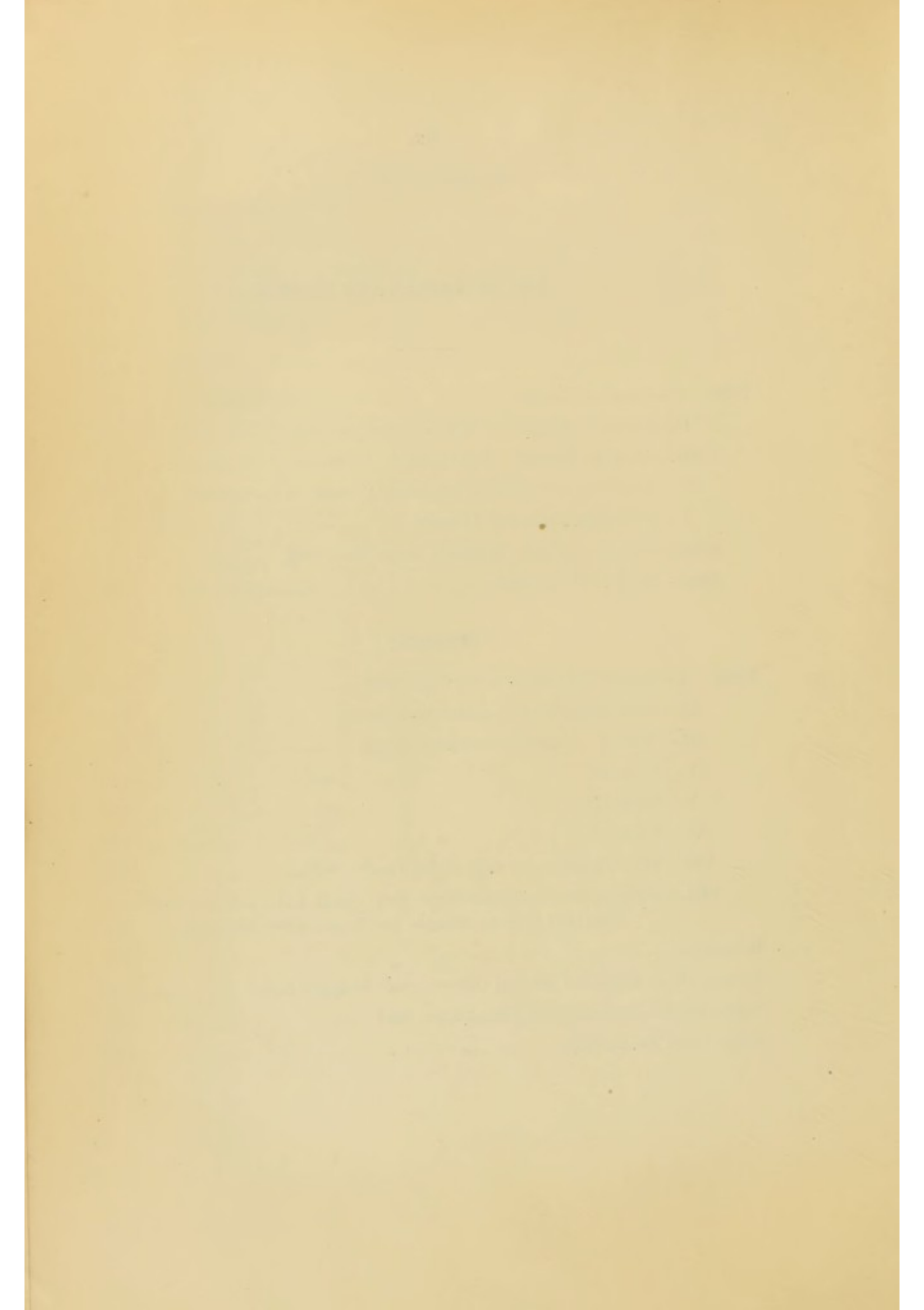
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

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 1919.

When Burnley is considered from the standpoint of Infant Welfare the outstanding fact mentioned in this report is the lowness of the Infant Mortality for the year 1919. This rate is not a low one as regards the country generally (89) or other large towns in general (93) but it is a very low one for Burnley, being 8 per thousand below any previously recorded rate.

The rate is high and probably will remain so until we all recognise the harmful effects on the rising generation, before birth and after birth, of routine employment of married women of child bearing age, especially when that routine employment is continued for generation after generation. Much also remains to be done to convince those concerned that the food intended by nature for the infant is the best, and that every departure from that intention, particularly during the first few months of a child's life is attended with many difficulties and dangers, the results of which are not necessarily done with when the child has passed out of its childhood. Our annual number of deaths from prematurity and congenital defects, and our loss through still births, are always high, and as many of these are caused by the effects of certain diseases, we must look to the determined effort which is now being made throughout the country to deal with these diseases for an improvement in that direction.

This drop in the Infant Death Rate comes at a time when we have to record the fulfilment of a scheme which adds enormously to our possibilities of altering the reputation we have got for an apparent disregard for infant life. The opening of Bank Hall as a Children's Hospital and Maternity Hospital should do away with the reasons for suggesting that infant life is very lightly regarded in Burnley.

In addition to Bank Hall the Local Authority has secured Tarleton House which it is intended to use as a Resident Nursery as well as a Day Nursery. Children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work or are unable to look after them for other reasons, can be admitted to the nursery, thus avoiding the evils of being placed in charge of unsuitable nurses as so often obtains at the present time.

This year Measles was again present in epidemic form. It was not deemed advisable to close any of the schools. The death rate from this disease was by far the lowest of any year during which Measles has assumed the proportions of an epidemic.

A point to which attention has previously been called is the unsuitability of the premises for carrying out our duties under the Cleansing of Persons Act. During the war Scabies became fairly prevalent and many children during the year under review suffered from this complaint with the consequent loss of attendance at school, one child being absent from school for no less than forty-three weeks. This complaint with suitable treatment, which it is almost impossible to get in an ordinary home, could easily be dealt with in a few days if we had suitable premises.

I have to thank the members of the staff of this Department for their efficient and loyal help during the year. Much of the work had to be carried out under somewhat unfavourable conditions as regards office accommodation which is very restricted in view of the ever increasing duties which fall to the lot of this Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ST. JAMES'S STREET, BURNLEY.

May, 1920.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS ETC., FOR 1919.



POSITION LATITUDE.....	53°, 47', 30" N. and LONGITUDE 2°, 14', 30" W.
MEAN HEIGHT above Sea Level	465 feet.
AREA	4,629 acres.
POPULATION (Census 1911).....	106,337
ESTIMATED POPULATION TO THE MIDDLE OF 1919 (Registrar-General's Estimation)	101,005 for deaths. 105,217 for births.
POPULATION (according to Housing Census)	102,391
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN OCCUPATION, Dec. 31st, 1919	25,603
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS EMPTY but not to let ...	143
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS CERTIFIED FOR OCCUPATION DURING YEAR	10
DENSITY (per acre)	22.1
BIRTHS	1,600
Birth Rate, 15.6.	
DEATHS	1,553
Death Rate, 15.16.	
INFANTILE MORTALITY	118 per 1,000 births.
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	0.91 per 1,000 of population.
RATEABLE VALUE (March, 1920)	£485,225
POOR RELIEF.....	£32,224

REPORT.

1. General Information.

Occupation.—The occupation of the population is mostly in the cotton weaving trade. It is estimated that considerably over 30,000 people are actually engaged in this in Burnley. It finds employment for children as "half-timers" who must be over twelve, and adults, both men and women. The estimated number employed in this way are given in the following table. The hours the cotton operatives work are 7 to 8-15, 8-45 to 12-30, and 1-30 to 5-15. Saturdays, 7 to 8-15, 8-45 to 11-15.

The numbers of males and females given in the Census report of 1911 is as set out below :—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Weavers	10,396	...	15,482	...	25,878
Winders, Spinners and others.....	3,609	...	4,256	...	7,865
	<u>14,005</u>	...	<u>19,738</u>	...	<u>33,743</u>

The average number of "half-timers" in the Borough during 1919 was 1,286.

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

One-roomed Houses	137
Back-to-back and Single Houses	2,214
Other Houses	23,272
TOTAL	<u>25,623</u>

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

There are baths in 3,703 of the houses, compared with 3,697 in 1918.

The Water Supply, owned by the Corporation, is entirely of upland water. It is of good quality and the supply is constant. The present capacity of the reservoirs is 440,000,000 gallons, taken from a gathering ground of about 2,000 acres, in which there is no cultivated land. The water is contained in five reservoirs, which are all situated within three or four miles of the centre of the town. Powers have been obtained to construct a new reservoir which will hold another 300,000,000 gallons. The construction of this reservoir is now in progress. The water from Cant Clough, being often discoloured by peaty matter, is filtered, part of it through mechanical filters and part of it through filter beds. Cant Clough reservoir is 924 feet above sea level and Swindon 802 feet.

The main supply of water is from two sources, Swinden Valley and Cant Clough. The water varies somewhat in character from these two sources. Both are of good quality and free from contamination. The water from Cant Clough has a tendency to show an acid reaction owing to the peaty matter which it contains. This acidity is neutralized by means of lime water in order to counteract the effects the water may have on the lead pipes through which it has to flow. The lime water is added during the process of mechanical filtration.

The Consumption of Water during the year 1919 was 811,148,300 gallons, with an average daily consumption per head of 21.6 gallons for all purposes.

The Rainfall for 1919 at Swinden gathering ground was 44.17 inches, at Cant Clough gathering ground 40.41 inches, and at Queen's Park 35.70 inches.

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

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

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

There are in Burnley :

Clean Water Closets	9,136
Waste Water Closets	18,366
Latrines—503 Closets	2,170
Wall, Earthenware, and Pail Privies	286
Number of Public Urinals	39

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

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for the disposal of the Refuse, supply the following figures with regard to ashpits and ashbins, and the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ending March 31st, 1920. The figures show a steady increase in the number of ashbins used.

		<i>Tons.</i>
Total amount of refuse destroyed		11,615
Total amount of refuse tipped		7,529
TOTAL		19,144
Clinker tipped		5467
	1918.	1919.
Ashpits	15,535	15,352
Ashbins	9,392	9,628

Public Institutions.—In accordance with the Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1886, accommodation is provided for the Notifiable Infectious Diseases by a Joint Hospital Board appointed by the following Authorities : Burnley County Borough, Burnley Rural District, Brierfield Urban District, and Padiham Urban District. The Board have provided the **Sanatorium**, which is a permanent and modern institution, with pavilions capable of accommodating 116 patients. It is situated on the North side of the town, about two miles from the centre. For the isolation of Small-pox the Board possess temporary buildings at Crown Point, a hill on the South side of the town, about 1,000 feet high, and just outside the Borough. The site is an excellent one as regards isolation, being quite remote from other habitations, the nearest dwelling—a farmhouse—is a quarter of a mile distant. This hospital was used during the year for the reception of Consumptive patients.

The Victoria Hospital, which is a charitable institution, has provision for about 90 patients. It is a general hospital and quite a modern building.

The number of patients dealt with at this hospital last year was

<i>In-patients.</i>		<i>Out-patients.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Daily Average No. of beds Occupied.</i>
1237	.....	944	.....	2181	.....	85

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

Convalescent Home.—The Convalescent Home for Children at St. Annes-on-Sea, was built by Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for ten boys and ten girls and during last year 270 applications were made for admission of which 67 had reference to children outside Burnley. 224 children were admitted.

Workhouse.—The Workhouse of the Burnley Union, and the Infirmary, are situated within the Borough. The Infirmary will accommodate 1,129 persons, divided as follows :—

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

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

2. Vital Statistics.

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

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

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

In the East Ward there were registered :

Births.....	852
Deaths	1061

In the West Ward there were registered :

Births.....	756
Deaths	638

Births.—There have been 1,608 births (774 males and 834 females), of which 16 were born in the Workhouse (5 males and 11 females) ; 10 were born in Hospital (7 males and 3 females) ; 8 were the children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union ; leaving 1,600 births belonging to Burnley.

These figures give a birth rate of 15.6, as compared with 19.2 for the previous ten years.

The birth rate for England and Wales for the last year was 18.5, and for the 96 large towns, 19.0.

The birth rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (20.0) and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (11.0).

Illegitimate Births.—There have been 134 illegitimate births (66 males and 68 females), as against 114 in 1918. 11 of these were born in the Workhouse, and 3 were the children of mothers whose homes were in other parts of the Union. Of these there were 131 Burnley mothers, as against 114 in 1918.

Deaths.—The total deaths in Burnley were 1,608. Of this number, 146 were of non-residents, most of whose deaths occurred in the Workhouse, Victoria Hospital, or Sanatorium. This leaves 1,462 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 91 deaths of Burnley people who have died outside Burnley, 28 of whom died in the County Asylum at Lancaster.

* All the Public Institutions are in this Ward.

The net deaths, therefore, are 1,553 (males 768 and females 785) giving a death rate of 15.16.

The rate in 1918 was 18.9, the average for the previous ten years being 16.0.

The general death rate for England and Wales in the year 1919 was 13.8, and for the 96 large towns, 13.8.

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

The death rate is highest in St. Peter's Ward (16.1) and lowest in Stoneyholme Ward (10.7).

Inquests.—There were 167 inquests held in Burnley during the year ; the ages and verdicts were as follows :—

Under 1	17
From 1 to 5.....	14
„ 5 to 15	10
„ 15 to 25	5
„ 25 to 45	22
„ 45 to 65	57
„ 65 and over	42
TOTAL	167
Accidental	43
Natural Causes	33
Suicides	17
Heart Failure	34
Respiratory Diseases	11
Convulsions	9
Other Causes	20
TOTAL	167

16 of these were non-residents, leaving 151 inquests held on Burnley people.

There were also 6 inquests held on Burnley residents who died outside the Borough, the following verdicts being returned :—

Natural Causes	2
Accidental Death	1
Suicide	1
Septicaemia	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1

3. 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 1.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No.</i>
RESPIRATORY DISEASES	376
Bronchitis	221
Pneumonia	77
Broncho-Pneumonia	60
Pleurisy	3
Laryngitis	4
Other Forms	11
INFANTILE DISEASES.....	99
Premature Birth	35
Congenital Defects	15
Debility	21
Convulsions	20
Teething.....	5
Injury at Birth.....	3
TUBERCULOSIS	126
Phthisis	94
Meningitis	4
Peritonitis	10
Other Forms	18
INQUESTS	74
Accidental	31
Natural Causes	29
Suicide	14
OLD AGE	103
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.....	149
MALIGNANT DISEASES.....	105
APOPLEXY	82
DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS	23
OTHER CAUSES	416
TOTAL	1553

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year	189
Births	1600
Death Rate.....per 1,000 births	118
Births of Illegitimate children	131
Deaths of Illegitimate children	27
Mortality rate of Illegitimate children	206

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

<i>Dwelling Place.</i>	<i>No. Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>	
Workhouse	11	2	...	—
Victoria Hospital	7	5	...	—
Single-room Dwellings	15	1	...	63
Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	122	38	...	311
Other Dwellings (4 rooms and over)	1111	104	...	93
Not visited	334	39	...	116
TOTALS.....	1600	189	...	118

Of the 1,600 births, 1,273 were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and of this number 699 were the children of working mothers.

Occupation of Mothers.—The following Table shows the occupation of the mothers of the 1,273 infants born during the year :—

	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Housewives	574	73
Workers'	699	74

46.6 per cent of the children were born of housewives and 54.9 per cent. of the mothers who went to work.

12.7 per cent. of the housewives children, and 10.5 per cent. of the workers children, died.

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

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Congenital Causes of Death	69
Premature Birth	35
Congenital Defects	14
Debility	20
Respiratory Diseases	47
Bronchitis	20
Pneumonia	9
Broncho Pneumonia	18
Enteritis	9
Diarrhoea	5
Convulsions.....	14
Whooping Cough	2
Gastritis	7
Tubercular Diseases	3
Peritonitis	1
Other Forms	2
Mastoid Abscess.....	1
Meningitis	1
Syphilis.....	1
Accidents at Birth	3
Measles	3
Natural Causes.....	6
Teething	4
Rickets	2
Diseases of the Stomach	1
Influenza	3
Nephritis	1
Erysipelas	1
Jaundice	1
Other Causes	5
TOTAL	189

DIARRHOEA DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

Number of deaths 14

Number enquired into..... 14

MOTHERS.

Housewives 5
Working 6
Not Stated 3

TOTAL 14

FEEDING.

Breast 5
Artificial 5
Humanized..... 1
Not Stated 3

TOTAL 14

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

4 or over..... 6
2 or 3 5
Not Stated 3

TOTAL 14

STATE OF HOUSE.

Clean 8
Fair 3
Not Stated 3

TOTAL 14

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 14, as compared with 8 in 1918.

Congenital Causes of Death.—Premature Birth, Debility from Birth, Marasmus and Congenital Defects. There were 69 deaths from these causes ; Premature Birth, 35 ; Debility, etc., 20 ; Congenital Defects, 14.

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

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number of deaths	86	83	67	65	69
Rate per thousand births	43	43	44	44	43

Respiratory Diseases.—Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Broncho Pneumonia have caused 47 deaths of children under one year of age ; Bronchitis 20 ; Pneumonia, 9 ; Broncho Pneumonia, 18. These figures compared with last year show an increase of 9.

Of the 47 infants who have died from Respiratory Diseases, 28 were fed on the breast, 13 on the bottle. In 6 cases the type of feeding was not stated.

Occupation of Mothers :—

AT HOME.

<i>Total Mothers.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>
574 ...	Respiratory Diseases	13 ...	2.3

AT WORK.

<i>Total Mothers.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>	<i>Not Stated.</i>
699 ...	Respiratory Diseases	29	4.3	5

8 deaths occurred under one, due to infectious diseases.

Whooping Cough caused	2 deaths.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1
Measles	„ 3 „	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Erysipelas	„ 1 „		

In 1918, 17 deaths occurred in children under one, from infectious diseases.

TABLE III. INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE LANCASHIRE TOWNS
DURING 1918 AND 1919.

<i>Name of Town.</i>	1919.	1918.
Ince-in-Makerfield	129	108
St. Helens	123	128
Stalybridge	121	141
Colne.....	120	83
Rochdale	120	119
Ashton-under-Lyne	119	117
BURNLEY	118	126
Farnworth.....	117	103
Wigan	117	125
Darwen.....	116	67
Accrington	115	92
Liverpool	107	123
Bacup	103	136
Preston	103	113
Leigh	102	142
Salford	101	108
Hindley	98	132
Stockport	98	112
Barrow-in-Furness	96	94
Birkenhead	96	107
Lancaster	95	136
Oldham	95	118
Swinton and Pendlebury.....	95	102
Bootle.....	94	117
Manchester	94	104
Blackburn	93	124
Widnes	92	116
Bury	90	109
Chorley	89	48
Bolton.....	88	106
Nelson	69	113
Eccles	67	68
Rawtenstall	58	97

	1919.	1918.
Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales.	89	97
Infantile Death Rate for 96 large towns.	93	106

Respiratory Diseases.—Under this heading are included 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 221 died from Bronchitis, 60 from Broncho-pneumonia, 77 from Pneumonia, 4 from Laryngitis, 3 from Pleurisy, 8 from Asthma, 2 from Pulmonary Hæmorrhage and 1 from Fibroid Lung. Total 376.

The age distribution is as follows :—

Under 1	47
From 1 to 5	53
„ 5 to 15	13
„ 15 to 25	13
„ 25 to 45	29
„ 45 to 65	101
Over 65	120

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	183 ...	73 ...	39 ...	71

OTHER DISEASES : Malignant Diseases.—Cancer caused 104 deaths ; Sarcoma, 1 death. Last year the figures were 104 and 3 respectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

From 25 to 45	19
„ 45 to 65	51
Over 65	35

Infectious Diseases.—The various infectious diseases, which are more fully dealt with in another section, caused 149 deaths as follows :—Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 2, Typhoid Fever 2, Erysipelas 1, Puerperal Fever 5, Whooping Cough 14, Measles 26, Influenza 90, Chickenpox 1, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 1, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Malaria 1. The same diseases last year caused 308 deaths.

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

Under 1	11
From 1 to 5	49
„ 5 to 15	12
„ 15 to 25	19
„ 25 to 45	33
„ 45 to 65	22
Over 65	3

Old Age.—103 are certified as having died from old age, as against 87 in 1918.

From 65 to 70	6
„ 70 to 75	25
„ 75 to 80	29
„ 80 to 90	41
„ 90 to 95	2

The lowest age certified under senile decay was 66, and the highest 90.

4. Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS.—Caused 94 deaths, previous year 78.

The age and sex groups are as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 5 to 15	3	4	7
„ 15 to 25	11	9	20
„ 25 to 45	23	16	39
„ 45 to 65	22	4	26
Over 65	2	—	2
TOTAL	61	33	94

Of the 94 Phthisis deaths, 15 died in the Workhouse, as against 13 last year.

The average age at death was 35.4 as against 29.3 last year.

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

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Textile Operatives	27
Labourers.....	9
Miners.....	6
Other Occupations—Outdoor	3
„ „ Indoor.....	17
Housewives	6
No Occupation	4
Not Stated.....	19
Children.....	3
TOTAL	94

11 of these were ex-Service men.

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

No. of deaths from Phthisis.....	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	109	111	92	105	112	91	95	101	78	94
Rate per 1,000 of the population.....	1.01	1.04	0.85	0.96	1.02	0.88	0.94	1.00	0.85	0.91

Notifications.—134 notifications were received during the year. 8 of these were notified twice, leaving 126 new cases coming under the notice of the Health Department.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Under 1	—	—
From 1 to 5	1	1
„ 5 to 15	3	14
„ 15 to 25	9	9
„ 25 to 45	37	23
„ 45 to 65	22	6
65 and Over.....	1	—
TOTAL	73	53

And 31 of them died before the end of the year.

10 cases were from the Workhouse, and 5 from other Districts, 9 deaths occurred in the Workhouse, 3 of which occurred in patients from other districts.

The following are the occupations of the persons notified.

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Textile Operatives.....	40
Labourers	9
Miners	4
School Children	15
Other Occupations	32
Infants	2
Army	5
Not Stated	27
TOTAL	134

36 of these were ex-service men.

The following figures show the length of time between notifications and death of the 94 people who died during 1919 :—

Dead when notified	1
Under one week	2
Between one week and one month	4
Between one month and three months	17
Between three months and six months.....	8
Between six months and one year	7
Between one year and six years	26
Not Notified	29
TOTAL	94

The following figures giving the result of the Nurses' enquiries, shew the usual disregard for the infectivity of Phthisis, and second : **the necessity for regarding the disease as an infectious one and dealing with it accordingly.**

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

<i>Married.</i>		<i>Single.</i>		<i>Children.</i>		<i>Not Stated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		
33	14	9	18	6	17	29	126

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

2 Rooms	3
3 „	15
4 „	45
Over 4.....	34
Common Lodging House	6
Workhouse	11
Asylum	3
Away or Not Visited	9
TOTAL	126

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	25
At Home, Not Bedfast	68
Working	7
Dead	8
Not ascertained	18
TOTAL	126

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	37
Bed, but not Room to self	9
Sleeps with other person	50
Bed in living-room	13
Not ascertained	1
Workhouse	11
Asylum	3
Dead when Visited	2
TOTAL	126

The 50 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first named being the one suffering from the disease :—

Husband with Wife.....	19
Wife with Husband.....	7
Parent with Child.....	3
Child with Parent.....	5
Children with other Children	11
Adult with Adult.	1
Not ascertained	4
TOTAL	50

DURATION OF ILLNESS :—

Under 3 months	10
6 months	20
9 „	18
12 „	17
2 years	11
3 „	9
Over 3 years	5
Not stated, Indefinite	36
TOTAL	126

It will be seen from the above table that the average duration of the illness which will certainly be understated, works out at 14.3 months.

The duration of the illness of the 50 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 15.7 months each. Thus there had been 50 persons exposed daily for a long period in the closest possible manner.

We have no power beyond suasion to prevent this method of infection. In the year 1918 there were 42 persons suffering from the disease who slept with others, and for 1919 there were 50.

As regards isolation of the 126 persons suffering from Phthisis the possibilities of isolation were as follows :—

Good	37	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fair	46	
Bad	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Not Ascertained	21	
TOTAL	126	

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

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—These caused 32 deaths. They are divided in the following way :—

General	6
Intestines	1
Meningitis	4
Peritonitis	10
Face	1
Hip	1
Tabes Mesenterica	1
Kidney	1
Enteritis	1
Pleurisy	1
Spinal	3
Salpingitis	1
Appendicitis	1
	—
TOTAL	32
	—

The age groups were as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Under 1	—	...	3	...	3
From 1 to 5	4	...	2	...	6
„ 5 to 15	1	...	5	...	6
„ 15 to 25	1	...	1	...	2
„ 25 to 45	3	...	4	...	7
„ 45 to 65	3	...	4	...	7
Over 65	1	...	—	...	1
	—		—		—
TOTAL	13	...	19	...	32
	—		—		—

Notifications.—59 notifications were received.

The ages of the persons notified were as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Under 1	—	...	1	...	1
From 1 to 5	3	...	2	...	5
„ 5 to 15	14	...	10	...	24
„ 15 to 25	7	...	6	...	13
„ 25 to 45	9	...	2	...	11
„ 45 to 65	2	...	3	...	5
„ 65 and Over	—	...	—	...	—
TOTAL	35	...	24	...	59
	—		—		—

No cases were notified from the Workhouse.

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

2 Rooms	1
3 „	8
4 „	19
Over 4 Rooms	23
Hospital	1
Away or not visited.....	7
TOTAL	59
	—

The following are the occupations of the persons notified :—

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Textile Operatives	14
School Children	21
Others	24
TOTAL	59
	—

5 of these were ex-Service men.

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

<i>Married.</i>		<i>Single.</i>		<i>Children.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
8	5	10	5	17	14	59

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	13
At Home, Not Bedfast	32
Working	11
Dead	1
Not ascertained	2
TOTAL	59

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	12
Bed, but not Room to self	9
Sleeps with other person	25
Bed in the living-room.....	5
Not ascertained	4
Hospital.....	1
Dead when visited	3
TOTAL	59

The 25 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first-named being the one suffering from the disease :—

Husband with Wife	5
Wife with Husband	2
Child with Parent.....	4
Children with other Children.....	10
Adult with Adult	3
Not ascertained	1
TOTAL	25

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Under 3 months	12
6 months	10
9 „	14
12 „	8
2 years	4
3 „	5
Over 3 years	2
Not stated or indefinite	4
TOTAL	59

DURATION OF ILLNESS OF THOSE WHO DID NOT SLEEP ALONE :

Under 3 months	2
3—6 months	5
6—9 „	1
9—12 „	4
1—2 years	2
2—3 „	1
Over 3 „	1
Not stated or indefinite	9
TOTAL.....	25
	—

ISOLATION :—

Good	12
Fair	28
Bad	13
Not ascertained	6
TOTAL	59
	—

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The scheme comprised 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 32 patients were sent to Meathop and 2 were there at the beginning of the year.

5 patients were sent to Darlington during the year, and 2 were there at the beginning of the year.

Crown Point.—23 were sent during the year ; 7 were there at the beginning of the year.

List of Persons dealt with in the Two Sanatoria.

	STAGE OF DISEASE.						
	<i>Stage 1.</i>		<i>Stage 2.</i>		<i>Stage 3.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Males	4	...	17	...	11	...	32
Females	—	...	1	...	4	...	5

RESULTS OF TREATMENT —

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Improved	16	4
Still in.....	5	2
Disease Arrested	2	—
Unable to Stand Treatment	4	1
Died	3	—

AGES OF PATIENTS :—

From 15 to 20	5	1
„ 20 to 30	12	5
„ 30 to 40	10	—
„ 40 to 50	4	—

33 of these patients were insured.

CROWN POINT HOSPITAL.—Owned by the Joint Hospital Board, and erected by that Authority about eighteen 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.

Since writing the above, the wards at Crown Point Hospital have been destroyed by fire and accommodation has been found for patients in one of the pavilions of the Infectious Disease Hospital of the Joint Board.

LIST OF CASES DEALT WITH AT CROWN POINT HOSPITAL :—

	STAGE OF DISEASE.		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Stage 1		—	—
Stage 2		3	.....	2
Stage 3		11	.....	3
Tubercular Glands		—	1
Tubercular Joints		1	.....	1
Tubercular Laryngitis		—	1
Spinal		—	—

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

1. Early case 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.		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Improved		6	...	3
Much improved.....		2	...	3
Disease arrested		1	...	—
Dead		2	...	—
Sputum negative		1	...	—
Doubtful cases		3	...	2

AGES OF PATIENTS.

From 5 to 15	4	...	4
„ 15 to 20	1	...	1
„ 20 to 30	3	...	2
„ 30 to 40	4	...	1
„ 40 to 50	3	...	—

14 of these were insured.

Summary of Cases dealt with at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Under 15	4	...	15	...	19
From 15 to 20	3	...	4	...	7
„ 20 to 25	6	...	5	...	11
„ 25 to 30	5	...	7	...	12
„ 30 to 40	22	...	13	...	35
Over 40	33	...	9	...	42
	—		—		—
TOTAL	73	...	53	...	126
	—		—		—

STAGE OF DISEASE.

Stage 1	16
„ 2	26
„ 3	54
Observation	30
	—
TOTAL	126
	—

These cases were dealt with as follows :—

Sent to Sanatorium	26
Sent to Hospital	8
Observation and Visitation by Nurse	12
Continued Treatment at Dispensary	28
Domiciliary	52
	—
TOTAL	126
	—

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Nature of Disease :—

Peritonitis	10
Spine.....	3
Glands.....	23
Knee	3
Elbow	1
Wrist	1
Foot	2
Hip.....	8
Larynx	3
Bones	5
TOTAL	59

Ages :—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Under 15	17	...	14	...	31
From 15 to 20	7	...	4	...	11
„ 20 to 25	—	...	1	...	1
„ 25 to 30	3	...	—	...	3
„ 30 to 40	4	...	2	...	6
Over 40	4	...	3	...	7
TOTAL	35	...	24	...	59

These were dealt with as follows :—

Sent to Sanatorium	2
Sent to Hospital	4
Continued Treatment at Dispensary	31
Observation and Visitation by Nurse	6
Domiciliary	16
TOTAL	59

The following stores have been distributed amongst the 137 patients attending the Dispensary :—

Tins of Izal, 213.

Paper Handkerchiefs, 803.

Cod Liver Oil and Malt, 291 lb. tins.

34 persons were provided with cups.

Total number of visits paid to cases of Tuberculosis by the Nurse, 1,921.

The number of Attendances of patients at the Dispensary was 3,012.

5. 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 notification of Measles was only temporary and ceased at the end of the year. In January, 1919, the Local Government Board made an order for the notification of Influenzal Pneumonia, Primary Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery. The disease of Encephalitis Lethargica was added to the list for one year and at the end of 1919 it was decided to continue the operation of the order until such time as the Minister of Health directs. 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 the notifiable and non-notifiable. The first table gives the incidence in various Lancashire towns of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Erysipelas. In the 16 large towns given it will be seen that there are only two where the Scarlet Fever rate per thousand of population is lower than Burnley, 4 only of these towns have a lower rate than Burnley for Diphtheria.

TABLE 4.—SHOWING STATISTICS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LANCASHIRE.

	<i>Estimated Population in the mid- dle of 1919</i>	<i>Rates per thousand of Population.</i>							
		<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Diph- theria</i>	<i>Enteric Fever</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>				
LANCASHIRE.....	1,732,056	...	2.32	...	1.00	...	0.08	...	0.47
County Boroughs :—									
Barrow-in-Furness	73,627	...	1.83	...	0.35	...	0.09	...	0.33
Blackburn	125,992	...	1.0	...	0.2	...	0.02	...	0.20
Bolton	177,462	...	1.63	...	1.45	...	0.05	...	0.49
Bootle	76,962	...	4.6	...	2.2	...	0.07	...	0.25
BURNLEY	101,005	...	1.26	...	0.72	...	0.07	...	0.76
Liverpool.....	772,665	...	3.5	...	2.5	...	0.05	...	0.68
Manchester	741,068	...	2.22	...	0.62	...	0.12	...	0.50
Oldham.....	137,668	...	3.05	...	0.82	...	0.03	...	0.65
Preston	117,277	...	1.24	...	1.41	...	0.13	...	0.41
Rochdale	90,051	...	1.3	...	1.0	...	0.04	...	0.5
Salford	226,225	...	2.9	...	0.9	...	0.1	...	0.6
Southport.....	70,144	...	1.7	...	1.0	...	0.1	...	0.6
Stockport	125,629	...	3.19	...	0.73	...	0.07	...	0.43
Warrington	74,952	...	1.9	...	1.7	...	0.08	...	0.6
Wigan	87,384	...	4.38	...	0.54	...	0.25	...	0.78
Boroughs and Urban Districts :—									
Accrington	43,658	...	0.41	...	0.59	...	0.04	...	0.18
Bacup	20,246	...	0.28	...	0.23	...	—	...	1.19
Chorley.....	31,594	...	0.9	...	1.7	...	0.16	...	0.3
Colne	25,846	...	2.12	...	0.70	...	—	...	0.61
Darwen	37,681	...	0.45	...	0.37	...	0.03	...	0.16
Eccles	42,409	...	5.1	...	0.7	...	—	...	0.39
Heywood	26,183	...	0.43	...	0.21	...	0.03	...	0.80
Lancaster	36,791	...	0.80	...	0.25	...	0.05	...	0.5
Leigh.....	44,468	...	0.56	...	2.18	...	0.10	...	0.77
Middleton	27,716	...	0.67	...	1.25	...	0.03	...	0.32
Nelson	41,444	...	1.62	...	0.37	...	0.07	...	0.55
Radcliffe	23,450	...	5.2	...	1.6	...	0.17	...	0.72
Rawtenstall	27,379	...	0.38	...	0.17	...	—	...	0.25
Widnes	32,689	...	0.9	...	1.4	...	0.06	...	0.3

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—There has been an increase in the number of Scarlet Fever cases notified as compared with the previous year, 127 against 32 and 179 the preceding years. There have been 2 deaths compared with 1 last year, giving a mortality rate of 1.5 per cent of cases as against an average of 2.67 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 31 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 :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Cases per 1,000 of population	3.90	2.45	1.09	1.87	2.80	3.99	1.68	.49	.35	1.24
No. of deaths	23	4	3	7	10	3	3	2	1	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.21	.03	.027	.064	.09	.029	.029	.021	.011	.019
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	55	15	25	34	32	7.25	16.7	43	31.2	15.7

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

	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	1	—
From 1 to 5	24	—
„ 5 to 15	94	2
„ 15 to 25	6	—
„ 25 to 45	2	—
Not stated.....	—	—
TOTAL	127	2

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

No. visited	127
Infection from same house	11
No definite history	116

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

Reported within 6 days of onset	107
Over 6 and within 14 days	12
Over 14 and within 21 days	8
TOTAL	127

In 15 cases the patients were peeling at the time of notification.

The 127 cases occurred in 116 houses. Of these 127 cases, 27 were removed to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Total notified 73, with 5 deaths, against 54 and 8 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 73 cases notified occurred in 69 houses, and 37 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.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Cases per 1,000 of population.....	.085	1.30	1.11	1.55	1.17	.98	.97	.62	.57	.71
No. of deaths	16	20	6	19	15	12	16	6	8	5
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.14	.18	.05	.17	.13	.115	.159	.062	.085	.048
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	176	143	50	108	116	117	163	100	144	68

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

	Cases.	Deaths.
From 1 to 5	13	4
„ 5 to 15	29	1
„ 15 to 25	15	—
„ 25 to 45	15	—
„ 45 to 65	1	—
TOTAL	73	5

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

No. visited.....	73
Infection from same house.....	4
„ neighbour's house	2
No definite history	67

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 59 throat swabs examined at the Public Health Laboratory, with 15 positive results.

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

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Cases per 1,000 of population.....	.29	.27	.30	.17	.20	.20	.30	.05	.066	.065
No. of deaths	6	8	8	4	3	4	8	—	1	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.05	.07	.07	.04	.30	.083	.079	—	.011	.019
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	187	175	250	222	136	190	250	—	166	285

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

	Cases.	Deaths.
From 1 to 5	1	—
„ 5 to 15	1	—
„ 15 to 25	2	1
„ 25 to 45	—	—
„ 45 to 65	3	1
Over 65	—	—
TOTAL	7	2

The 7 cases of Typhoid reported have occurred in 7 houses, and 4 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 4 specimens of the blood of suspected Typhoid Fever cases were examined in the Laboratory for the serum reaction with the following results :—

Number Examined	4
Positive	1
Negative	3

Puerperal Fever.—There were 10 notification of this disease, with 5 deaths. Last year the figure was 3 cases, 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 :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Mortality rate per 1,000 births	5.60	3.67	3.21	2.41	3.47	3.4	1.10	.010	2.06	3.12
No. of deaths	5	3	5	4	3	3	1	—	1	5
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	330	330	625	666	333	428	500	—	333	500

Erysipelas.—79 cases were notified, as against 49 last year, with 1 death, as against 1 last year. Of the 79 cases 5 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

No cases were notified from the Workhouse Infirmary.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	1	1
From 5 to 15	4	—
„ 15 to 25	5	—
„ 25 to 45	22	—
„ 45 to 65	42	—
Over 65	5	—
TOTAL	79	1

Measles.—Total notified : 1,749, with 26 deaths.

The 1,749 notified occurred in 1,645 houses, and 3 were admitted to the Sanatorium. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate :—

Cases per 1,000 population	17.0
No. of Deaths	26
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	0.25
Mortality rate per 1,000 of cases	14.8

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

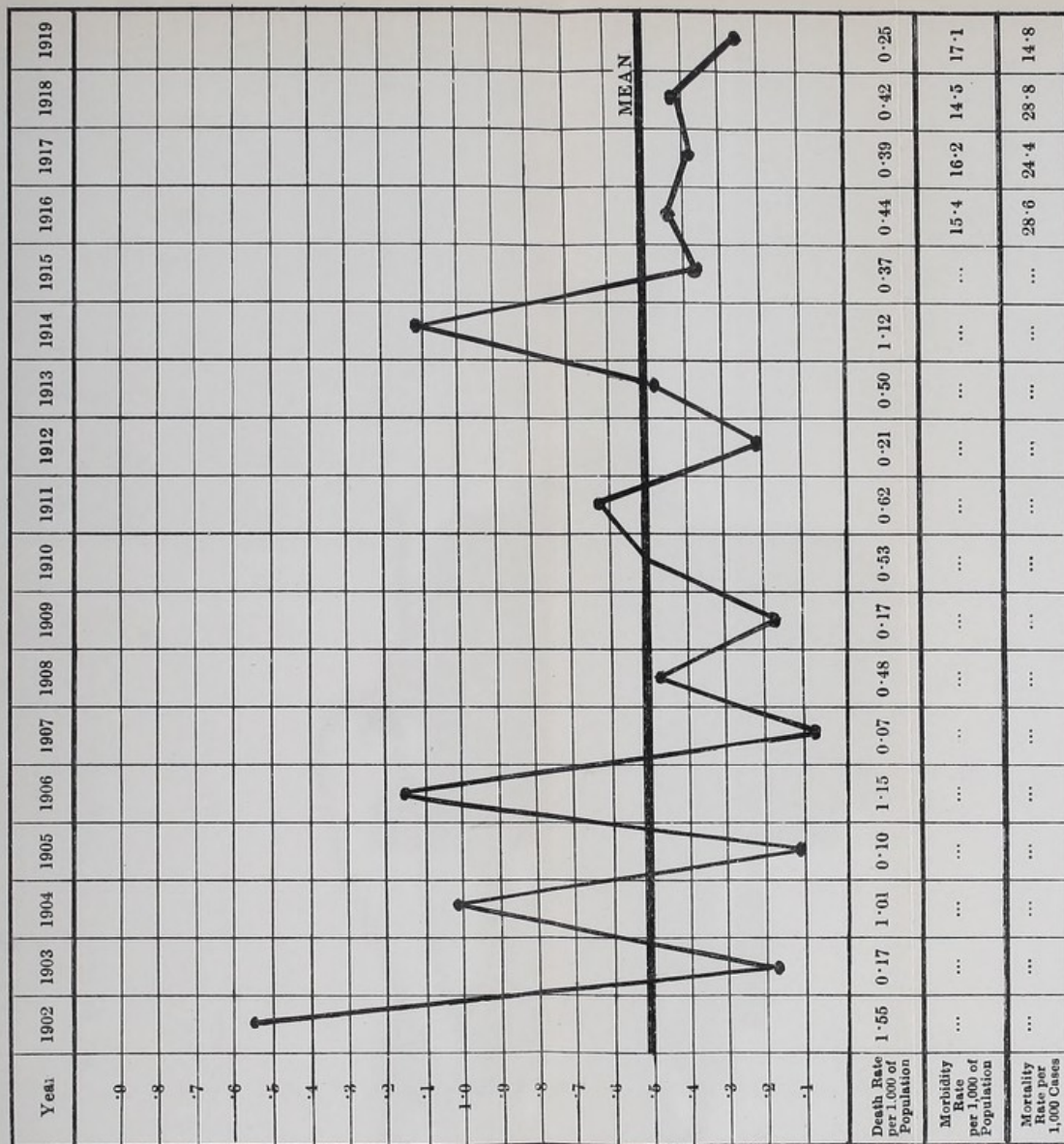
	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1	44	...	3
From 1 to 5	862	...	19
„ 5 to 15	834	...	4
„ 15 to 25	7	...	—
„ 25 to 45	2	...	—
„ 45 to 65	—	...	—
TOTAL	<u>1749</u>	...	<u>26</u>

The distribution of the notifications and deaths by months is as follows :—

	<i>Notifications.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
January	1	...	—
February	2	...	—
March	5	...	—
April	3	...	—
May	3	...	—
June	5	...	—
July.....	3	...	—
August	12	...	—
September	55	...	—
October	294	...	—
November	837	...	9
December	529	...	17
TOTAL	<u>1749</u>	...	<u>26</u>

Measles. Yearly Mortality Rates since 1902.

MEAN RATE, 0.53.



* The Morbidity rate per 1,000 of population and the Mortality rate per 1,000 cases are only given for those years when notification was compulsory.



In the foregoing chart it will be seen how the incidence of Measles as shewn by death rates is declining, and what is more important it shews a very marked decline in the mortality rate during the last 4 years ; also in the last line of figures is shewn the great drop in the mortality rate per 1,000 cases.

As far as one can judge from past figures the epidemic of Measles of 1919 was by far the least fatal of any we have had. How far this is due to the education of the public by means of leaflets, and by means of home visitation, it is impossible to say, but certainly more has been done in this direction since notification became compulsory.

Compulsory notification by doctor or parent has been in force since 1916. Formerly we had to depend on notification from the school. The notifications from schools which are still sent to us arrive almost invariably a few days after those from the doctor or parent, and thus there is a distinct gain in time by compulsory notification.

The following figures were supplied to the Education Committee with reference to school children :—

Cases notified (October 12th to December 18th)	1550
Cases visited by a member of the staff of this Department :	
School Children	750
Others	797
	<hr/>
	1547
 Names of infected School children furnished to the Education Office.....	 750
Names of contacts forwarded to the Education Office for exclusion from School	371

Disinfection of premises is apt to prove a broken reed in trying to curb the extent of an epidemic of Measles, and much more reliance has to be placed on personal instruction.

Disinfectant liquid has been left at 1,425 houses with instructions how to use it.

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..	11
Bronchitis	3
Pneumonia	4
Teething	1
Laryngitis	2
Meningitis	1
	—
TOTAL	22
	—

Table V.—LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
SHOWING THE NUMBER NOTIFIED AND THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD.

Wards and Institutions.	Notifications and Deaths.	Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis of Lungs.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.
St. Andrew's	Notified	0	22	8	1	0	11	15	7	0	161	17	7	0	1	0
	Deaths	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Daneshouse	Notified	0	10	0	1	1	10	12	2	1	144	14	10	1	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Stoneyholme	Notified	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	3	2	109	8	4	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
St. Peter's	Notified	0	9	2	0	0	2	9	5	2	86	6	7	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
St. Paul's	Notified	0	23	5	1	0	3	11	4	2	107	4	8	1	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Fulledge.....	Notified	0	13	4	1	3	11	15	5	1	180	20	10	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	1*
Burnley Wood	Notified	0	9	26	0	0	8	10	7	3	169	14	8	2	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Healey	Notified	0	10	6	1	0	7	13	2	1	134	18	6	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Trinity	Notified	0	8	5	1	0	5	6	6	2	114	8	5	0	0	1
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	10	0	0	0	0
Whittlefield	Notified	0	3	4	0	0	2	11	4	0	101	12	3	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
Gannow	Notified	0	8	7	0	3	8	6	4	5	263	12	7	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	1	6	5	0	0	0	0
Lowerhouse	Notified	0	9	4	1	2	8	14	9	2	178	21	12	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Workhouse	Notified	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Hospital.....	Notified	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Sanatorium	Admitted ..	0	47	37	4	2	5	0	0	0	3	7	1	0	0	1
	Deaths %...	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Notified		0	127	73	7	10	79	134	59	22	1749	154	87	4	1	1
Total Deaths.....		0	2	5	2	5	1	94	32	1	26	77	1	0	0	1
Percentage of Deaths to cases		0	1.57	6.85	28.5	50.0	1.26	70.13	54.24	4.54	1.48	50.0	1.15	0	0	100.0

* This case was not notified.

Table
Showing the

Wards and Institutions	Admitted	Deaths	Notified	Notified Deaths	Total Deaths	Percentage of Deaths to cases
Sanatorium	47	1	0	0	1	1.57
Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	
Workhouse	0	0	0	0	0	
Lowerhouse	0	0	0	0	0	
Gallow	0	0	0	0	0	
Whitfield	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	
Healey	0	0	0	0	0	
Barnley Wood	0	0	0	0	0	
Falbridge	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Paul's	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Peter's	0	0	0	0	0	
Stoneyholme	0	0	0	0	0	
Daneshouse	0	0	0	0	0	
St. Andrew's	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Notified	47	1	0	0	1	
Total Deaths	47	1	0	0	1	

Whooping Cough.—There were 14 deaths this year, and 21 last year. The ages of these were as follows :—

Under 1	2
From 1 to 2	2
„ 2 to 5	9
„ 5 to 15	1

Chicken Pox.—One death ; 196 cases were notified from the schools.

Influenza.—90 deaths. The ages were as follows :—

Under 1	3
From 1 to 2	5
„ 2 to 5	9
„ 5 to 15	4
„ 15 to 25	18
„ 25 to 45	27
„ 45 to 65	21
Over 65	3

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

Broncho Pneumonia	15
Bronchitis	9
Pneumonia	50
Meningitis	2
Syncope	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Heart Failures.....	3
General Toxaemia.....	1
Laryngitis	2
Angina Pectoris	2
Abortion	1
Encephalitis.....	1
Cerebral Embolism	1
Pulmonary Œdema.....	1

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The diseases dealt with during the year were Measles, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Encephalitis.

There were no cases of Smallpox, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Poliomyelitis notified during the year.

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

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 :

Patient the only child in the house	25
Other children sent away	6
Other children had Fever before	6
Efficient Isolation.....	41
TOTAL	78

Diphtheria :

Patient the only child in house	9
Other children sent away	2
Dead when visited	2
Efficient Isolation	23
TOTAL	36

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	3
Chicken Pox	196
Diphtheria	6
Erysipelas	1
Influenza	207
Mumps	34
Measles	968
Ringworm	14
Scarlet Fever	25
Scabies	12
Sores	4
Whooping Cough	154
Other Diseases	19
TOTAL	1643

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

Visits to Infected Houses	1015
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—394)	144
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used.....	167
Number of times Institutions Disinfected.....	88
Beds Disinfected	40
Mattresses do.	13
Pillows do.	96
Blankets do.	21
Sheets do.	13
Coverlets do.	27
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	73
Measles Cases Visited	1746
Visits to Scabies cases.....	285

Bedding, etc., disinfected from Crown Point :—

Sheets	426
Belts	20
Collars.....	20
Dress Skirts	15
Cuffs	2
Soldiers' kits disinfected	8
Library Books	119

Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.—Under this Act, which the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority has adopted, means of cleansing persons infected with vermin are provided, but during the year no call has been made on this service.

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 diseases ; 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. Horne).

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.

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

The arrangements made last year with the authorities of the Victoria Hospital for the carrying out of the treatment of this disease were continued.

The Medical Officer for Venereal Disease appointed by the Hospital Authorities conducts an out-patient clinic two days in each week (2 sessions on each day), one day being for males and one for females.

During the year the number of persons who received treatment was as follows :—

Out-patients :

Males	517
Females	147

Attendances :

Males	2920
Females	1135

The number of persons who received in-patient treatment was :—

Males	11
Females	8

In-patient days :

Males	403
Females	147

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 was carried out by Dr. Markham, who possessed the licence of the Home Office which was necessary for this purpose.

Tabular statement of the work carried out :—

<i>Nature of Specimen.</i>	<i>Disease suspected.</i>	<i>Result.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
Sputa	Phthisis	64	263	327
Re-examinations ...	.....	2	8	10
Swabs	Diphtheria	15	44	59
Blood	Typhoid	1	3	4
Blood	Syphilis.....	242	140	382
Discharges.....	Gonorrhoea	13	13	26
Hair	Ringworm	10	1	11
	TOTAL	347	472	819
Other Specimens ...	.....			42
		TOTAL.....		861

6. 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.
 Infant Welfare Centres.

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

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

1919.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals
January	553	1017	344	377	320	2611
February	207	1327	124	...	234	1892
March	231	1313	195	...	374	2115
April	302	502	174	...	144	1122
May	330	240	213	...	84	867
June	374	368	196	57	49	1044
July.....	550	716	242	969	101	2578
August	664	734	134	2502	64	4098
September	662	765	106	2163	98	3794
October	586	1241	213	2505	141	6645
November	1176	2465	286	2514	204	4686
December	1012	2134	372	1049	102	4669
Totals—1919 ...	6647	12824	2599	12136	1915	36121
Totals—1918 ...	3164	11740	1266	15510	1545	33225

Compared with last year this table shows an increase of 3,483 Beasts ; 1,084 Sheep ; 1,333 Pigs ; and a decrease of 3,374 Lambs.

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

1919.	Carcases.	Sides.	Quarters.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
January	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
April.....	434 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	243	...	...	...
May	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	289	...	...	...
June	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 1919	1131 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	532	...	...	...
Totals 1918	259	...	7	618	494	...	3

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

1919.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	15	1	...	...	3	19
February	4	1	1	...	4	10
March	22	...	...	...	15	37
April	15	1	1	...	8	25
May	10	2	1	...	7	20
June	7	8	5	...	3	23
July.....	5	...	2	...	1	8
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	5	3	2	...	1	11
October	7	8	1	...	1	17
November	6	3	3	...	2	14
December	11	1	2	...	2	16
Totals—1919	107	28	18	...	47	200
Totals—1918	59	46	6	3	24	138

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

TABLE IV.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION
PASSED.

1919.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	4	...	...	...	...	4
February	1	1	...	...	...	2
March	1	...	...	...	...	1
April .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
May .....	...	...	1	...	1	2
June	3	7	4	...	2	16
July.....	2	...	...	...	...	2
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	2	2	...	...	...	4
October	1	4	...	...	...	5
November .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
December	3	...	...	...	...	3
Totals—1919 ...	17	16	5	...	3	41
Totals—1918 ...	39	28	4	...	5	76

TABLE V.
RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION.
CONDEMNED.

1919.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
January	11	1	...	...	3	15
February	3	...	1	...	4	8
March	21	...	...	...	15	36
April	15	...	1	...	8	24
May	10	2	...	...	6	18
June	4	1	1	...	1	7
July.....	3	...	2	...	1	6
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	3	1	2	...	1	7
October	6	4	1	...	1	12
November	6	2	3	...	3	14
December	8	1	2	...	1	12
Totals—1919 ...	90	12	13	...	44	159
Totals—1918 ...	20	18	2	3	19	62

TABLE VI.

1919.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Suffocated	2	4	1	...	4	11
Wasted and Dropsical.....	8	5	1	...	4	18
Immature.....	...	...	...	...	28	28
Enteritis.....	6	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculosis	72	...	4	...	1	77
Septic Metritis.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Septicemia	1	...	...	...	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	3	...	...	3
Unwholesome .....	...	...	...	...	4	4
Pneumonia .....	...	...	1	...	1	2
Jaundice .....	...	...	3	...	...	3
Accident .....	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pyemia .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	90	12	13	...	44	159

TABLE VII.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1919	31791	418	723	...	1443	34375
1918	1580	700	135	38	205	2658

TABLE VIII.

[illegible]

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

December 24th, 28th, 1918, and January 1st, 1919—Four fores and one hind quarters of frozen beef, weighing respectively, 120, 160, 150, 120, and 70 lbs.

January 30th, 1919—231 lbs. of Sprats.

March 12th, 1919—One buttock of Frozen Beef (weighing 189 lbs.)

March 26th, 1919—86 lbs. of Norwegian Herring.

March 27th, 1919—112 lbs. of Frozen Beef.

April 16th, 1919—140 lbs. of Headless Chat Haddock.

April 26th, 1919—16 Rabbits.

May 1st, 8th and 13th, 1919—2½ cwts. of Dates ; 34 Rabbits ; and 8 Heads and Plucks.

May 15th, 1919—24 lbs. of Tomatoes.

June 7th, 1919—One box of Dates.

June 13th, 1919—203 lbs. of Frozen Beef.

June 16th, 1919—4 tons 15½ cwts of Cattle Potatoes.

June 26th, 1919—Two boxes of Tomatoes.

July 1st and 2nd, 1919—Four boxes of Dates (weighing 3 cwts.) ; and 31 lbs. of Ham and Bacon.

August 14th, 1919—One bushel of Whelks.

August 30th, 1919—24 Frozen Rabbits.

September 20th, 1919—Six Heads and Plucks.

November 6th, 8th and 19th, 1919—3 cwts. of Frozen Rabbits ; 66 lbs. of Imported Bacon ; and 36 Frozen Eggs.

December 18th and 20th, 1919—One box of Frozen Rabbits (weighing 60 lbs.) ; and 120 English Rabbits.

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	477
" " Butchers' Shops	1406
" " Fish Shops	545
" " Fruit Shops	531
" " Wholesale Premises	462
" " Hardacres Yard.....	20
" " Collinges' Yard	16
" " Sunters' Yard	35
" " Stockdale's Yard.....	41
" " Kayley's Yard.....	9
" " the Cold Air Stores	35
" " Triperies and Tripe Shops	558
" " Meat Fish and Fruit Market	37
" " Cattle Market	43
" " Knacker's Yard	27
 TOTAL	 4242

During the time the Fair was held several extra visits were made to the Cattle Market to inspect the Fruit and Ice Cream Stalls. The fruit—what little there was—being of a good quality and the freezers, glasses, moulds, &c. were very satisfactory.

ACCIDENTS.

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

TRIPERIES AND TRIPE SHOPS.

Five hundred and fifty-eight visits were made to these premises 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—sound, and the tubs, tanks, boxes, tins and other utensils were 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.....	159
„ Cattle Examined	1907
„ Dairies on the Farms	4
„ Visits to the Dairies	10
„ Milk Shops	141
„ Visits to the Milk Shops	456

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are four Dairies within the Borough to which 10 visits have been paid and the sanitary condition of these premises were found satisfactory.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Fellon.	Mastitis.	Induration.
1919...	...	6	...	...	...	...
1918...	...	7	...	...	...	...

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 52 Farms within the Borough, 49 of which are used for the housing of cattle and remainder 3 Farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry.

I have made 159 visits to the above farms and inspected 954 cattle.

There are 84 cowshed premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary condition of them :—

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COWSHED PREMISES.

LIGHT.

Good	80
Fair	2
Bad	2

VENTILATION.

Good	79
Fair	2
Bad	3

DRAINS.

Good	83
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	78
Fair	3
Bad	3

AIR SPACE.

Good	77
Fair	2
Bad	5

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply on all the farms is good, with the exception of one, and on this farm the cattle have to drink the overflow water from 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 milk vessels, utensils, water troughs, sieves, &c., on the majority of the farms have been kept very clean, but in a few cases I have had to complain of the dirty condition of the milking stools and other utensils.

There is one thing that I would like to bring to your notice, that is the cleaning of the cattle, which has not been good. Now in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order we have only the power of the cleanliness of the udders of the cattle, and not any other part of the animal. This to my mind is quite absurd, as it is quite as essential that there should be powers to compel the farmers not only to clear the udders but any other part of the animal. The big nuisance still exists, that is the position of the manure heaps on some of the farms. These are badly situated, as some of them are only a distance of 12 feet away from the walls of the cowsheds, other against the walls of the cowshed, and in the latter case there is a hole through 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. In a few instances the manure heaps are a distance of 20 to 30 feet away from the wall of the cowshed, which I consider a reasonable distance, for should there be any bad smells or leakages there is very little chance of them getting into the cowshed.

There is one farm (Causeway End) which is in a very insanitary condition, as the light, ventilation, drains, floor, air space are very bad, also the tank and manure pit require removing as they are too near the cowshed. I am given to understand that the Burnley Corporation are negotiating for the purchase of the above farm, such being the case, it is not possible for these alterations to be carried out at present.

MILK SHOPS.

During the year 13 persons have been registered as Purveyors of Milk, this bringing up the total number of Milk Shops in the Borough to 141.

Owing to the difficulty in getting milk, and the small profits which the shop-keepers make from the sale of it, there is a big decrease in the number of shops selling milk.

I am pleased to report that there has been a decided improvement in the general cleanliness of these premises, utensils, &c, as only 5 notices have been sent for nuisances during the year.

Four hundred and fifty-six visits have been made to the above shops.

Several visits have been made to the Milk Depot in Yorkshire Street and on each visit the premises, utensils, &c., were found very clean.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

During the year the Borough has been free from any Contagious or infectious Diseases, with the exception of one case of Parasitic Mange, of which the following is a report.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1912.

Date of Notice. 1919.	Name and Address of Owner.	No. of Horses Affected.	No. of Horses Kept.	Date when Discharged. 1919.
March 5th ...	W Tattersall, Brick House Farm	... Two	... Three ...	April 26th.

All the necessary precautions were at once taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

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 OF 1907.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	357
No. of Fat Pigs licensed from Outside Districts to the Abattoirs into the Borough	2860
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to Abattoirs from Local Lairages...	1083
TOTAL	4300

INSPECTION OF PIGS.

No. of Pigs at the Farms.....	990
No. of Pigs at the Piggeries	493
TOTAL	1483

The above pigs were found to be very healthy and the sties on the whole were in a satisfactory condition.

I should like to suggest that all persons keeping pigs should be registered, as this would facilitate the inspection of the pigs and pigsties, as at present a great deal of time is wasted in looking for these premises.

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—all of which were found to be clean. During the inclement weather the poultry were well protected with sheets, and no cases of overcrowding of the birds were noticed.

ANIMAL TRANSIT ORDER.

During the year 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.

There are no cases of Tuberculosis to report owing to the above Order being suspended on August 6th, 1914.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1919.

Numerous orders have been made declaring several parts of the country to be infected with the above disease. This disease has been prevalent in Yorkshire (Leeds and Sheffield Districts), Warwickshire, Dorsetshire, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Isle of Wight, Durham, Northumberland, West Sussex and East Kent.

ANIMALS NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE ORDER OF 1919.

The diseases to which this Order applies are Cattle Plague, Contagious Pleura Pneumonia of Cattle, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Anthrax, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Rabies, Glanders and Farcy and Sarcoptic and Psoroptic Mange for horses and asses.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE.

A Veterinary Surgeon who in his private practice is employed to examine any head of cattle or any sheep, goat, swine, &c., or the carcase of any such animal, and is of the opinion that the animal is diseased or was diseased when it died or was slaughtered, shall at once give notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease to an inspector of the Local Authority who shall without delay transmit the information to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

RABIES ORDER OF 1919.

This was a general Order which came into operation on the 1st day of May.

Under this Order I had notices printed and posted in different parts of of the Borough giving the symptoms of the disease and warning the general public of the danger arising from the bite of a diseased animal.

The counties where Rabies appeared were : Monmouthshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk and Buckinghamshire.

RABIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1919.

The Rabies Order of 1919 shall be read and have effect as if Article 1, the following Article were there inserted.

ISOLATION OF DOGS AND CATS PENDING SLAUGHTER OR VETERINARY INQUIRY.

Every person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or cat affected with or suspected of Rabies shall detain or isolate the dog or cat in a kennel or some other place, and shall not permit any other animal to come in contact therewith, until the Local Authority shall cause either the dog or the cat to be slaughtered or notify the person that as a result of the inquiry made, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Local Authority that the cat or dog was not affected with Rabies. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the owner from slaughtering at any time any dog or cat to which the above Article relates.

RABIES LANDING OF DOGS ORDER OF 1919.

EXCLUSION OF PORTS, &C. FROM SCHEDULES AREAS OR DISTRICTS.

- I. A port, harbour, creek or dock wholly or partially situate in or adjoining an area or district out of which the movement of dogs is prohibited by an order made by the Board under the said Acts, shall for the purpose of such Order be deemed to be wholly excepted from the area or district.

RESTRICTIONS OF LANDING OF DOGS.

- II. The provisions of this Article shall apply to any dog which at any time within the last preceding six months has been on board a vessel in any port, harbour, creek or dock to which Article I. of this Order applies.
- III. A dog to which this applies shall not be landed from any vessel at any place which is not within an area or district out of which the movement of dogs is prohibited by an Order of the Board under the said Act.
- IV. A dog to which this Article applies, shall at all times while on board a vessel in a port, harbour, &c. in Great Britain be secured to some part of the vessel or led by a collar and chain and muzzled so that it is not possible for such dog to bite any person or animal.
- V. If any dog to which this Article applies shall die or be lost from a vessel in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge shall give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

MUZZLING AND CONTROL OF DOGS ORDER OF 1919.

Owing to the great number of cases of Rabies existing in certain areas the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries considered it advisable to put all dogs in those areas under proper control by having them muzzled and on a lead, as this would prevent to a great extent the spread of Rabies.

I am pleased to report that the Borough has been free from any of the diseases mentioned.

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER OF 1915.

This Order refers to the Foreign Animals Order of 1910 and any Order amending it shall be read and have effect as if Egypt and Cyprus were included in the prohibited countries and parts of countries, specified in the first Schedule to the first mentioned Order, which states that it shall not be lawful except under authority of a license granted by the Board to bring into a port in Great

Britain any cattle, sheep, &c. brought from a port in a scheduled country, but this Article shall not apply to any vessel not bound to a port in Great Britain which comes into port under stress of weather or for repairs or for any purpose other than delivery of shipment of cargo.

The above Order was revoked on February 1st, 1919.

FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF ORDER OF 1916.

This Order comes under the Foreign Animals Order of 1910 and reads like the preceding Order.

This Order was revoked on February 1st, 1919.

The Warwickshire, Dorsetshire, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire and Surrey Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1919, and the Cornwall and Devon Control of Dogs Order of 1919 have all been revoked.

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

Name and Address of Owner.	No. and Description of Sheep Dipped.	Place of Dipping.	Date of Dipping.	Description of Dip Used.
H. Patterson, Brunshaw Farm	16 Ewes	Brunshaw Farm	June 21st, 1919	McDougall's Dip
E. Charlton, 78, Brockenhurst Street	15 Shearlings 13 Ewes 17 Lambs	Brunshaw Farm	July 12th, 1919	ditto.
J. W. Edmondson, Crow Wood Farm	63 Ewes	Crow Wood Farm	August 11th, 1919.	ditto.
T. Scriven, Worsthorne	14 Half-bred Shearlings 7 Half-bred Ewes 11 Lambs	Brunshaw Farm	August 30th, 1919	ditto.

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to	Hardacre's Yard	20
„	Collinge's Yard	16
„	Sunter's Yard	35
„	Stockdale's Yard	41
„	Kayley's Yard	9
	TOTAL	121

The above premises have been kept clean and the cattle sheds, sheep pens and pigsties limewashed many times during the year.

On July 10th, 1919, the Annual Horse and Cattle Fair was held, to which two visits were made to inspect the animals which were found quite healthy. The quality of the cattle was fairly good, but the horses were very much inferior to those shewn in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the number of horses and cattle 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.	
	Genu- ine	Adul- terated	Genu- ine	Adul- terated	Genu- ine	Adul- terated
New Milk	99	5	3	...	102	5
Skimmed Milk	1	...	...	...	1	...
Butter .....	...	...	5	...	5	...
Margarine .....	...	...	12	...	12	...
Cheese .....	...	...	8	...	8	...
Cream	1	2	...	3	1	5
Preserved Cream	2	...	3	1	5	1
Lard .....	...	...	12	...	12	...
Lard Substitutes .....	...	...	3	...	3	...
Honey .....	...	...	5	...	5	...
Tea .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
Camphorated Oil .....	...	4	16	4	16	8
Epsom Salts .....	...	...	8	...	8	...
TOTAL	103	11	76	8	179	19

Results of Examination of Samples.

LIST OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and Extent of Adulteration.	How dealt with.
New Milk	10% deficient in fat	Warned.
New Milk	1.5% deficient in fat	Warned.
New Milk	20% added water	Fined £2 and £1 1s. 0d.
Camphorated Oil	Adulterated with mineral oil	Warned.
Camphorated Oil	Adulterated with mineral oil	Warned.
Cream	Adulterated 0.37% boron preservative	Warned.
Milk.....	3% added water	Warned.
Cream	0.3% boron preservative	Warned.
Milk.....	15% added water	Fine £10, costs £2 7s. 0d.
Camphorated Oil	11.9 deficient in Camphor	Dismissed on pay- ment of costs £3 8s. 0d.
Camphorated Oil	8.4 deficient in Camphor	Dismissed on pay- ment of costs £2 7s. 0d.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Camphorated Oil	Adulterated with mineral oil.
Camphorated Oil	Adulterated with mineral oil.
Cream	Adulterated with 0.43% Boron Preservative.
Cream	Adulterated with 0.61% Boron Preservative.
Cream	Adulterated with 0.4% Boron Preservative.
Preserved Cream	Contained Boron Preservative 0.18% in excess of amount declared.
Camphorated Oil	14.2% deficient in camphor.
Camphorated Oil	15.9% deficient in camphor.

Report on the Administration of the Public Health (Milk and Cream)
Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

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

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative	No. in which a pre- servative was re- ported to be present.
Milk.....	107	..... Nil.
Cream	6	..... 5

Three of the samples were informal, the amount of preservative present being equal to 0.40%, 0.43% and 0.61% of Boric Acid respectively. Samples were taken in two cases with the formalities required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ; these showed 0.37% and 0.30% Boron respectively. No proceedings were taken. In the other case only samples of Preserved Cream could be subsequently obtained from this tradesman.

2. A. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

Correct statement made	5
Incorrect statements made	1
TOTAL	6

The incorrect sample contained 0.58% Boron Preservative, the label stating the amount as not exceeding 0.40%. This was an informal sample, a subsequent formal sample was within the stated limit.

B. DETERMINATION OF MILK FAT IN CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(1) Above 35%	6
(2) Below 35%	0
TOTAL	6

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.

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

II. NUISANCE INSPECTION.

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

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

	<i>No.</i>
Visits to Factories	165
„ Workshops and Workplaces	310
„ Bakeries.....	629
„ Outworkers' Premises	9
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops.....	109
„ Ice-cream Shops	198
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	130
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	47
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ...	97
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	21
„ Other Dress Trades	15
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	17
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	215
„ Stables and Manure Pits.....	5571
„ Premises where Animals are kept	324
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	330
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	6
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	31
„ Canal Boats	105
„ Single Dwellings	191
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	2113
„ Furnished Rooms.....	399
„ Other Dwellings	10694
„ Reported Overcrowded	7
„ Reported Dirty	34
„ New Property <i>re</i> Closets, &c.....	7
„ Old Property <i>re</i> Alterations	146
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	13552
Drains Tested	344
Legal Notices Served	981
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	3660
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	160
No. of Defects reported to other Departments	999
Smoke Observations taken.....	748
Visits to Boiler Houses	17
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., <i>re</i> Property	3017
Visits to School Premises	370

Inspection of Ashpits and Stable Middens.—There are 9,628 ashbins in use in Burnley; this number has gradually increased 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, 9,279 in 1917 and 9,392 in 1918.

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 329 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.—There are about 320 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

5,571 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 68 preliminary notices were sent, and 64 verbal notices were given, referring to 133 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 Health Committee obtains in the method of our dealing with the 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.
151	748 half-hourly.	4.95

Result of Observation :—

	Dense.	Medium.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	166.5	936	21,337.5
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.22	1.25	28.53

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	20
Legal Notices served	4
Legal Proceedings	1

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

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

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

Marine Stores	6
Tripe Dressers	4
Blood Boilers	6
Fat Melters	4
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fell Monger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Fish Fryers	104
TOTAL	130

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases, quite necessary ; and though only one legal notice has been served, and five letters sent, 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, 324 visits having been paid by various members of the Sanitary Staff.

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

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	341
Bakehouses	272
Milliners and Dressmakers	269
Woodworkers.....	34
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	159
Metal Workers	47
Sundries	71
TOTAL	1193

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—

Number of Inspections	165
Defects found	41
Legal Notices served	2
Letter Notices sent	23
Verbal Notices	13

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects.....	7
Defective Drains	14
Troughs and Spouts.....	14
Ashpits and Bins	2
Others	4
TOTAL	41

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	286
Number of Visits paid	629
Verbal Notices	61
Letter Notices	31
Legal Notices.....	9

Details of Defects found—

Required Limewashing	47
Defective Water Closets	15
„ Drains	17
„ Ashpits and Bins.....	17
„ Spouts and Eaves	8
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse	1
Drain in Bakehouse	2
Other Defects	11
TOTAL	118

Other Workshops—

Inspections	570
Legal Notices served	10
Letter Notices sent.....	65
Verbal Notices given	43

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	31
Dirty Workshops	9
Defective Drains	29
Defective Slop Pipes, &c.	4
Defective Spouts and Eaves	26
Defective Ashpits	13
Insufficient Ventilation	1
„ W.C.	1
Other Defects	24
TOTAL	138

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 1919,

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.	Prosecution
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	165	25	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1199	115	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...
TOTAL	1364	140	...

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	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	183	178	...	...
Sanitary {insufficient	1	1	...	...
Accommodation {unsuitable or defective ...	53	50	...	...
{not separate for sexes .....	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	1	1	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	49	49	...	...
Other Offences .....	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
TOTAL	297	288	...	...

*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.	4	2	2	2	...	4
(2) cleaning and washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and net ...						
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, &c. ...						
Textile Weaving.						
TOTAL	4	2	2	2	...	4

*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in 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 column 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 mber 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			852
Bakehouses Overground	269		
„ Underground	3		
Milliners and Dressmakers	269		
Woodworkers	34		
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	159		
Metal Workers	47		
Sundries	71		
Total number of workshops on Register			852

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report and a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). fice the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties 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 lists should be included among those in column 2 (or 6 or 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 column 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories —	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .....	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector Notified by H.M. Inspector...	9
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken)	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) sent to H.M. Inspector.....	9
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 ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority as to the execution of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

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

105 boats were inspected during the year, of which 8 were steamers, the numbers for the preceeding year were 103 and 2 respectively.

The boats inspected were registered to carry 427 persons and were occupied by 225, made up of 210 adult males, 12 adult females, 2 children under school age, and one of school age.

The condition of the cabins as regards cleanliness was in all cases satisfactory.

There have been no cases of infectious disease on Canal Boats during the year.

Three boats were not carrying the necessary "Certificate of Registration," one was without water cask, and another had a cask without cover. Three boats had water leaking into the cabins, one was found in this condition on three occasions, and although after each inspection repairs were carried out, the result was not satisfactory. This is one of the cases still being dealt with. The other three outstanding defects are on one boat, the owners having sent an assurance that the matters are receiving attention, but no signed certificate has been received. One steamer tug was found to be occupied for sleeping purposes, although not registered under the Acts. The owners were communicated with, and they claimed that as the boat was not "used for the conveyance of goods along a canal" it did not come within the definition of a Canal Boat, and therefore did not require to be registered. As this view was upheld by the Chief Inspector of Canal Boats of the Ministry of Health, no further action was taken.

The Inspector wishes to again acknowledge the courtesy and assistance he has received from masters and others on the boats.

The statistical statement is appended.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1919) Annual Report of the Burnley 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 ?
.....	Number of Boats added to Register in 1919	... ..
.....	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations	... ..
.....	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	... ..
141	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1919	... ..
89	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled	... ..
52	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1919	
105	Number of Boats Inspected in 1919	... ..
.....	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	... ..
.....	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	... ..
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered 427.		
Total Number occupying the Cabins		... .. 225
Details of Occupation : Male Adults		... .. 210
Female Adults		... .. 12
Children of School Age		... .. 1
Children under School Age		... .. 2
		225
Number of Cases met with.	Details showing Numbers Infringing in respect to—	Number of Cases Remedied.
1	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	.....
3	Dilapidation	.....
.....	Removal of Bilge Water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector	.....
2	No proper Water Vessel	1
.....	Without requisite Double Bulkheads	.....
.....	†Non-notification of Infectious Disease* ¹	.....
.....	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.)	.....
9	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied 5
†	Number of Legal Proceedings taken* ²	.....
	Number of printed Notice Forms issued...	6
	Number of Notices attended to	4
	Number still corresponding about* ³	2

† Particulars of these should be given on sheets to be attached. * ¹ State Disease and measures of isolation adopted. * ² State infringements in respect of which taken and results. * ³ Reasons for delay in compliance.

III. HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—During the year a detailed report was made to the Health Committee by the Medical Officer of Health on the housing condition of Burnley.

General housing conditions in the district.—The total number of houses is 25,746, the number occupied by the working classes being estimated at 23,565. During the year ten new houses were certified for occupation.

Population, 102,391.

There is an estimated shortage of 700 houses, and to meet this schemes are in preparation for the erection of houses in Healey Ward (Rose Hill site) and in Lowerhouse Ward (Palace House site).

Overcrowding.—It is estimated that there are 540 houses overcrowded, mostly due to more than one family living in a house. The erection of the houses mentioned above will alleviate this.

Fitness of houses.—The great bulk of the houses are four-roomed, self-contained and commodious, each having its own back yard, which, in new houses, must have an area of at least 120 square feet.

The general character of the defects found to exist in the unfit houses consists of defective lighting, want of free circulation of air, unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences, and general delapidations.

During the year 36 notices were served under the Public Health Act, two closing orders and 2 demolition orders were made, and 61 houses dealt with under the Housing Acts. In addition three representations were made under Part I. of the Principal Act regarding unhealthy areas in Finsley Gate and The Park.

Property owners generally were found to be unwilling to expend money on repairs, owing to the high cost of labour and materials, and being unable to increase the rent of houses, and in three cases the Borough Surveyor was called upon to carry out work under Section 15 (3) of the 1909 Act.

The water supply of the houses is good and constant.

There are 9,136 clean water closets, 18,366 waste water closets, 503 latrines and 286 privies in the Borough. Approximately 23,391 houses have their own closet, and 2,355 have to join with others.

The number of ashpits is estimated to be 15,352, and ashbins 9,628 only. 11,615 tons of refuse was destroyed at the Destructor Works, and 7,529 disposed of at tips in various parts of the town.

Unhealthy Areas.—No action was taken previous to 1909 under Part I. and II. of the Housing Act, 1900, but during the year representations were made regarding three areas.

No complaints were recorded during the year that areas were overcrowded.

The By-Laws relating to houses let in lodgings are working satisfactorily, and there is no occasion for new By-Laws or the revision of the existing By-Laws.

General and miscellaneous.—No action was taken regarding overcrowded houses. 977 notices were served under the Public Health Acts and the Burnley Corporation Acts dealing with insanitary property. 46 letters were sent to landlords calling their attention to internal defects at 140 houses.

**STATISTICS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31st,
1919.**

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which complaints were made that they are unfit for human habitation :—
- By householders : 41 complaints were received of defects in houses, but not that the houses were unfit for human habitation.
- (2) Action under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909 :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of the Section..... | 691 |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation | 2 |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of closing orders..... | — |
- (3) Action under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919..... —
- (4) Closing Orders :—
- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders | 2 |
| (b) Number of closing orders made..... | 2 |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses in regard to which closing orders were determined on the houses being made fit for human habitation..... | — |
- (5) Demolition Orders :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Number of demolition orders | 2 |
| (b) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | — |
- (6) Number of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily..... 7
- (7) Obstructive Buildings :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Number of representations made (Section 28 of the Housing Act 1900) | — |
|---|---|
- (8) Staff engaged in housing work with, briefly, duties of each officer.

The staff consists of a Housing Inspector who carries out the inspections under the Housing Acts and devotes his whole time to housing work, and also a chief Sanitary Inspector and five assistants who deal with defects coming under the Public Health Act and the Local Acts as far as they regard dwellings.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

Kind of Houses inspected :—

Through.	Back to Back.	Single.	Single Room Dwellings.	Basements.	Totals.
656	27	7	1	—	691

SURROUNDING VENTILATION :—

561 open on to front streets.

121 „ „ cul-de-sac streets.

9 „ „ courts.

Through Houses—

NUMBER OF ROOMS :—

2 Rooms	16
2 „ and Attic	6
3 „	11
3 „ and Scullery Kitchen	87
3 „ „ and Attic	1
3 „ and Attic	2
4 „	396
4 „ and Scullery Kitchen	3
4 „ „ and Attic	1
4 „ and Attic	9
5 „	97
5 „ and Scullery Kitchen	6
6 „	19
8 „	2
	<hr/> 656

SIZE OF ROOMS—

LIVING ROOMS (with Kitchen Ranges)—835.

HEIGHT : 27 between 7 and 8 feet.

151 „ 8 and 9 feet.

654 „ 9 and 10 feet.

3 above 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 176 under 125 square feet.

204 between 125 and 150 square feet.

428 „ 150 and 200 square feet.

20 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

7 over 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 115 under 1000 cubic feet.

483 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.

229 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

8 above 2000 cubic feet.

LIVING ROOMS (without Kitchen Ranges)—98.

HEIGHT : 4 between 7 and 8 feet.

27 „ 8 and 9 feet.

67 „ 9 and 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 97 under 125 square feet.

1 between 150 and 175 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 95 under 1000 cubic feet.

3 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.

PARLOURS—Number 349.

HEIGHT : 10 between 7 and 8 feet.

37 „ 8 and 9 feet.

302 „ 9 and 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 170 under 125 square feet.

105 between 125 and 150 square feet.

68 „ 150 and 200 square feet.

5 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

1 over 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 115 between 500 and 1000 cubic feet.

200 „ 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.

33 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

1 over 2000 cubic feet.

BEDROOMS—Number 1,444.

HEIGHT : 78 between 7 and 8 feet.

251 „ 8 and 9 feet.

1102 „ 9 and 10 feet.

13 above 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 484 under 125 square feet.

356 between 125 and 150 square feet.

537 „ 150 and 200 square feet.

61 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

6 above 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 357 under 1000 cubic feet.

758 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.

313 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

16 above 2000 cubic feet.

RENTS ranging from 3/6 to 8/6 per week with both rates...	(34 @ 3/6
	41 @ 3/8
	43 @ 3/9
„ 3/5 to 6/6 per week with poor rates...	(14 @ 4/0
	14 @ 4/6
	32 @ 4/9
„ 3/10 to 6/8 per week clear	(25 @ 4/9
	32 @ 5/0
	(17 @ 5/3

Back-to-Back Houses.—27.

2 Rooms..... 5

2 Rooms and Attic 14

3 Rooms..... 8

—

27

LIVING ROOMS—27.

HEIGHT : 2 between 7 and 8 feet.

24 „ 8 and 9 feet.

1 „ 9 and 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 1 under 125 square feet.

4 between 125 and 150 square feet.

19 „ 150 and 200 square feet.

3 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 19 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.

8 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

BEDROOMS—35.

HEIGHT : 21 between 7 and 8 feet.

12 „ 8 and 9 feet.

1 „ 9 and 10 feet.

1 above 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 3 under 125 square feet.
 3 between 125 and 150 square feet.
 6 „ 150 and 200 square feet.
 14 „ 200 and 250 square feet.
 1 above 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 1 under 1000 cubic feet.
 18 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
 13 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.
 3 above 2000 cubic feet.

RENTS ranging from 2/10 to 4/3 a week with poor rate and
 from 3/9½ to 4/5½ a week clear.

Single Houses.—7.

2 Rooms.....	4
2 Rooms and Attic	1
4 Rooms.....	2
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

LIVING ROOMS—9.

HEIGHT : 2 between 7 and 8 feet.
 7 „ 8 and 9 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 2 under 125 square feet.
 2 between 125 and 150 square feet.
 5 „ 150 and 200 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 2 under 1000 cubic feet.
 6 between 100 and 1500 cubic feet.
 1 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

BEDROOMS—9.

HEIGHT : 4 between 7 and 8 feet.
 3 „ 8 and 9 feet.
 2 „ 9 and 10 feet.

FLOOR SPACE : 1 under 125 square feet.
 5 between 150 and 200 square feet.
 3 „ 200 and 250 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 1 under 1000 cubic feet.
 4 between 1000 and 1500 cubic feet.
 4 „ 1500 and 2000 cubic feet.

RENTS.—From 2/6 to 4/6 with poor rate, and 4/- and 4/2 clear.

Single Room Dwelling.—

HEIGHT : 7 feet

FLOOR SPACE : 285 square feet.

CUBIC SPACE : 1990 cubic feet.

RENT : 2/1 per week.

14 living rooms used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

10 living rooms used as sleeping rooms instead of bedrooms.

16 parlours used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

2 parlours used as sleeping rooms instead of bedrooms.

OVERCROWDING—

1 allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

30 allowing 400 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

24 on the basis adopted by the Registrar General, viz : More than 2 persons in a room.

STORAGE OF FOOD :—

551 had cupboards.

33 „ „ and pantries.

4 „ „ and cellars.

1 stored food in cupboard and larder

6 stored food on shelves in scullery kitchens.

57 had pantries under stairs.

22 stored food on shelves in sculleries.

1 stored food in pantry in scullery.

13 had ventilated larders.

1 stored food at top of cellar steps.

2 stored food in shops.

STORAGE OF COAL :—

273 had places under stairs.

162 had cellars.

217 stored coal in yard.

35 „ „ „ (uncovered.)

2 „ „ at top of cellar steps.

1 „ „ under slopstone.

1 „ „ in box in scullery.

WATER SUPPLY :—

All houses were supplied with Town Water.
 382 had taps in living room.
 98 „ „ scullery kitchens.
 204 „ „ sculleries.
 1 had tap in shop.
 2 had taps at bottom of stairs.
 2 „ „ top of cellar steps.
 1 had tap in glass out-building.
 1 „ „ pantry.

DRAINS :—

All houses were provided with drains.
 17 had drains underneath (cellar drains.)
 281 ventilated by downspouts.
 2 „ „ soil-pipes.
 250 sloptraps.
 21 gullies in cellars.
 164 yard gullies.
 423 dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.

DOWNSPOUTS :—

141 near doors.
 171 near windows.
 44 on corner of buildings.
 281 connected to drains.
 18 discharge on sloptraps.
 14 „ „ dishbricks.
 26 „ „ yard flags.
 10 „ „ footpath.
 3 „ „ in metal channel on footpath.
 4 „ „ over edge of scullery roof.

SLOPSTONES :—

382 in living rooms.
 98 in scullery kitchens.
 204 in sculleries.
 1 in shop.
 2 at bottom of stairs.
 2 at top of cellar steps.
 1 in glass out-building.
 1 in pantry.

SLOPPPIPES :—

664 inside.
27 outside.

YARDS :—

618 houses had back yards for own use.
190 under 100 square feet.
221 between 100 and 125 square feet.
196 between 125 and 200 square feet.
11 above 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

636 had separate conveniences.
20 joined at 10.
35 joined at closets used in common with houses previously reported.

CLEAN WATER CLOSETS :—

Latrines 4, with 17 closets.
152 with separate cisterns.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS—477.

ASHPITS :—

Large covered—6 ; 2 used by 6 tenants=3 to 1
2 used by 8 tenants=4 to 1
1 used by 5 tenants=5 to 1
1 used by 7 tenants=7 to 1

Small covered—431.

414 used by 414 tenants=1 to each.
17 used by 34 tenants=2 to each.

ASH BINS—174.

166 used by 166 tenants=1 to each.
4 used by 8 tenants=2 to 1

ASH TUBS—8

35 houses joined at ashpits with other houses previously reported.

DEFECTS :—

DAMPNESS :—

LIVING ROOMS—48.

Caused by want of pointing	24
„ rising-up walls	23
„ defective window frame	1

SCULLERY KITCHENS—4.

Caused by want of pointing	4
----------------------------------	---

PARLOURS—9.

Caused by want of pointing.....	9
---------------------------------	---

BEDROOMS :—

109 walls out of repair.
 27 floors „
 35 fireplaces „
 193 without fireplaces.

UNDERDRAWING :—

12 bedrooms and 11 attics not underdrawn.

COAL STORES :—

In fair condition.

DRAINS :—

9 blocked.
 27 dishbricks broken or required cementing at back.
 8 dishbricks without grates.

DOWNSPOUTS :—

33 broken or blocked.

SLOPSTONES :—

39 worn, allowing water to lodge or flow over on to floor.
 3 required resetting and 3 had defective brickwork supporting.
 6 had defective woodwork or cementing at back.

SLOP-PIPES :—

19 closed, 1 blocked and 23 defective.

CLOSETS :—

34 defects were found in connection with clean water closets,
 and 62 in connection with waste water closets.

ASHPITS :—

28 ashpits and 11 ash bins defective.

YARDS :—

46 with broken or sunken flags.
 7 with defective walls.
 6 had doors off.

81 of the houses had four courts, 160 were lobbied and 180 were provided with baths.

65 were occupied by the owners and 17 were houses and shops.

Notices served under Section 15 (3) numbered 61. Several defects were put on one notice.
The following is a list of those found :—

DEFECTS.	SCULLERIES.		KITCHENS.		PARLOURS.		BEDROOMS.	
	Number.	Remedied.	Number.	Remedied.	Number.	Remedied.	Number.	Remedied.
Broken Flags	25	22	1	1	..	..
Floors out of repair	2	2	1	1	9	7
Defective chimney flues	3	3	1	1	..	..
Defects in connection with fireplaces	19	16	..	..	2	2
Defects in connection with ovens	40	29	..	..	..	..
Defects in connection with boilers.....	26	18	..	..	..	..
Defective skirting boards	2	2	..	..	..	..
Walls out of repair	7	6	26	19	3	1	11	5
Ceilings	7	6	1	1	16	10
Windows not openable	4	4	..	..	2	2
Window frames out of repair	5	3	2	2	1	1	16	10
Window sashes out of repair	2	..
Window sashes fast	6	6	1	1	15	11
Window cords broken	12	9	3	2	26	22
Stair-treads out of repair.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
No handrails	1	1	..	..	2	1
Staircase walls out of repair	6	4	..	..	..	..
Doors out of repair	2	2	4	3	..	..	..	..
Cupboards	3	2	..	..	..	..

Other Defects—

17 defective roofs	12 remedied.
19 „ eaves spouts	15 „
10 „ downspouts	7 „
5 „ pointing of external walls	4 „
24 doorsteps without threshers	7 provided.
10 defective slopstones	6 remedied.
5 „ sloppipes	3 „
4 dishbricks requiring cementing round	2 „
2 defective tippers	2 „
3 yards with broken flags	3 „
5 defective closet roofs or walls	4 „
3 closets without doors	3 „
5 „ with defective seats.....	5 „
1 burst supply pipe to cistern	1 „
2 defective cisterns.....	2 „

In addition to the above 336 defects were remedied after letters had been sent to the owners.

Legal Notices served during the year.—Public Health Act, 1875 :
Sections 91-94 : There were 422 served relating to :—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c....	138
„ Drains, &c.	57
„ Dish-grates, Slop-pipes, &c..	31
„ Yard Flags, Walls, &c.....	25
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c....	55
„ Cellar Areas, &c.	6
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.....	36
Dust Bins	94
Urinals	3
Refuse.. ..	3
Others.....	5

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 453 but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

Notices served relating to Ashbins, 329.

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

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 191.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke, 4.

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883. Section 42.

Relating to Ashpit Accommodation, 6.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36.

Relating to insufficient closet accommodation. Notices served 29.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 2,304 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 399 to furnished rooms, and 10,694 to other dwellings. 7 were suspected of being overcrowded, but none were found to be actually in that state when visited.

Dirty Houses.—24 were suspected of being dirty, but only 12 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.—There are 47 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, compared with 53 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 for 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 47 houses mentioned are divided into 146 separate tenements which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms :—

One roomed	131
Two roomed	12
Three roomed	3
	<hr/>
	146

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

Eight 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 2/6 to 10/- 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 399 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 399 Houses Let in Lodgings.....	399
Total defects found	74
Total defects remedied.....	71

The 74 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.....	3
Defective Drains	3
Limewashing overdue	51
Defective W.C.s	4
Defective Bins	3
Rain Pipes and Eaves.....	1
Defective Roofs.....	6
Sundry Defects	3
TOTAL	74

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year it was estimated that 272 persons occupied the furnished rooms :—

Adults :—Male	116
Females	109
Infants under 1.....	9
Children 1 to 12	38
TOTAL	272

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.—The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses are under the direction of the Health Committee. Bye-laws 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
- (3) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

There are six common lodging houses in Burnley, the license of one having lapsed since the last report. 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	50	9
*Bridge Street.....	55	44	11
Calder Street	137	137	..
Kay Street.....	280	280	..
Barracks Road	146	146	..

* Admit Women Lodgers.

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

Number of visits.....	330
Defects found	47

These defects were :—

Water Closets	6
Drains	13
Dirty condition of rooms, &c.....	15
Want of Limewashing.....	2
Rain Water Pipes and Eaves	1
Slops not emptied (Byelaw 11)	3
Accumulation of Refuse	1
Damp Walls, etc.....	1
Other Defects	5

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

Census of Houses and Population :—

During November and December a census of the Houses and Population was taken by the staff of this Department and particulars of the information thus obtained is given in the following tables :—

POPULATION.

WARD.	No. of occupied dwellings.	No. of dwellings unoccupied (but not to let) at time of enquiry.	Population.	Average No. of persons per occupied dwelling.	No. of overcrowded dwellings on the basis adopted by the Registrar General, i.e. more than 2 persons to 1 room.	% of dwellings over crowded	No. of dwellings with			
							2 families.	% of houses with 2 families.	3 families.	4 families.
St. Andrews ..	3876	8	15680	4.04	46	1.19	189	4.87	7	—
Daneshouse ..	2138	9	8287	3.87	36	1.68	128	5.98	5	—
Stoneyholme ..	1488	5	5750	3.86	23	1.54	63	4.23	7	—
St. Peter's ..	1452	16	5468	3.77	65	4.47	56	3.85	5	—
St. Paul's	1603	27	6202	3.87	113	7.05	47	2.93	1	—
Fulledge	2639	16	11007	4.20	46	1.74	148	5.60	3	3
Burnley Wood	2235	8	8864	3.97	26	1.16	101	4.52	1	—
Healey	2042	26	7926	3.88	17	0.83	53	2.59	1	—
Trinity	1908	7	7364	3.86	47	2.46	73	3.82	3	—
Whittlefield ..	1310	5	5335	4.07	20	1.52	56	4.30	—	—
Gannow	2430	7	9831	4.04	58	2.39	107	4.40	6	—
Lowerhouse ..	2482	9	9874	3.98	43	1.73	126	5.07	1	—
Workhouse	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hosp.	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium ..	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough	25603	143	102391	3.97	540	2.11	1147	4.48	40	3

ANALYSIS OF OVERCROWDING.

WARD.	No. of over-crowded buildings with				No. of dwellings over-crowded by					No. of 1 roomed dwellings over-crowded	No. of 2 roomed dwellings over-crowded	No. of 3 roomed dwellings over-crowded	No. of 4 roomed dwellings over-crowded	No. of 5 roomed dwellings over-crowded	No. of 6 roomed dwellings over-crowded
	2 fam-ilies.	3 fam-ilies.	4 fam-ilies.		1 per-son.	2 per-sons.	3 per-sons.	4 per-sons.	5 per-sons.						
St. Andrew's	10	—	—		26	12	6	2	—	1	15	9	11	9	1
Daneshouse	3	—	—		25	6	3	2	—	1	7	3	17	6	2
Stoneyholme	1	—	—		11	8	4	—	—	9	1	—	7	6	—
St. Peter's	6	4	—		37	15	9	—	1	8	31	10	10	1	1
St. Paul's	4	—	—		73	23	11	4	1	7	48	42	12	3	—
Fulledge	5	—	3		30	10	4	1	1	2	6	2	27	9	—
Burnley Wood	3	1	—		11	8	6	1	—	—	1	1	20	4	—
Healey	2	—	—		7	5	5	—	—	2	5	—	6	4	—
Trinity	2	1	—		30	11	5	—	—	1	17	8	19	2	—
Whittlefield	5	—	—		13	3	3	1	—	—	2	1	17	—	—
Gannow	6	—	—		39	18	1	—	—	3	23	6	21	5	—
Lowerhouse	8	—	—		21	12	8	2	—	1	15	4	12	10	1
Totals	55	6	3		323	131	65	13	3	35	171	86	179	59	5

ANALYSIS OF DWELLINGS BY ROOMS.

No. of Rooms.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.												
	St. Andrew's	Danes- House	Stoney- holme.	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Full- edge	Burnley Wood.	Healey	Trinity	Whittle- field	Gannow	Lower- house	Borough
1	2	3	38	54	56	7	1	53	21	2	18	5	260
2	90	66	6	238	340	33	27	58	148	41	217	174	1438
3	211	133	13	308	429	38	62	109	124	107	125	109	1769
4	1741	1431	668	615	472	1405	1453	573	1229	734	1237	1035	12593
5	1594	401	707	114	173	967	431	690	302	243	772	1050	7444
6	124	64	17	46	88	132	149	316	44	95	47	65	1187
7	71	21	7	33	23	36	62	129	26	60	7	21	496
8	22	8	24	19	6	12	32	77	7	9	4	14	232
9	13	6	4	6	4	4	11	12	4	11	1	3	79
10	6	4	2	5	5	3	4	14	1	6	—	1	51
11	1	1	—	4	2	—	3	4	2	2	—	1	20
12	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	9
13	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
14	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	9
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
19	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Workhouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3876	2138	1488	1452	1603	2639	2235	2042	1908	1310	2430	2482	25603
Population	*16448	8287	5750	5468	*6237	11007	8864	7926	7364	5335	9831	9874	102391

* Includes Public Institutions.

ANALYSIS OF DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.

WARD.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES CONSISTING OF														Whole of Borough.	
	1 per- son.	2 per- sons.	3 per- sons.	4 per- sons.	5 per- sons.	6 per- sons.	7 per- sons.	8 per- sons.	9 per- sons.	10 per- sons.	11 per- sons.	12 per- sons.	13 per- sons.	14 per- sons.		Over *14 sons.
St. Andrews ..	98	689	949	811	551	417	173	106	48	18	10	3	3	—	3	3879
Daneshouse ..	97	428	547	394	301	182	86	57	21	11	9	2	2	1	—	2138
Stoneyholme ..	63	300	370	312	196	110	67	38	17	9	1	3	—	—	—	1488
St. Peter's	146	334	322	234	174	100	64	33	23	7	4	2	3	1	5	1452
St. Paul's	122	374	324	278	210	121	94	41	20	11	4	—	2	—	3	1604
Fulledge	67	463	588	557	384	269	142	95	48	9	10	4	2	—	1	2639
Barnley Wood	69	424	567	473	283	198	111	59	24	14	10	3	—	—	—	2235
Healey	90	399	502	412	295	151	110	46	18	12	4	1	1	1	—	2042
Trinity	82	419	448	388	271	131	90	47	24	11	3	—	—	—	1	1908
Whittlefield. ..	32	213	335	265	219	112	71	35	17	7	3	1	—	—	—	1310
Gannow	100	447	549	487	359	214	134	76	32	26	3	3	—	—	—	2430
Lowerhouse ..	73	482	595	535	347	190	144	63	30	7	9	5	1	1	—	2482
Totals	1039	4972	6096	5139	3590	2195	1286	696	322	142	70	28	15	4	13	25607

* Include Public Institutions, Hotels and Lodging Houses.

ANALYSIS OF DWELLINGS BY ROOMS AND OCCUPANTS.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.	No. of FAMILIES CONSISTING OF—														Totals . . .
	1 per- son.	2 per- sons.	3 per- sons.	4 per- sons.	5 per- sons.	6 per- sons.	7 per- sons.	8 per- sons.	9 per- sons.	10 per- sons.	11 per- sons.	12 per- sons.	13 per- sons.	14 per- sons.	
1.....	111	114	24	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260
2.....	239	495	333	200	105	39	20	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1438
3.....	145	469	436	316	207	109	52	24	8	2	—	—	—	—	1768
4.....	404	2662	3255	2626	1691	950	550	276	103	47	22	6	1	—	12593
5.....	116	963	1586	1573	1231	889	499	308	152	68	36	14	8	—	7444
6.....	16	170	257	242	191	117	95	42	29	12	7	3	3	2	1187
7.....	5	63	121	102	79	48	31	21	14	7	2	2	1	—	496
8.....	1	24	50	46	48	25	19	9	4	2	2	3	—	—	243
9.....	2	8	14	16	14	8	7	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	79
10.....	—	3	4	3	11	5	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	51
11.....	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20
12.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	9
13.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
14.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
15.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
27.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
41.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals . . .	1039	4972	6096	5139	3590	2195	1286	696	322	142	70	28	15	4	9
															25603

* Includes Hotels and Lodging Houses.

7. Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consists of the Health Committee with the co-option of two ladies appointed by the Local Authority. The value of this Committee's work has greatly increased with the opening of Bank Hall as a Children's Hospital and Maternity Hospital.

Bank Hall.—Maternity and Children's Hospital and Child Welfare Centre was opened for Patients in December.

Bank Hall is a large residence on the main road to Colne from Burnley, and about a third of a mile from the centre of the town. It is situated in its own grounds, which are $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. In one part of the grounds the Open Air School has been erected.

The adaptation of the house to its present requirements has been under the direction of the Borough Engineer.

On the ground floor there is a ward with 5 beds for maternity cases, and with 2 wards for 1 and 2 beds respectively, leading from it. There is also a labour ward, and an Operating Theatre.

On the ground floor with separate access from outside is the outpatient department, consisting of waiting room, dressing room, and consulting room. The department will also be the Chief Child Welfare Centre, and can be used for instructional purposes.

On the upper floor is a large ward for children containing 24 beds, with a side ward capable of holding 6 beds.

The object of the Maternity side of the Institution is to provide for the care of maternity cases of a special nature, and which come under the following definitions :—

1. Maternity cases reported by those in charge of the Schools for mothers as being likely to develop complications.
2. Maternity cases which, on the representation of a Medical practitioner, require immediate institutional treatment.
3. Maternity cases which, because of the unsatisfactory condition of the home, ought to be removed.

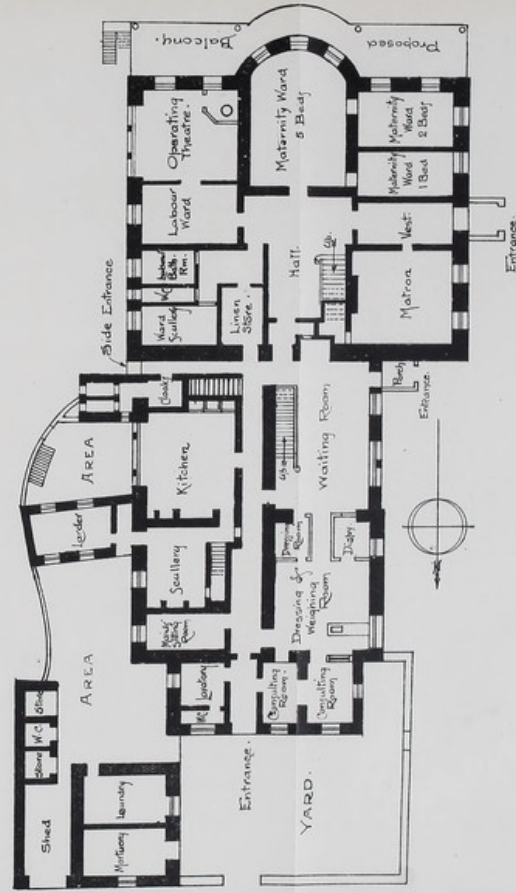
The Children's Ward is for those young children, who though not really hospital cases still require on account of home conditions some medical or skilled care which they cannot get in their homes. The centre is intended to be used for the instruction of expectant mothers, midwives, home helps, etc.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

BANK HALL HOSPITAL.



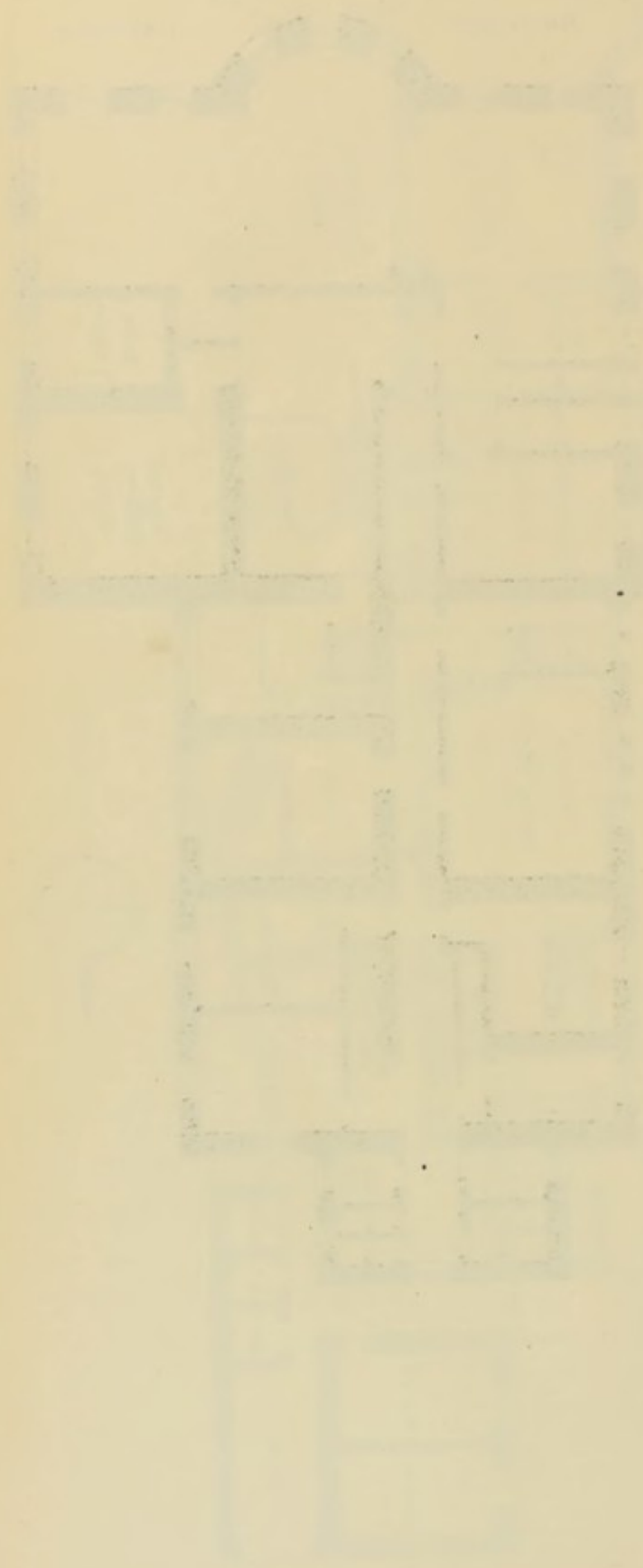
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND PLAN.

G. H. PICKLES,
BOROUGH SURVEYOR

Scale: 20 feet to an inch.



Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

Para. 1 of the above order reads as follows :—

“ Any local authority within the meaning of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, may, and, when required by the Local Government Board, shall arrange for the supply of food and milk for expectant mothers and nursing mothers and of milk for children under 5 years of age, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Food Controller.”

During the year 168 children under 1 year, and 45 children between the ages of 1 and 2 years were supplied with milk at reduced prices, from the Corporation Milk Depot.

Milk at reduced price was also supplied to 4 expectant and 7 nursing mothers.

Nursing.—An arrangement has been made with the Burnley and District Nursing Association for the supply of a Nurse where necessary. The fact that this association exists has necessarily prevented calls for such service on this Authority.

Home Helps.—Arrangements were made towards the end of the year for the supply of Home Helps, but up to the end of the year it was not found necessary to employ any of them.

Day Nursery.—Tarleton House Day Nursery was opened in October, 1917, by a voluntary association, and was taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in May. There is accommodation for 30 children who are admitted up to the age of five years. The children are taken in daily from 6-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Saturdays, when they are taken away at noon. The charges are 1s. 6d. per day, and 1s. for Saturday mornings. It is intended as soon as practicable to open this nursery as a weekly one. The premises have been secured by the Local Authority.

From the time of taking over to the end of 1919, there have been an average daily attendance of 15. The ages of the infants and children were as follows :—

1 mth.		2 mths.		3 mths.		4 mths.		5 mths.		6 mths.	
0	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	0	
7 mths.		8 mths.		9 mths.		10 mths.		11 mths.		12 mths.	
1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	0	
1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		TOTAL.			
14	...	6	...	1	...	4	.....	56			

The average length of time for each infant attending the Nursery was 10 weeks 2 days and for each child 8 weeks 2 days. Periodic inspections have been made by the Medical Officer.

The reasons given by the mothers for bringing their children were :—

Illness of husband, or mother having to work owing to inadequate wage of husband.

Infant Welfare Centres.—In addition to Bank Hall as already mentioned there are 4 Child Welfare Centres, each open once a week from 2-30 to 4-30. One or more Health Visitors attend at these centres, and one of the visitors is the one employed in the district in which the centre is situated. A Medical Officer (part time) attends at each school once a fortnight.

These schools were taken over in 1917 from the League of Social Service, who still supply voluntary helpers.

The routine of each school is as follows :—

School opens at 2-30 p.m.

The infants are weighed, and the mothers consult with the Medical Officer regarding themselves. Lectures are given on various medical, domestic, and social subjects.

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

YEAR'S WORK.

Accrington Road School open	43 times.
Bethesda School open	43 times.
Ebenezer School open	44 times.
Lane Bridge School open.....	45 times.

TOTAL	175
-------------	-----

LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS :—

Medical Subjects	60
Domestic and Social Subjects.....	159
TOTAL	219

VISITS TO HOMES of Children who attended Schools :—

Infants	402
Ante-natal	16
TOTAL	418

NURSES ATTENDANCES at the Centres :—360.

Infants weighed	2314
Children weighed	451
TOTAL	<u>2765</u>

ATTENDANCES :—

Mothers	5276
Infants	2934
Children	2107
Ante-natal	122

TOTAL NAMES ON REGISTERS :—568.

NEW CASES FOR YEAR:—

Infants and Children	351
Expectant Mothers	31
	<hr/> 382

Dr. Gardner paid 98 visits to the Schools.

No. of Children examined—under 1 year	210
" " " over 1 year	116
Total Consultations on children and infants	326
" " Ante-natal	16

REASONS FOR SEEKING ADVICE REGARDING CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

Adenoids	2	Naevus	4
Diarrhoea	13	Rickets	4
Constipation	14	Colic	6
Abscess of Jaw	2	Otorrhoea	1
Phimosis	13	Bronchitis	8
Hernia	3	Cough	6
Cardiac Trouble	2	Seborrhoea of Scalp	2
Creroid	1	Night Sweats	1
Umbilicus.....	3	Conjunctivitis	1
Boils	1	Convulsions	1
Convulsions	1	Feverish	1
Earache	2	Vomiting	21
Skin Disease	10	Anaemia	1
Eczema	2	Re Feeding.....	64
Scoliosis	1	Re Weaning	3
Sore Buttocks	13	General	9
		Losing Weight	7

These children were fed as follows :—

Breast Fed	271
Artificial	48
Mixed	7

REASONS FOR SEEKING ADVICE REGARDING CHILDREN OVER 1 YEAR.

Rickets	7	Phimosis	3
Bow-legged	7	Hernia.....	3
Knock-knees	3	Darrhoea	6
Otorrhoea	2	Feverish	2
Seborrhoea	2	Fits	3
Threadworms.....	1	Feeding.....	14
Adenoids	1	Infantile Paralysis	1
Vomiting and Headache	2	Influenza	1
Cardiac Trouble	2	Debility following	
Nettlerash	3	Measles	1
Eczema	7	" " W. Cough...	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Bronchitis	6
Abscess of Leg	1	Night Sweats	2
Coughs	4	Nasal Catarrh	1
Constipation	4	Backward in Walking	5
Stomatitis	1	General	16
Enlarged Tonsils	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	9 0	10 0½	12 1½	13 2	17 0½
Breast and Artificial...	... ..	10 8	... ..	... ..	17 4
Artificial	8 8	9 1	11 1½	12 1	17 7

Dr Gardner reports as follows:—

The work has been carried on under the same principles as in former years. Each child is examined carefully and the history gone into minutely where there has been artificial feeding. Over half of the children seen need immediate medical attention for one cause or another.

The mothers of breast-fed children are often surprised when told that the breasts are producing little milk and the children are being starved. There seem to be more mothers making an attempt to feed their children at the breast, a result very likely due to the teaching of the League of Social Service in the past, and the efforts of the Health Visitors at present. In some cases of deficient breast milk there is a history of anaemia when the mother was between the age of 17 and 20, in some there is a history of ill-health or insufficient food and in others no cause for the lack of breast milk can be found. It is quite possible that in these latter cases there has been defective food during the period of growth and early womanhood and bad surroundings at work at a later period. Bread and butter with an apple or a banana makes a poor breakfast, and when the bread and butter has been made up the night before it cannot be appetising, either in looks or taste. It is no wonder that many a young woman brings half of her breakfast back home at dinner time in hot or even warm weather and the breakfast just mentioned is a poor preparation for motherhood. At the same time it must be admitted that work in a weaving shed does not tend to an appetite which will appreciate good substantial food plainly cooked.

There are a few indications, however, that more women are beginning to see the necessity for staying at home and looking after their children as a primary duty, with the result that the level of health both of children and parents will gradually rise.

Amongst the new comers to the schools are to be found the same defects noted in former reports. Many of the children which are artificially fed have been fed on various foods which have been thrown aside for some slight cause or another such as slight vomiting, a little constipation, or a refusal of the child to take food. One great difficulty is to get the mothers to understand that a child's stomach will not always stand a sudden change of food and the stomach must be coaxed a little and be allowed time to adapt itself to the new food. This is accomplished in time and in almost every case success comes even if it takes a few weeks to achieve it. The most of the artificially fed children suffer from pain in the stomach and bowels, vomiting, constipation or diarrhoea, or a complete loss of appetite. A few of the breast fed children vomit or are con-

stipated or have pain, but the chief cause of disturbances in this class is poor or insufficient breast milk. Fortunately these little patients are easily put right unless the breast milk has gone completely and they have to be fed artificially.

Many of the children have bronchitis, hernia, phimosis, skin diseases of the scalp or body, and a large number are referred to the family doctor. There have been only two or three cases of scurvy, but rickets in the early stages fairly common. These patients are easily dealt with and improvement of the symptoms quickly follows on an improved diet and exposure to fresh air and sunshine.

Short lectures, or rather talks, are given to the mothers on everyday diseases as often as possible, in plain simple words. Some of the mothers are very keen about these talks and seem to look forward to them and evidently they converse amongst themselves and discuss them. In these talks are included, not only children's complaints, but also some of the ailments of the mothers themselves.

Health Visiting.—There are 8 Health Visitors whose work is supervised by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who also acts as Inspector of Midwives. They all fulfill the conditions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and the recommendation of the President of the Local Government Board as regards qualifications for these duties. The Superintendent and the 8 Visitors are all fully trained nurses. The Superintendent holds the C.M.B. certificate, and the Sanitary Inspectors certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Five of the Health Visitors also hold the C.M.B. certificate. Being all fully trained allows interchanging of duties, but as a general rule each Visitor is kept to one particular kind of work, and as far as possible to one district. Two act as Tuberculosis Nurses and Visitors, two as School Nurses and Visitors, and four devote themselves to Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

The duties of the Visitors engaged on Maternity and Child Welfare Work, 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 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 at the end of 10 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.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of newly born children visited	1606
„ children born in 1918, revisited	1374
„ children visited at the end of 6 months	1753
„ visits to houses where children have died	151
„ visits to still-births	13
„ visits paid within three days of birth	328
„ visits paid within 3 to 10 days of birth.....	533
„ visits paid from 10 days to 1 month	745
„ visits paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	200
„ visits to cases of Puerperal Fever.....	17
„ visits paid to Midwives : Routine, 79 ; Special, 33	112

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of times Centres were open	175
„ Attendances made by Visitors	360

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Number of times Dispensary was open	305
„ visits paid to Tubercular cases	1921

SCHOOL CLINIC AND SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of times School Clinic was open	291
„ visits paid to School children	2560

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.

In the particulars here given of the number of midwives practicing 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 showing 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.

27 midwives notified their intention to practice :—

Certificated.....	11
Bona-fide	16
Added during the year	2

The average number of cases attended by each midwife in practice works out at 52.0.

Supervision by the Inspector :—

Visits to Midwives' homes : Routine, 79 ; Special, 33... 112

The following warnings were also given :—

For not sending for medical aid	3
For not notifying still-birth	2

Notifications received from midwives during the year :—

Intention to practice	27
Sending for Medical aid	51
Still-births	24
	<hr/>
	102

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

FOR MOTHER.		FOR CHILD.	
Eclampsia	1	Cleft Palate	1
Adherent Placenta	4	Spina Bifida.....	2
Ruptured Perinaem	6	Rash	1
Headache	1	Convulsions	1
Rigor	2	Prematurity	13
Haemorrhage.....	2	Discharging Eyes	7
Placental Prabera	2	Deformity	1
Rise of Temperature	5		
Spasm	1		
Mal-presentation	1		

There were 10 cases of Puerperal Fever (5 cases 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 1919 there were 1,739 births notified in accordance with it. During the corresponding period 1,600 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The births were notified by the following persons :—

Midwife	1129
Father.....	48
Doctor	516
Other persons	43
TOTAL	1739

Of this number there were :—

Full-time Stillborn	52
Premature Stillborn	50
TOTAL	102

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	26
Medical Men	1
Midwives	2
Unregistered Midwives.....	0
	<hr/>
TOTAL	29

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 1,223 births notified by parents, midwives, and other persons, and of this number the majority were visited within seven days of birth.

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

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

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

At the Depot the milk is filtered through a U lax 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 degrees F., and kept at that for twenty minutes, a higher temperature being used in the warmer weather.

The formulae 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, humanized, 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.

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.

	1919
Number of Infants on Books, Jan. 1st	69
Admitted during the year	117
Discharged during the year.....	116
Number on Books, Dec. 31st	70

DETAILS OF YEAR'S WORK.

Gallons of Milk obtained	10516
Pints of Cream obtained	1469

HUMANISED MILK.

	Cruets.	Bottles.
Number of bottles modified	25152	176919
Sold at Shops	12355	86495
Sold at Depot	12529	88947
Supplied free	108	324

STERILISED MILK.

Bottles sterilised	43489
Sold at Shops	17536
Sold at Depot	14774
Supplied to Crown Point Hospital	10786
Supplied free	90

STERILISED CREAM.

Bottles sterilised	2037
Sold at Shops	539
Sold at Depot	1485

APPENDIX

TABLE I. Shewing the causes of Death for the year 1919, at various ages.

TABLE II. Shewing Population, Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in various large towns as shown by the Annual 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, &c., 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 Death 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, &c., for each of the twelve Wards.

TABLE VIII. Shewing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality in Burnley for the last thirty-six years.

METEOROLOGY.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF DISTRICT SANATORIUM.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1919.

Table 1.—Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1919.

	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Workhouse	Hospital	Sanatorium
Males.....	768	768	..	107	67	26	39	94	219	216	92	34	8
Females	785	..	785	82	69	41	48	114	191	239	67	37	13
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup..	5	3	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles	26	14	12	3	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	14	7	7	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1
Septicaemia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	90	43	47	3	14	4	18	27	21	3	..	..	9
Rheumatism	14	3	11	..	..	2	1	4	5	2	2	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	23	12	11	14	3	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Syphilis.....	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tubercular Diseases :—													
Phthisis	94	61	33	..	..	7	20	39	26	2	15	..	3
General	6	4	2	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	4	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Peritonitis	10	3	7	1	2	2	1	2	2	..	1	1	..
Intestines	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spine	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kidney	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Face.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salpingitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hip	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Diseases :—													
Pneumonia	77	44	33	9	7	8	9	15	20	9	5	4	..
Br-Pneumonia	60	32	28	18	25	2	..	6	5	4	..	..	..
Bronchitis	221	99	122	20	18	2	2	7	69	103	32	2	..
Pleurisy	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Laryngitis	4	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bron-Asthma	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..
Pulmonary Hæmorrhage	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asthma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fibroid Lung.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	158	69	89	..	1	7	6	20	59	65	21	1	..
Apoplexy	82	43	39	..	1	..	2	2	33	44	11	1	..
Anaemia	16	9	7	..	..	1	1	1	9	4	2	..	..
Rickets	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System :—													
Cerebral Embolism	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerosis.....	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	1	..
Cerebral Thrombosis.....	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Atheroma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
General Sclerosis	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Stokes Adams Disease	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stomach :—													
Gastritis.....	12	5	7	7	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	8	4	4	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	4	..
Dyspepsia.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gastric Catarrh	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Stomach	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Inflammation of Stomach	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1919—CONTINUED

	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Workhouse	Hospital	Sanatorium
Intestinal Diseases :—													
Appendicitis.....	7	2	5	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	1	4	..
Obstruction	6	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..
Peritonitis	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Fleus Haemorrhage	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Liver :—													
Jaundice.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Gall Stones	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Empyema Gall Bladder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cholecystitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urinary System :—													
Nephritis	32	14	18	1	..	..	1	8	12	10	9	..	1
Cystitis	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Enlarged Prostate	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Renal Calculi.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stone in Kidney	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical Kidney.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hydronephrosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Reproductive System :—													
Ovarian Cyst	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Uterine Fibroid.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Ovarian Tumour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Endometritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Nervous System :—													
Meningitis	9	5	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
General Paresis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	20	13	7	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Hemiplegia	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..
Myelitis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chorea	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis Agitans	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lateral Sclerosis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Parkinsons Disease	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Sclerosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bulbar Paralysis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Brain Disease :—													
Cerebral Tumour.....	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
Organic Diseases of Brain ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Premature Birth.....	35	18	17	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Congenital Defects :—													
Anophthalmos	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spina Bifida	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cong. Heart	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cong. Mal. Cranial Region ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ectopia Visicae	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meningocele	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Debility, Marasmus	21	8	13	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Accidents at Birth.....	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teething	5	3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age	103	45	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	24	..	..
Parturition and Pregnancy :—													
Parturition	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Difficult Labour	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..
Haemorrhage of Pregnancy..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1919—CONTINUED.

	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Workhouse	Hospital	Sanatorium
Parturition and Pregnancy(<i>cont</i>) :—													
Accouchement	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eclampsia	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hernia.....	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	4	..
Malignant Diseases :—													
Cancer—Reproductive	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	6	15	5	3	3	..
Alimentary	54	25	29	..	..	..	..	9	20	25	9	4	..
Urinary	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Larynx	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Tongue	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
Cervical Glands	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Face	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Breast	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	1	..	..
Neck	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parotid Gland	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ear	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Leg	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	13	6	7	..	..	..	3	2	7	1	..	1	..
Gangrene	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..
Diseases of the Ear :—													
Mastoid Abscess	4	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Inquests :—													
Accidental Deaths.....	31	21	10	..	4	5	3	4	11	4	1	8	..
Suicides	14	7	7	..	..	1	..	5	6	2	..	..	..
Natural Causes	29	16	13	6	2	..	..	4	8	9	3	..	..
Other Causes :—													
Heart Failure.....	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Purpura Haemorrhagica	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas Shell Poisoning	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown Toxin	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hodgkin's Disease.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Multiple Abscess	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eczema	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardiac Syncope	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shock frfm Burns.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cellulitis of Abdominal Wall .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Haemorrhage from Umbilical													
Cord	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mammary Abscess	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Goitre.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exophthalmic Goitre	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Tetanus	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Strangulation.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1553	768	785	189	136	67	87	209	410	455	159	71	21

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

<i>Name of Town.</i>	<i>Population in 1919.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>
Liverpool	772,665	23.5	16.8	107
Middlesborough	127,142	26.7	18.3	139
Salford	226,225	18.6	14.9	101
Preston	117,277	17.3	14.6	103
Oldham	137,668	16.1	15.9	95
Sunderland.....	149,263	27.3	17.3	119
Bootle.....	76,962	23.1	14.2	94
Merthyr Tydfil	71,638	24.8	14.6	91
Wigan.....	87,384	22.9	16.1	117
Gateshead	123,392	25.6	17.0	116
St. Helens	100,805	24.7	14.9	123
BURNLEY	101,005	15.3	15.1	119
Stockport	125,629	14.8	12.9	98
Halifax	101,791	13.3	15.1	98
Rochdale	90,051	13.9	15.2	120
Hull.....	279,664	20.0	15.1	109
Bradford.....	282,714	13.6	15.9	111
Barrow-in-Furness	73,627	24.2	13.5	96
Warrington	74,952	21.0	13.3	97
Birkenhead	148,052	22.2	13.5	96
Sheffield	473,695	21.1	13.7	96
Blackburn	125,992	14.0	15.6	93
Leeds	430,834	17.6	16.0	112
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	275,099	23.3	16.9	119
Birmingham	861,585	20.3	13.6	88
Cardiff	204,436	18.3	11.9	92
Bury	54,248	13.2	16.3	90
Huddersfield	112,301	12.8	14.5	95
York	74,531	17.7	13.9	95
Rhondda	177,911	22.6	11.4	111
Bolton.....	177,462	16.1	14.4	88
Leicester	236,059	15.6	12.9	96
Nottingham	257,573	18.2	14.1	104
Swansea.....	160,810	18.3	12.7	103
Derby	123,930	19.6	12.9	90

TABLE III.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1919 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.					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Numb'r	Rate.
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
1919	102,391	1608	1600	15·6	1608	15·6	146	91	189	118	1553	15·16

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 1919.

(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	1749	44	862	834	7	2	...	...	...	3
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	73	...	13	29	15	15	1	...	...	37
Erysipelas.....	79	1	...	4	5	22	42	5	...	5
Scarlet Fever	127	1	24	94	6	2	...	...	...	47
Enteric Fever	7	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	2
C'bro-spinal Men'gitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthal Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	82	4	9	14	12	27	13	3	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	72	3	9	6	11	22	17	4	...	7
Malaria	87	...	...	...	19	65	3	...	...	1
Dysentery.....	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*T. B. Lungs	126	...	2	17	18	60	28	1	...	...
†Other Forms of T. B.	59	1	5	...	24	13	11	5	...	...
TOTAL	2499	76	926	999	123	239	118	18	...	107

* Total Notifications received, 134.

† Total Notifications received, 59.

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

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1919.

(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 Institution 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.....	1553	189	62	74	67	87	209	410	455	342
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	26	3	11	8	4	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	14	2	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	90	3	5	9	4	18	27	21	3	9
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	94	..	..	..	7	20	39	26	2	31
Tubercular Meningitis	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Other Tubercular Diseases	22	3	2	2	3	2	4	5	1	9
Cancer, malignant disease	105	..	..	..	..	..	19	51	35	29
Rheumatism	14	..	..	..	2	1	4	5	2	2
Meningitis	9	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Heart Disease	158	..	..	1	7	6	20	59	65	33
Bronchitis	221	20	8	10	2	2	7	69	103	37
Pneumonia (all forms)	137	27	16	16	10	9	21	25	13	13
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	18	..	1	2	1	2	1	7	4	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	23	14	1	2	1	..	..	2	3	..
Appendicitis	7	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Alcoholism .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	32	1	..	..	..	1	8	12	10	12
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2
Other accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	3	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	3
Congenital Debility — Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	71	70	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides ..	31	..	..	4	5	3	4	11	4	9
Suicides	14	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	2	..
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ..	9	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	5	2
Syphilis	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Defined Diseases	423	40	8	7	8	15	36	107	202	130
	1553	189	62	74	67	87	209	410	455	342

TABLE VI.— INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1919.

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 1 year.
ALL CAUSES :										
Certified.....	47	17	12	2	78	32	31	31	17	189
Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Meningitis (not Tubercular) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions	5	3	..	..	8	2	..	2	2	14
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....	..	1	..	..	1	7	6	4	2	20
Pneumonia (all forms).....	..	..	1	..	1	3	9	8	6	27
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	9
Gastritis.....	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	..	..	7
Syphilis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Suffocation (overlying) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	7	1	3	..	11	3	..	..	..	14
Premature Birth	25	2	3	..	30	5	..	..	..	35
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	6	3	2	14	4	1	..	1	20
Other Causes.....	4	2	..	..	6	3	4	7	2	22
TOTALS.....	47	17	12	2	78	32	31	31	17	189

Nett Births in the year—1600

Legitimate..... 1569
 Illegitimate

121

Nett Deaths in the year of—189

Legitimate Infants 162
 Illegitimate Infants 27

TABLE VII.—PARTICULARS OF THE TWELVE WARDS.

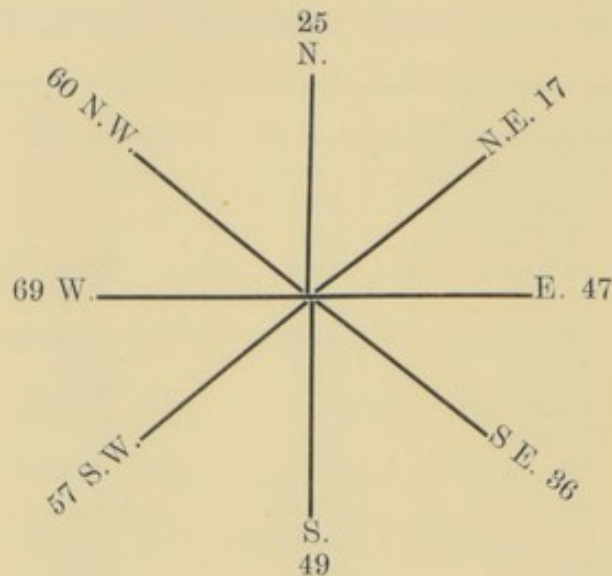
WARDS.	Estimated Population	Acreage.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Infectious Diseases Morbidity Rate	Infectious Diseases Mortality Rate	Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality
St. Andrew's ...	15680	823	11.0	10.7	250	15.9	0.70	0.12	75
Daneshouse ...	8287	140	17.0	13.9	206	24.9	1.33	0.12	92
Stoneyholme ...	5750	540	17.7	13.2	136	23.6	2.14	...	137
St. Peter's	5468	114	18.8	16.1	128	23.4	2.20	0.36	184
St. Paul's	6202	152	20.0	15.8	169	27.2	1.29	0.64	176
Fulledge	11007	735	16.2	11.3	263	23.9	1.09	0.09	67
Burnley Wood	8864	366	16.1	11.6	256	28.8	1.47	0.11	76
Healey	7926	468	13.5	12.1	198	25.0	1.27	0.12	84
Trinity	7364	93	15.7	15.8	161	21.9	0.95	0.27	224
Whittlefield ...	5335	175	11.6	14.4	140	26.2	1.87	...	161
Gannow	9831	496	20.0	12.4	323	32.9	1.63	...	102
Lowerhouse ...	9874	527	13.3	13.3	260	26.3	1.11	0.10	98
Workhouse ... (Census)	803	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Totals for the town as a whole	102391	4629	15.6	15.2	2507	24.38	1.66	0.13	118

TABLE VIII.—POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BURNLEY FOR THE LAST 36 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	255
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
1919	102,391	15.6	15.2	118

*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.

Diagram shewing the number of days on which the wind was in the same direction. Observation taken at 9 a.m.



Calm..... 5.

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

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

	Wet Bulb Thermomete .
	Dry Bulb Thermometer.
	Maximum Thermometer.
	Minimum Thermometer.
In the Stephenson Screen	
	Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.
	Grass Minimum Thermometer.
	Earth Thermometer —1 foot.
	—4 feet.
	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 1012.3 millibars ; highest reading 1040.7 millibars on April 21st ; lowest reading 967.3 millibars on January 16th.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature in the shade recorded was 81 on May 30th and 31st ; the lowest temperature being 14 on November 16th ; The mean temperature for the year was 45 ; the mean daily range being 13. The lowest reading of the Grass Thermometer was 10 on November 16th ; the number of days of ground frost being 113.

RAINFALL.—The total amount of rain for the year was 906.3 millimetres, the highest amount in one day being 30 millimetres on January 1st, the number of rainy days has been 206. The mean relative humidity at 9-0 a.m. was 80.1 per cent.

SUNSHINE.—The total amount of bright sunshine registered was 1,279 hours, 54 minutes highest amount in one day 14 hours—on May 14th.

EARTH THERMOMETER.—The mean reading of the 1-foot thermometer was 45.3, mean reading of 4-feet thermometer 46.9.

**Extracts from the Report of the Medical Officer of the Burnley and District
Joint Hospital Board.**

" The Influenza cases were some of the worst that occurred in the last epidemic. Every case we received was complicated, mostly with Pneumonia, and notwithstanding the high mortality it is a matter for congratulation that 15 out of 25 were cured.

" The strain of nursing them was very severe and two of the staff contracted the disease severely and were laid up for several months. They have recovered, however, and are now apparently none the worse.

" During the year the Board determined, with the consent of the Ministry of Health, to utilise one of the blocks for the isolation and treatment of advanced cases of Tuberculosis and as the Lancashire County is responsible for Tuberculous cases in the area administered by the Joint Hospital Board with the exception of the County Borough of Burnley, it was determined to allot the beds (30 in number) as follows :—

Burnley County Borough	...	...	10 male and 10 female.
Lancashire County	...	...	5 male and 5 female.

" Alterations have been made to the pavilion and in the grounds in order to comply with the requirements of the Ministry for keeping the sexes apart."

TABLE 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.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Influ- enza.	Tuber- culosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
BURNLEY BOROUGH :									
Cases	45	4	6	39	10	19	22	3	148
Deaths .....	..	2	..	2	1	9	2	1	17
RURAL DISTRICT :									
Cases	9	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	21
Deaths .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT :									
Cases .....	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT :									
Cases	4	..	1	7	1	4	..	1	18
Deaths .....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
WORKHOUSE :									
Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OUTSIDE HOSPITAL DISTRICT :									
Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Deaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
TOTALS : Cases	58	4	9	58	11	25	36	4	205
Deaths .....	..	2	1	4	1	10	4	1	23

TABLE SHEWING 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, 1919.

	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Total.
BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH (including the Workhouse) :						
Notified	1749	127	7	79	73	2035
Admitted	10	45	4	6	39	104
Percentage	0.57	35.4	57.1	7.6	54.2	..
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT :						
Notified	159	22	2	4	36	223
Admitted .....	..	9	..	..	11	20
Percentage	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	30.5	..
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT :						
Notified	10	..	..	4	1	15
Admitted	1	..	..	2	1	4
Percentage	10.0	..	..	50.0	100.0	..
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT :						
Notified	12	6	1	7	11	37
Admitted	1	4	..	1	7	13
Percentage	8.3	66.6	0.0	14.3	63.6	

TABLE SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FROM BURNLEY ADMITTED IN THE YEAR, 1919.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Influenza.	Tuber- culosis.	Puer- peral.	Malaria.	Total.
January .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
February ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4
March	1	1	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	18
April	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	8
May	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	9
June .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
July	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
August	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
September ..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	9
October	14	1	..	4	..	..	19	..	..	40
November ..	10	..	2	6	2	..	2	..	..	22
December ..	8	..	1	2	5	..	1	..	..	17
Totals ..	45	4	6	39	10	19	22	2	1	148

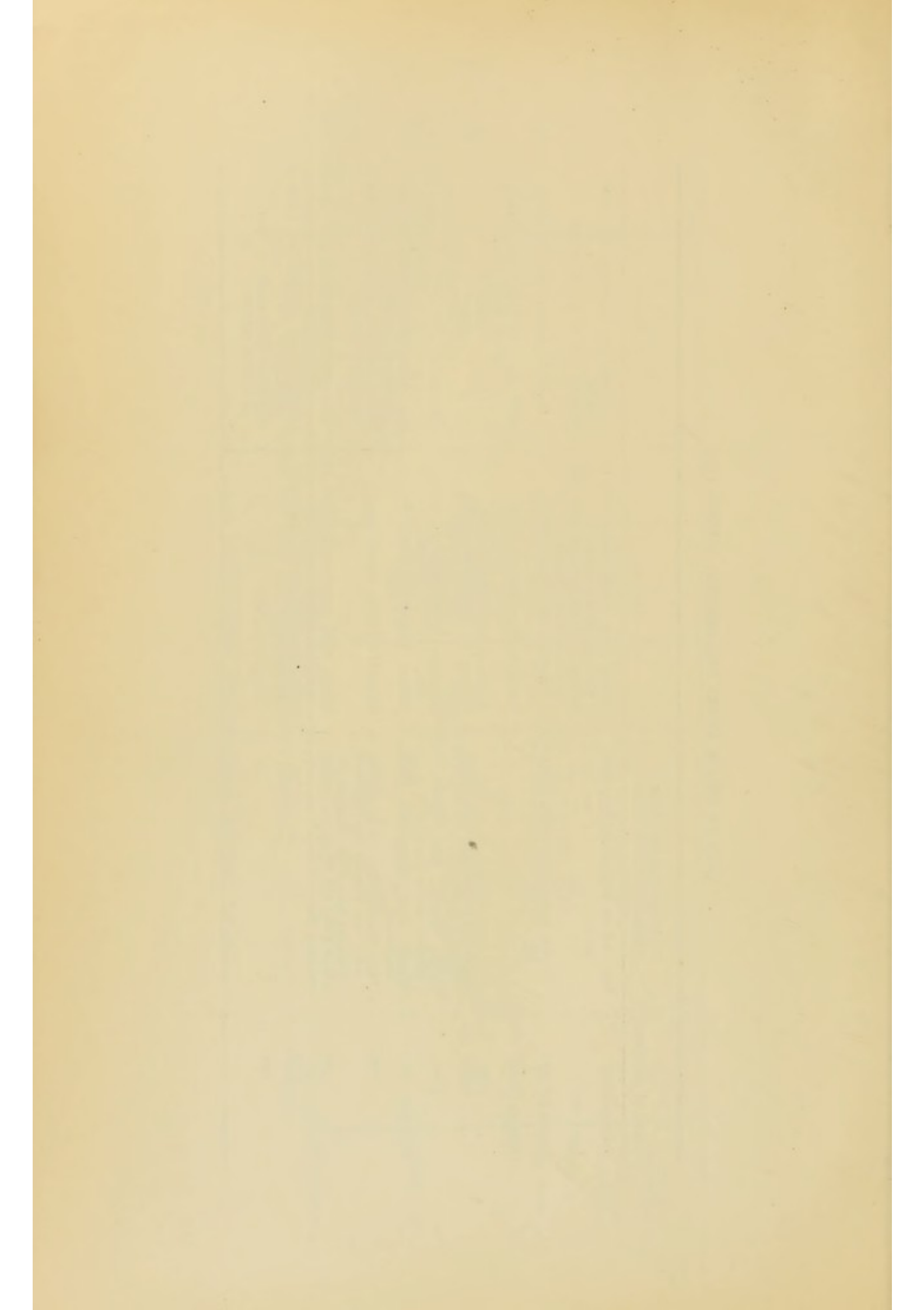
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD JAN. 1ST, 1919 TO DEC. 31ST, 1919.

Ages Periods.	Notifications on Form A.											Number of Notifications on Form B.			Notifications on Form C.	
	Primary Notifications.											Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).
	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	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total	
Pulmonary Males	..	1	1	2	3	6	10	27	15	7	1	..	..	..	..	24
.. Females	..	1	4	9	4	5	17	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	7
Non Pulmonary Males.....	..	3	6	2	7	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	4	2	6	..
Non Pulmonary Females	1	2	3	3	5	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	4	..

LIST OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1919.

Date of Decision.	Act or Bye-law under which Proceedings taken.	Offence.	Result.
February 5th	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 6.	Selling Milk adulterated with 8 per cent. added water.	Dismissed on payment of costs 6s. 6d.
April 16th	Do	Selling Milk adulterated with 20 per cent. added water	Fine £2 and £1 1s 0d costs
September 24th ..	Public Health Act, 1875 Section 95.	Nuisance from Black Smoke	Order to abate, and pay costs
October 15th	Do.	Nuisance from Blocked Drain.	Withdrawn on payment of cost.
" 15th	Do.	Nuisance from Defective Bin.	Do.
" 15th	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.	Failure to provide Dust Bin.	Do.
" 22nd	Public Health Act, 1875 Section 85.	Nuisance from Burning Refuse Tip.	Adjourned.
December 10th	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.	Failure to provide Dust Bin.	Bin provided. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 10th ..	Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160; and Town's Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74.	Defective Eaves Troughing.	Eaves repaired. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 10th	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Section 6.	Selling Milk adulterated with 15 per cent. added water.	Fine £10. Costs £2 7s. 0d.
" 31st ..	Do.	Selling Camphorated Oil deficient in Camphor.	Dismissed on payment of costs £2 7s. 0d.
" 31st ..	Do.	Do.	Adjourned three weeks for analysis of reserve sample.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer's Report,

1919.

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

School Medical Officer.

BURNLEY:

JOHN DIXON, LTD., BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS, MANCHESTER ROAD.

1920.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN WHITEHEAD (*Chairman*).

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN R. HARGREAVES.

ALDERMAN HAWORTH.

ALDERMAN KEIGHLEY.

COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR HAM.

COUNCILLOR LEES.

COUNCILLOR OGDEN.

COUNCILLOR HOWSON.

COUNCILLOR KNAPE.

COUNCILLOR D. DURKIN.

COUNCILLOR THOMPSON.

THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR TYNAN.

THE DOWAGER LADY O'HAGAN.

MRS. F. A. OGDEN.

MR. W. CHADWICK.

REV. T. H. TAYLOR.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1919.

To the Chairman of the Education Committee.

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for 1919.

Though there is no feature of this report that calls for special remark, there has been a steady advance in the work of Medical Inspection and treatment.

The Open-Air School continues to do good work, and the erection of the extensions to this institution is now in progress.

The Medical Administration is gradually recovering from the dislocation caused by the war. "Following up," the part of the work which was most obviously interfered with, is improving, and that is well shewn in the figures relating to "number of defects not treated" in Table IV. on page 35 these are 270 as compared with 801 the year before.

The physical condition of the children as shewn in the weights and heights tables on page 30 is a distinct improvement on that of 1918.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,

April, 1920.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Education
Report.

SCHOLARS.—Number of scholars on school register, 16,241. Average attendance during year, 13,471. Children are admitted to school before the age of five, and leave generally when they attain the age of thirteen. They are mostly the children of parents who work in the cotton weaving sheds, and a large proportion go to work as "half-timers" when they reach the age of twelve, and "full-timers" when they reach the age of thirteen, that is if they have attained the required proficiency in their school work, and made the requisite number of attendances.

"Half-timers" in 1919 numbered 1,286.

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 370 visits being paid. The defects found have numbered 48, all, with the exception of 4, 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 Education Report.
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 22 left.

At HEASANDFORD the average number on the rolls was 57.

During the year 8 were admitted, and 20 left.

Each School, has a Head Mistress and three Assistant Teachers who are specially trained for this kind of work.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.—At the close of the year there were 24 children attending the school: 13 boys and 11 girls, ranging from 5 to 15 years of age. During the year three girls and two boys left the school.

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.

One girl, suffering from partial blindness, is an albino.

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

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.—This school is situated in the grounds of Bank Hall, and is within half a mile of the centre of the town. There are places for 40 children, and during the year the average attendance has been 36 on the 457 times that the school was open.

SCHOOL CLINIC.—This is situate at the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street. Children can here obtain treatment for all minor ailments, dental treatment, and the correction of errors of refraction. The total number of attendances at the Inspection and Treatment Clinics was 11,051.

Education
Report.

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

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 55,540 attendances were put in at the various Baths by the school children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Education
Report.

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.....	—	—	813
Five-year old children	1070	944	2014
Over five years of age	—	—	183
Seven-year old children	957	1001	1958
Children leaving school.....	990	953	1943
Special Cases.....	—	—	300
Children from other Towns	—	—	56
	3017	2898	7267

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 four times yearly, due notice of his visit being given to the Head Teachers, with a request to notify the parents.

As a result of the inspection, the parent, if present, is told of any defect from which the child suffers, and if any remedial action is required is advised to see to it, and, if necessary, as to the best means to be adopted. If no one is with the child, the parents are made aware of the result of the inspection by the Teacher, the School Nurse, the Attendance Officer or by post. In the first place, as a general rule, the parent is advised to see his own doctor. Many of the chest cases are referred for further examination to the Tuberculosis Officer to whom are also referred all possible cases for the Open-Air School. Where children have already been under a medical man for some defect which is found at the inspection, and which is thought to require further treatment, then an endeavour is made by the School Medical Officer to get into communication with the medical man. In this case more precise directions and advice can be given to the parents.

TABLE I.—CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Total Inspected on entering School under 5 years of age..... 813

The following defects were found in these children :—

Rickets.....	9	Diseases of the Eye.....	4
Deformities.....	13	Squint and Vision.....	6
Want of Cleanliness,		Otorrhoea.....	3
Sore Heads, etc.....	10	Enlarged Glands.....	1
Ringworm	3	Other defects.....	7
Other Skin Diseases	7		
Sores.....	5	TOTAL	69

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PARENTS PRESENT
ON THE FIRST EXAMINATION OF THE CHILDREN
AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Total Examined..... 2014

Father present in.....	50 cases or	2.4 %	of the admissions.
Mother present in.....	771	„	38.2 % „
Other relative present in.....	123	„	6.1 % „
Relatives not present in.....	1070	„	53.1 % „

Of the 944 children of whom a history was obtained :—

65.2 %	of the children	had suffered from	Measles.
1.6 %	„	„	Scarlet Fever.
.95 %	„	„	Diphtheria.
34.9 %	„	„	Whooping Cough.
21.6 %	„	„	Chickenpox.
24.4 %	had not suffered	from any of the	above diseases.
39.7 %	had suffered	from one	disease.
29.3 %	„	two	diseases.
6.1 %	„	three	diseases.
.21 %	„	four	diseases or over.

In 53.1 % of the cases there was no history obtainable.

Of the 2,014 children inspected, 34.2 % had been vaccinated.

TABLE III.—SHEWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Education
Report.

	Entrants under				Other Special		Total.
	5 yrs.	Age 5.	Age 7.	Age 12.	ages.	cases	
Number Examined	813	2014	1958	1943	183	414	—
Defects :—							
Defective Clothing.....	—	7	10	17	1	1	36
Defective Footgear	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Uncleanliness.....	10	48	52	72	1	21	204
Skin Diseases.....	15	48	39	36	7	92	237
Defective Teeth.....	—	169	284	133	7	3	596
Enlarged Glands	1	25	37	31	2	14	110
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	—	156	126	75	6	37	400
Diseases of the Ear and Wax in							
Ears.....	3	19	5	19	2	20	68
Diseases of the Eye.....	4	33	10	8	1	11	67
Defective Vision	6	19	208	229	3	87	552
Rickets and Deformities.....	22	39	4	14	3	—	82
Other Defects.....	8	50	32	21	2	78	191
TOTAL.....	69	613	807	656	35	364	2544

DENTAL INSPECTION.

This work is carried out by three 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 a 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 dated 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
2013	252	1576	185

DETAILS OF CASES FOLLOWED UP.

The following Tables give the nature of the ailment and their after history as far as could be obtained from the teachers or by the School Nurse. Some of the cases were referred to the School Clinic and were followed up there.

CASES FOUND AT ROUTINE INSPECTION.

The cases are divided into three groups all of which have been followed up at home, at school, or at the Clinic.

GROUP I.—DEFECTS FOLLOWED UP FROM PREVIOUS YEARS WHOSE TREATMENT WAS COMPLETED IN 1919.

Total number of children examined of Group I. is..... 900

Total number of defects is..... 1038

(A) WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—Total 181.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4	28	22	31	31	22	4	13	20	6

DEFECT.	Total.	Re-medied.	Left School.	Im-proved.	Died.
Nits and Lice and Dirty					
Head	143	111	25	4	3
Vermin Marks on body...	22	21	1	—	—
Dirty body and clothes...	16	15	1	—	—

(B) DEFICIENT CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR :—Total 7.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14
	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—

	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.
Deficient Clothing	3	3	—
Deficient Footgear.....	4	2	2

(c) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 111.

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Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2	26	13	22	16	5	5	5	16	1

Defect.	Total.	Re-medied.	Left School.	Same Cond't'n.	Im-proved.	Refused Treat.
Enlarged Tonsils only	35	16	8	1	10	—
Enlarged Adenoids only	17	5	1	—	11	—
Enlarged Adenoids and Tonsils	13	7	—	—	5	1
Nasopharyngeal Catarrh.....	18	15	1	—	2	—
Hypertrophied Turbinates.....	10	5	2	—	3	—
Various.....	18	11	4	3	—	—

(d) DISEASES OF THE EAR :—Total 49.

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

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Left School.	Im-proved.	Died.
Otorrhoea	39	... 27	... 10	... 1	... 1
Partial Deafness.....	10	... 8	... 1	... 1	... —

(e) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total 54.

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

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.
Enlarged Cervical Glands.....	49	... 20	... 20	... 9
Tubercular Cervical Glands.....	5	... 3	... 1	... 1

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(F) SKIN DISEASES :—Total 106.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3	13	24	9	18	9	7	6	6	10	1

Defect.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Same Cond'tn.	Left School.	Died.
Sores on body ...	12	11	—	—	1	—
Sore Head.....	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ringworm.....	19	18	—	—	—	1
Impetigo.....	18	17	—	—	1	—
Scabies	18	17	—	—	1	—
Prurigo	9	9	—	—	—	—
Eczema	3	3	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alopecia.....	6	4	—	—	2	—
Others.....	18	16	1	1	—	—

(G) DISEASES OF THE EYE :—Total 34.

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

Defects.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Left School.	Same Cond'n.	Died.
Conjunctivitis ...	8	8	—	—	—	—
Blepharitis.....	16	9	3	4	—	—
Tritis	1	1	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacity...	4	—	—	—	4	—
Other Diseases....	5	3	—	1	1	—

(H) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT :—Total 329.

Age.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	4	11	81	61	35	23	27	68	18

Defect	Total	Obtained Glasses with Clinic Prescription and through private doctor	Pre-scription given, parents indifferent	Im-proved	Treatment not recom-mended	Notified, but no response	Treatment Refused	Left School*	Wearing suitable Glasses at In-spection	Same con-dition.	Died
Def. Vis. only	306	163	90	13	8	—	1	30	—	1	—
Squint only ..	10	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Def. Vis. & Sq.	13	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

(I) DEFORMITIES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES :—Total 40. Education Report.

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

Defects.	Total.	Re-medied.	Same Condition.	Left School.	Im-proved.	Wearing Sup-ports.
Knock Knee	16	1	7	3	5	—
Bow-legged	14	—	2	3	9	—
Pigeon Breast	1	—	1	—	—	—
Torticollis	3	2	1	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature.....	3	—	1	—	—	2
Developmental Abnormative.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Others.....	2	—	—	1	1	—

(J) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 127.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	6	17	19	15	18	6	8	12	16	9

Defects.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Same Condition.	Left School.	Wearing Support.	Dead.
Rickets	14	—	7	4	3	—	—
Lung and Bronchial Diseases	13	9	2	—	2	—	—
Organic Disease of Heart	19	—	8	—	10	—	1
Functional Disease of Heart.....	5	1	1	—	3	—	—
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia.....	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis and other Paralysis..	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chorea.....	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
Goitre.....	7	2	1	4	—	—	—
Defective Speech ...	11	—	5	—	5	—	1
Dull and Backward	3	—	1	—	1	—	1
Various	42	30	6	2	3	1	—

Education
Report.GROUP II.—DEFECTS DISCOVERED DURING 1919. OBSERVATION AND
TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1919.

Total number of children examined of Group II..... 622

Total number of defects..... 669

(A) WANT OF CLEANLINESS AND DEFECTIVE CLOTHING :—Total 55

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	2	15	—	10	2	1	1	2	21	—

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.			
Nits and Lice	41	...	37	...	—	...	4
Dirty Body and Clothing	6	...	6	...	—	...	—
Vermin Marks	8	...	7	...	—	...	1
Footgear.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	—

(B) DISEASES OF THE EYES :—Total 17.

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

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Same Cond'tn.			
Conjunctivitis	1	...	1	...	—	...	—
Blepharitis.....	8	...	8	...	—	...	—
Corneal Opacity	5	—	1	...	—	...	4
Others.....	3	...	1	...	—	...	2

(C) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT :—Total 229.

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	11	—	53	15	6	9	2	129	4

Defect	Total	Glasses obtained with Clinic Prescription and through private doctor	Improved	Pre-scription given parents indifferent	Treatment not recommended	Notified but no response	Left School	Had suitable glasses at inspection	Same condition	Dead
Def. Vision only ..	213	52	27	26	3	—	15	89	—	1
Squint only	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	—
Def. Vis. & Squint	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

(D) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 124.

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Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	5	42	3	39	3	7	4	—	20	1

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School			
Enlarged Tonsils only.....	32	...	19	...	10	...	3
Enlarged Adenoids only....	40	...	22	...	15	...	3
Enlarged Tonsils and Ade- noids	6	...	5	...	1	...	—
Nasopharyngeal Catarrh...	25	...	21	...	—	...	4
Hypertrophied Turbinates	3	...	2	...	1	...	—
Various	18	...	12	...	3	...	3

(E) DISEASES OF THE EARS :—Total 22.

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

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Left School.	Improved.			
Otorrhoea	16	...	14	...	2	...	—
Partial Deafness.....	4	...	3	...	—	...	1
Various	2	...	2	...	—	...	—

(F) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total 29.

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

Defect.	Total.	Remedied.	Improved.	Left School.			
Enlarged Glands	24	...	17	...	4	...	3
Tubercular Glands	5	...	4	...	—	...	1

(G) SKIN DISEASES :—Total 112.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	11	21	8	24	7	13	4	10	13	—

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Defect.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Left School.	Same Condi-tion.	Died.
Sore Head.....	7	6	—	—	—	1
Sores on body ...	33	32	—	1	—	—
Ringworm.....	11	11	—	—	—	—
Impetigo.....	20	20	—	—	—	—
Scabies	13	12	—	1	—	—
Prurigo	5	5	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis.....	2	—	1	—	1	—
Alopecia.....	6	6	—	—	—	—
Others.....	15	12	—	1	2	—

(H) DEFORMITIES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES :—
Total 12.

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

Defect.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Same Condi-tion.	Wearing Supports
Bowlegged.....	2	1	1	—	—
Pigeon Breast	1	—	—	1	—
Spinal Curvature.....	2	—	—	1	1
Developmental Abnorma-lities	4	—	—	4	—
Various	3	1	—	2	—

(I) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 55.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	20	2	10	1	2	3	3	13

Defect.	Total.	Re-medied.	Im-proved.	Left School.	Same Condition.	Wearing Supports.	Dead.
Lung and Bronchial Diseases	15	13	1	1	—	—	—
Rickets	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
Goitre.....	13	—	1	—	12	—	—
Defective Speech ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chorea.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anaemia.....	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
Various	16	10	2	2	—	1	1

(J) INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—Total 14.

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

Total. Remedied.

Chicken Pox..... 14 ... 14

GROUP III.—DEFECTS STILL UNDER OBSERVATION IN 1920.

Total number of children examined of Group III. is 1,599.
Total number of defects is 1,974.

(A) WANT OF CLEANLINESS :—Total 278.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1	8	48	12	65	24	20	17	16	64	3

Nits and Lice, 219. Dirty Body and Clothing, 33. Vermin Marks, 26.

(B) DEFICIENT CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR :—Total 18.

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

Defective Clothing, 11. Defective footgear, 7.

(C) DISEASES OF THE EYES :—Total 46.

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

Blepharitis, 28. Conjunctivitis, 8. Corneal Opacity, 3.
Various, 7.

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(D) DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT :—Total 480.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	4	14	9	148	58	54	16	27	133	17

Defective Vision only, 439. Squint only, 28. Defective Vision and Squint, 13.

(E) DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT :—Total 402.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	1	128	37	111	34	16	15	10	43	5

Tonsils only, 140. Adenoids only, 114. Tonsils and Adenoids, 19. Mouth Breather, 29. Hypertrophied Turbinates, 20. Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh, 65. Various, 15.

(F) DISEASES OF THE EARS :—Total 96.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	18	10	12	12	14	6	12	8	2

Otorrhoea, 70. Partial Deafness, 23. Various, 3.

(G) ENLARGED LYMPHATIC GLANDS :—Total 105.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	15	10	38	9	11	6	1	13

Enlarged Glands, 96. Tubercular Glands, 9.

(H) SKIN DISEASES :—Total 126.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	7	25	12	25	13	10	8	11	13

Ringworm, 14. Impetigo, 34. Sore Head, 19. Sore on Body, 7.
Prurigo, 9. Scabies, 12. Alopecia, 12. Eczema, 12.
Psoriasis, 4. Various, 3.

(I) DEFORMITIES AND DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES :—Total 91. Education Report.

Ages.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4	10	27	11	18	8	4	3	1	5

Bowlegged, 35. Club Foot, 1. Pigeon Breast, 2. Knock Knee, 38.
 Spinal Curvature, 7. Indrawn Chestwall, 3. Developmental Abnormalities, 5.

(J) OTHER DEFECTS :—Total 331.

Ages	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2	9	57	38	67	31	33	29	21	40	4

Organic Disease of Heart, 30. Functional Disease of Heart, 9.
 Enlarged Thyroid, 13. Rickets, 71. Infantile Paralysis, 5.
 Pyorrhoea Alveolaris, 2. Dull, 25. Lung and Bronchial Disease,
 51. Chorea 6. Anaemia, 19. Defective Speech, 26. Non-
 pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6. Eneuresis, 4. Epilepsy, 4.
 Various, 60.

(K) INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—Total 1.

Ages.	5
	1

Measles, 1.

Following-up of Dental cases and Eye cases is referred to on pages 24 and 25.

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 room 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.—On Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.
- (b) A Treatment Clinic.—Daily.
- (c) A Dental Clinic.—On Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
- (d) An Eye Clinic.—Friday mornings.

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 concurrence of their own medical man. Education Report.

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

The School Nurses receive directions as to the following up of the cases. This generally refers to minor cases, such as otorrhoea, ringworm, 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 Officer's staff, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors who are all requisitioned as required to follow up any child whose condition calls for it, or to investigate any condition with regard to the home that may call for attention.

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

During the year 835 children have attended the Inspection Clinic, and 3,304 examinations and re-examinations have been made by the Medical Officers. At the schools 3,121 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 835 children who attended 358 were sent to school as they did not show any disability or that it was of a very slight nature. The remaining 477 children were found to be suffering from the following complaints :—

Heart Disease and Bronchial Catarrh.....	27
Anaemia and Debility	37
Diseases of Nose and Throat.....	14
Enlarged Glands.....	5
Diseases of the Eye.....	5
Mumps.....	1
Whooping Cough	1
Septic Sores.....	12
Tubercular Hip	1
Tubercular Peritonitis.....	1
Tubercular Glands.....	2
Tubercular Knee	1
Ringworm	73
Sore Head	26
Impetigo	13
Scabies.....	104
Other Skin Diseases.....	53
Abscesses.....	2
Mentally Deficient.....	1
Rickets.....	1
Otorrhoea.....	2
Other Defects.....	95
<hr/> TOTAL.....	<hr/> 477 <hr/>

They were dealt with as follows :—

Attended for Treatment at the School Clinic	213
Attended for Treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary	5
Had treatment from their own Doctor.....	16
No further treatment recommended.....	243

THE TREATMENT CLINIC.

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Report.

The scope covers 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, the prescription of glasses where necessary, and the treatment of dental cases referred by the Dentist and the Assistant School Medical Officer at the routine inspection of school children.

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.
- (d) Dental cases referred by the Dentist at routine inspection of schools.
- (e) Defective vision referred from routine and special inspections.

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out by the School Nurses under the supervision of the School Medical Officer or his Assistants. 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, 1919.....	54
No. of cases attending on December 31st, 1919.....	84
No. of cases discharged	1002
No. of attendances	8813

DETAILED SUMMARY.

	NEW CASES.			OLD CASES.		
	No.	Atten- dances.	No. Dis- charged.	No.	Atten- dances.	No. Dis- charged
Impetigo	371	2524	331	34	217	34
Ringworm	149	834	71	160	860	76
Otorrhoea	47	508	35	16	139	12
Conjunctivitis	99	947	82	14	131	14
Various	366	2320	313	40	333	34
TOTAL...	1032	7133	832	264	1680	170

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY THE SCHOOL NURSES.

During the year 539 visits were paid to 355 new cases and 184 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 192 cases have been treated at the School Clinic, and of these 26 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 26

RESULTS.

1 child was sent back to School after 1 week.

7 children were sent back to School after 3 weeks.

6 " " " 4 "

4 " " " 5 "

4 " " " 6 "

3 " " " 7 "

1 case was still under treatment at the end of the year.

EYE CLINIC.

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

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

480 cases were enquired into with the following results :—

Number of Prescriptions given 282 — 66.19 %

Number obtained glasses from own
doctor..... 39 — 9.15 %

Oculist does not advise glasses 43 — 10.09 %

Number indifferent..... 54 — 12.67 %

Number removed..... 4 — .94 %

Number left School..... 4 — .94

Fifty-four of the cases were being followed up by the School Nurse.

The total number of attendances at the Eye Clinic was 615.

The total number of visits by the School Nurse was 292.

DENTAL CLINIC.Education
Report.

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

During the year, 1,373 cases were notified as requiring treatment. Each case was visited by the School Nurse with the following results :—

666 attended the Dental Clinic.....	54.9 %
309 attended their own Dentist.....	25.47 %
5 did not obtain treatment on the advice of their medical practitioner.....	.41 %
32 left the town and no after history	2.62 %
201 were indifferent.....	16.57 %
160 of the cases were being followed up by the School Nurse.	

In addition to the above, 322 cases inspected in the year 1918 and found to be in need of urgent treatment, were notified to attend the Dental Clinic.

Each case was visited by the School Nurse with the following results :—

238 attended the Dental Clinic.....	79.33 %
35 attended their own Dentist	11.66 %
25 were indifferent.....	8.33 %
2 left the town.....	.66 %

Twenty-two cases were being followed up by the School Nurse.

The total number of treatments at the Dental Clinic was 1003.

The total number of visits paid by the School Nurse was 1154.

Nature of Treatments.

Extractions	2766
Fillings.....	124
Scalings.....	804
Dressings	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The legally notifiable diseases amongst school children notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease.	Total Notified.	Age 5-13.	Deaths 5-13.
Scarlet Fever.....	127	92	2
Diphtheria and Mem- braneous Croup	73	28	1
Typhoid Fever.....	7	1	—
Phthisis.....	134	13	5
Other forms of Tuber- culosis.....	59	22	4
Erysipelas.....	79	4	—
Measles	1749	832	4

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 Chicken-pox.

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

Measles.—There was a severe epidemic at the end of the year.

From an analysis of the notifications it was found that 834 cases occurred amongst children of school age, and 906 amongst those under school age.

During the year 26 deaths occurred, only 4 of these, however, were of school age.

Influenza.—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 13 yrs.
3	5	9	4

Scarlet Fever.—During the year 118 children had Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.—During the year 29 children had Diphtheria.

Chicken-Pox.—196 cases of Chicken-pox were notified from the various schools. Education Report.

Whooping Cough.—During the year 154 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 of the homes of school children where cases of Infectious Disease occurred.

Notifiable Diseases.

Scarlet Fever occurred at.....	110 homes.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup occurred at..	45 „
Typhoid Fever occurred at	2 „
Phthisis occurred at	60 „
Erysipelas occurred at	6 „
Measles occurred at	1270 „

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Whooping Cough occurred at	122 homes.
Chicken-pox occurred at	194 „
Mumps occurred at	29 „

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

The following is extracted from a report presented to the Education Committee by the School Medical Officer in May, 1919.

The Open-Air School was opened in October, 1918, and 40 children were admitted. The children have been selected at the School Clinic from those whose attendance at the ordinary school was, in most cases, very irregular on account of their physical condition.

The routine of the school is as follows :—

School opens at 9 o'clock ; the children have breakfast on arrival. Lessons at 9.30 a.m. ; dinner at 12.30 ; rest hour in winter from 1 to 2 o'clock, summer 1 to 3 o'clock ; lessons ; tea, 4.15. In the winter the school was dismissed at 4, but is now dismissed at 5.15 for the summer.

The benefit of regular hours and regular food, along with the moral and mental discipline, also the absence of the mental worry of school work on the ailing child, is well shewn by the great improvement that has taken place during the five months which ended at the beginning of March, 1919, even on the small number which has just been discharged.

The whole of the children were periodically inspected, and at the beginning of March it was considered that 14 of them had so far recovered from the disability for which they had been admitted that they might be allowed to return to the ordinary school. Of the 14 there had been an average gain of 5 lbs. in weight during the five months. This varied from 8 lbs. in one case down to 2 lbs. in another case. The child who had only gained 2 lbs. attended so irregularly that it was decided to fill her place with another child who might benefit.

Of the 14 children discharged, 2 only have shown signs in the two months since discharge of a return to their previous condition. These will be re-admitted as soon as possible. The 12 who have shown no signs of a return to their former condition in the two months at the ordinary school have been able to attend regularly.

During the year 37 children were admitted for the following reasons :— Education Report.

Anaemia, 8. Pre-Tuberculosis, 6. Fibroid Lung, 2. Cough, 3.
 Suspected Tuberculosis :—Glands, 6; Peritonitis, 3; Joints, 2;
 Bowels, 1.
 Debility, 3. Chorea, 2. Systolic Murmur, 1. TOTAL—37.

There were 37 children discharged during the year.

Their average stay at the school was $8\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The average gain in weight was 6 lbs.

TABLE SHEWING GAINS IN WEIGHT.

The 6 children who attended 12 months showed an average gain of 8 lbs.

.. 13	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
.. 16	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Two children who attended the school for a few weeks were not weighed.

Of the 37 children discharged the following table shews the improvement in the subsequent attendance of 11 of them at the ordinary schools.

Initials.	Age.	Two months previous attendance.		Attendance at Open-Air School.		Attendance since leaving the Open-Air School.				
		Actual.	Poss.	Actual.	Poss.	Actual.	Poss.			
M. W.....	8	...	23	69	...	78	90	...	69	77
A. L.	10	...	21	80	...	89	90	...	72	77
G. D.....	11	...	8	72	...	215	235	...	74	77
T. F.	10	...	16	80	...	89	90	...	59	73
W. N.....	7	...	29	69	...	90	90	...	55	55
M. E.....	7	...	—	80	...	90	90	...	80	80
B. F.	9	...	9	68	...	78	90	...	71	75
R. M.....	11	...	—	80	...	302	346	...	80	80
E. C.	6	...	47	79	...	79	90	...	54	58
E. F.	7	...	17	80	...	281	340	...	60	80
N. S.	11	...	67	80	...	55	55	...	78	79

Of the 37 children discharged, 30 are still attending the ordinary school, 3 have been re-admitted to the Open-Air School, 1 died, 1 left town, and 2 are not attending any school.

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

	Boys.	Boys.		Girls.	Girls.
	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
Number Inspected	765	1070	...	780	944
Average Height in inches....	41.0	41.2	...	40.7	41.7
Average Weight in pounds ..	38.24	38.7	...	37.6	37.4

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

	Boys.	Boys.		Girls.	Girls.
	1918	1919		1918.	1919.
Number Inspected	725	957	...	724	1001
Average Height in inches ...	45.0	45.2	...	44.6	44.9
Average Weight in pounds..	44.0	44.5	...	43.0	44.3

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

	Boys.	Boys.		Girls.	Girls.
	1918.	1919.		1918	1919.
Number Inspected	743	990	...	793	953
Average Height in inches ...	54.2	54.3	...	54.6	54.5
Average Weight in pounds..	68.3	68.7	...	68.4	69.4

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

SCHOOL.	Pneumonia.		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.	Under 5.	Over 5.
ABEL STREET.....	..	1	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	66	25	76
BACK LANE.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	15
BURNLEY WOOD.....	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	46	12	58
CLAREMONT.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9
COAL CLOUGH.....	1	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	85	30	94
FULLEDGE.....	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	55	17	61
HABERGHAM.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	11
HARGHER CLOUGH.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	40	19	42
HEALEY WOOD.....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	8	18
HEASANDFORD.....	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	46	6	59
HOLY TRINITY.....	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	33	15	37
LANE HEAD.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	5	10
LOWERHOUSE.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	5
PICKUP CROFT.....	7	10	7	10
RED LION STREET.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	7
ROSEGROVE.....	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	41	19	47
SANDYGATE.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ST. ANDREW'S.....	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	4	19
ST. AUGUSTINE'S.....	2	..	2
ST. JAMES'S.....	6	17	6	17
ST. JOHN'S, Ivy Street	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	7	20
ST. JOHN'S, Gannow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	49	10	50
ST. MARY'S.....	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	48	6	54
ST. MARY MAGDALENE	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	19	11	22
ST. PAUL'S.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
ST. PETER'S.....	..	1	1	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	9	28
ST. STEPHEN'S.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	25	17	30
ST. THOMAS'S.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	8
STONEHOLME.....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	57	23	61
TODMORDEN ROAD.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12
WHITTLEFIELD.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	14	12
WOOD TOP.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	5	16
PRIVATE SCHOOL.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	7
HIGH SCHOOL.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.....
DEAF SCHOOL.....
TOTAL.....	2	18	7	89	2	27	1	..	..	1	..	4	278	783	290	922

TABLE V.—Shewing number of cases of other Infectious Diseases notified from the various Schools during the year 1919.

SCHOOL.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Abel Street	79	9	14	5	27	134
Back Lane	19	..	..	..	1	20
Blind School .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnley Wood.....	92	8	91	6	11	208
Claremont.....	..	..	1	..	1	2
Coal Clough	77	6	5	3	12	103
Deaf School .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulledge	27	..	6	..	1	34
Habergham	9	..	..	..	4	13
Hargher Clough	46	9	1	..	24	80
Healey Wood .....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Heasandford.....	42	55	32	1	53	183
Holy Trinity	54	13	1	1	72	141
Lane Head	30	..	10	..	3	43
Lowerhouse	12	7	..	..	1	20
Pickup Croft.....	19	..	1	1	14	35
Red Lion Street	4	..	1	5	7	17
Rosegrove.....	52	10	1	2	4	69
St. Andrew's.....	1	..	..	..	..	1
St. Augustine's.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. James'.....	31	4	..	..	20	55
St. John's, Ivy Street	14	..	..	..	..	14
St. John's, Gannow..	68	21	16	..	..	105
St. Mary's.....	48	..	..	..	1	49
St. Mary Magdalene	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Paul's .....	..	..	..	..	7	7
St. Peter's.....	30	..	4	2	7	43
St. Stephen's	28	1	4	2	1	36
St. Thomas'	18	..	1	..	..	19
Stoneyholme.....	92	..	..	..	..	92
Todmorden Road ..	7	..	1	3	2	13
Whittlefield	37	6	2	3	13	61
Wood Top	32	5	3	..	5	45
TOTAL	968	154	196	34	291	1643

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF **CHILDREN** INSPECTED—1ST JANUARY, 1919,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

A. "CODE" GROUPS.

Age.		Entrants.					Total.
		3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
		Under 5 years.					
Boys.....		813		1070	51	132	—
Girls.....				944	—	—	—
Totals.....		813		2014	51	132	3010
	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.					
Age.	8	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys.....	—	990	—	—	—	—	1943
Girls.....	—	953	—	—	—	—	
Totals.....	—	1943	—	—	—	—	1943
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). 957	414		3121		
Girls.....		1001	—		—		
Totals.....		1958	414		3121		

* 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 1919.

Defect or Disease. (1)	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for Treatment. (2)	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not re- ferred for Treatment (3)	Number referred for Treatment. (4)	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not re- ferred for Treatment (5)
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—
<i>Uncleanliness :</i>				
Head	152	—	21	—
Body	51	—	6	—
<i>Skin : Ringworm :</i>				
Ringworm : Head	13	—	4	—
Body	1	—	1	—
Scabies.....	20	—	6	—
Impetigo.....	30	—	19	—
Other Diseases	66	—	43	—
<i>Eye :</i>				
Defective Vision and Squint	270	110	67	31
External Eye Disease	33	3	15	—
<i>Ear :</i>				
Defective Hearing.....	10	—	9	—
Ear Disease	21	—	10	—
<i>Teeth :</i>				
Dental Disease (see N.B.—(2) below)....				
<i>Nose and Throat :</i>				
Enlarged Tonsils	127	—	2	—
Adenoids.....	127	—	11	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.....	17	—	1	—
Defective Speech	1	8	—	2
<i>Heart and Circulation :</i>				
Heart Disease : Organic.....	—	—	—	2
Functional	—	1	1	—
Anaemia.....	10	—	4	—
<i>Lungs :</i>				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	3	1
Chronic Bronchitis	—	—	1	—
Other Disease	25	—	4	—
<i>Nervous System :</i>				
Epilepsy.....	2	—	—	—
Chorea.....	—	—	3	—
Other Disease	3	1	4	1
<i>Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>				
Glands.....	5	—	—	—
Bones and Joints.....	—	—	—	—
Other Forms.....	5	—	2	—
<i>Rickets.....</i>	35	—	—	—
<i>Deformities.....</i>	47	6	4	—
<i>Other Defects or Diseases</i>	253	2	62	4

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT of Defects of Children during 1919.

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.	Per-centage of defects treated.
	From previous year.	New.	Total.		Remedied.	Improved.	Un- changed.		
Clothing	6	25	31	12	3	13	2	1	58.0
Footgear	4	4	8	4	..	3	1	..	50.0
Cleanliness of Head ..	231	180	411	100	136	128	44	3	74.9
Cleanliness of Body ..	38	73	111	27	49	30	5	..	43.1
Nutrition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nose and Throat	187	446	633	228	140	155	86	24	60.5
External Eye Disease ..	38	48	86	21	34	21	5	5	69.8
Ear Disease	86	53	139	26	51	40	19	3	79.1
Teeth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation ..	74	21	95	15	7	68	5	..	84.2
Lungs	40	39	79	20	20	34	5	..	74.7
Nervous	20	10	30	6	8	15	1	..	80.0
Skin	135	225	360	109	207	26	13	5	68.3
Rickets	55	35	90	27	1	23	32	7	62.2
Deformities	74	61	135	38	4	24	39	30	49.6
Tuberculosis (Non-Pul)	18	6	24	6	6	11	1	..	75.0
Speech	28	16	44	11	4	24	5	..	75.0
Mental Condition	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	33.0
Vision and Squint	442	527	969	277	437	30	59	166	54.1
Hearing	11	17	28	8	4	14	1	1	67.9
Miscellaneous	189	252	441	145	95	119	57	25	61.5
TOTAL.....	1679	2038	3717	1082	1206	779	380	270	63.6

NOTE.—Among the "Defects not treated" are cases of the following classes:—

- (1) Cases awaiting treatment.
- (2) Cases for which treatment is not recommended.
- (3) Cases of neglect and indifference on the part of parent or guardian.

TABLE III.—NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA IN 1919.

	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.....	1	—	1
<i>Deaf and Dumb (including partially Deaf)—</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for the Deaf...	6	7	13
Not at School.....	—	—	—
<i>Mentally Deficient—</i>			
<i>Feeble-minded :</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for Mentally Defective Children.....	76	53	129
Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year	2	2	4
Not at School.....	—	—	—
<i>Imbeciles :</i>			
At School.....	—	—	—
Not at School.....	7	—	7
<i>Idiots :</i>			
<i>Epileptics—</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certificate Schools for Epileptics...	—	—	—
Not at Schools	5	5	10
<i>Physically Defective—</i>			
<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	42
Attending Certificate Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
Not at School	—	—	—
<i>Other Forms of Tuberculosis :</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	59
Attending Certificate Schools for Physically Defective Children.....	—	—	—
Not at School.....	—	—	—
<i>Cripples and others than Tubercular :</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	10
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 V.—INSPECTION, TREATMENT, ETC., OF CHILDREN DURING 1919.

(1)	The total number of children medical inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing children)	8725
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).....	68
(3)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).....	2514
(4)	The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).....	983

NOTE.—The number given in paragraph (4) represents only those whose treatment was completed. Several others are under treatment yet and therefore “under observation.”



