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Contributors

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Sanitary Authority.

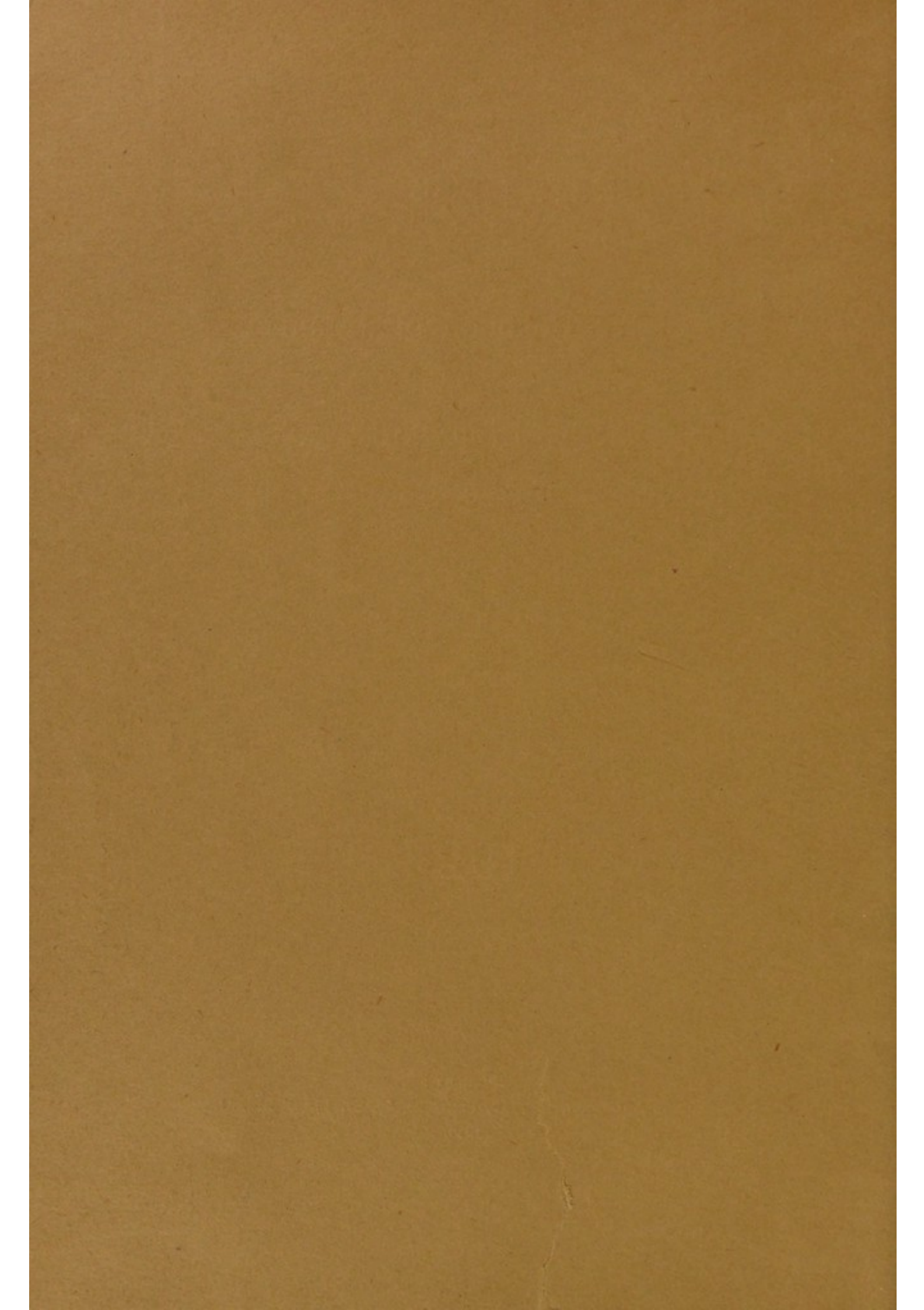
Local Education Authority.

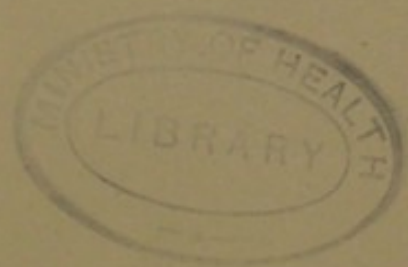
REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1925

BURNLEY :

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

1926.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health
and Sanitary Administration
for the year 1925.

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

Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.

BURNLEY :

George Anderson, Ltd., Printers, 50, St. James' Street.





CONTENTS.

	PAGE
COMMITTEES	6
STAFF	7
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	8
INTRODUCTORY	9

REPORT:—

SECTION 1.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Physical Features	15
Acreage	15
Population	15
Age and Sex Distribution	16
Occupation	16
Streets	17
Open Spaces	17
Baths	17
Poor Law Relief	17
Births	17
Deaths	17
Infant Mortality	19

SECTION 2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority	22
Professional Nursing in the home	23
Midwives	23
Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Infants	23
Ambulance Facilities	23
Clinics and Treatment Centres	24
Legislation in Force	24

SECTION 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

	PAGE
Water Supply	26
Rainfall	26
Rivers and Streams	26
Drainage and Sewerage	26
Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation	27
Scavenging	27
General Sanitary Inspection	28
Smoke Abatement	30
Solid Matters in Atmosphere	32
Common Lodging Houses	32
Houses let in Lodgings	33
Offensive Trades	35
Factories and Workshops Inspection	36
Canal Boats Inspection	39
Inspection of Bakeries	41
Fish and Chip Shops	42
Ice Cream Shops	42

SECTION 4.—HOUSING.

Houses	43
Overcrowding	43
Fitness of Houses	44
General action taken as regards unfit houses	44
Housing Statistics	45

SECTION 5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Tuberculous Milk and Cattle	46
Tuberculosis Order, 1925	46
Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924	50
Triperies and Tripe Shops	52
Meat Inspection	52
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	58
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912—1917	60

SECTION 6.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever	62
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	63
Enteric Fever	64
Erysipelas	65
Measles	66
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	67
Disinfection	68
Public Health Laboratory	69
Reports on Contamination of Milk	71
X-ray Department	76

SECTION 7.—TUBERCULOSIS.

	PAGE
Notifications	77
Deaths	81
Tuberculosis Dispensary	83
Provision of Extra Nourishment	86
Home Nursing	86
Co-operation of Medical Practitioners	86
Diagnosis	86
Dental Treatment	86
Sanatorium Treatment	87
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	90
Crown Point Hospital	90

SECTION 8.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centre	92
Arsenobenzol Compounds	94
Pathological Examinations	95

SECTION 9.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births	96
Health Visiting	96
Midwives	97
Infant Welfare Centres	98
Ante Natal Centres	99
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	99
Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and to Young Children	101
Home Nursing	102
Home Helps	102
Dental Treatment	102
Maternal Mortality	103
Stillbirths	103
Puerperal Fever	104
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	104
Details of the Work of Health Visitors	106

APPENDICES	107
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Health Committee, 1925.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. SUTCLIFFE).

*†‡§	ALDERMAN SINCLAIR, J.P., O.B.E., Chairman.
*†‡§	„ CLEGG, J.P., Vice-Chairman.
†‡§	„ HEATON, J.P.,
*†§	„ OGDEN.
*§	„ WHEWELL.
†‡	COUNCILLOR MARIE BROWN.
†	„ CLARK.
„	„ FITZPATRICK.
*†‡§	„ LEES.
*†‡§	„ MUNRO.
*†‡§	„ PROCTOR, J.P.
*†§	„ ROBINSON.
§	„ SHERSTON, J.P.
„	„ TAYLOR (20th May to 31st October, 1925).
§	„ WESTALL (to 31st October, 1925).

*Standing Sub-Committee.

†Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

‡Housing Sub-Committee.

§Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

Maternity Committee, 1925.

*†HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. SUTCLIFFE).

*†	ALDERMAN SINCLAIR, J.P., O.B.E., Chairman.
*†	„ CLEGG, J.P., Vice-Chairman.
„	„ HEATON, J.P.
„	„ OGDEN.
*†	„ WHEWELL.
*†	COUNCILLOR MARIE BROWN.
*	„ CLARK.
„	„ FITZPATRICK.
„	„ GRADWELL, J.P. (to 31st October, 1925).
*†	„ LEES.
*	„ MUNRO.
„	„ ROBINSON.
„	„ SAMPSON, J.P. (from 10th November, 1925).
*	„ SHERSTON, J.P.
„	„ TAYLOR, (20th May to 31st October, 1925).
„	„ WESTALL (to 31st October, 1925).
*†	MRS. J. F. HEAP.
*†	MRS. W. H. WATSON.
†	MRS. LANCASTER.

*Standing Sub-Committee.

†Sub-Committee dealing with the Supply of Milk
to Mothers and Children.

Staff of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, 1925.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and School Medical Officer—

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

Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

*M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of the Public Health Laboratory—

*A. H. PRIESTLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Assistant School Medical Officer—

*ESSIE S. SMYTH, B.A., B.A.O., M.B., Ch.B.

Part-time Medical Officers—

*J. GARDNER, M.B., C.M. (Infant Welfare Centres).

*H. EDMONDSON, B.A., M.B., Ch.B. } Ophthalmic Surgeons

*T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. } (School Medical Service).

Part-time Dental Surgeons—

*E. C. MASTERS, L.D.S.

*W. PEARSON, L.D.S.

*J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S.

(School Medical Service).

Veterinary and Meat Inspector—

J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts, etc.—

R. JUMP, Mem. R.S.I. (by exam.)

Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Acts—

J. FIELD.†

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

H. ALIFFE.†

J. W. ALMOND.†

F. BEILBY.†

H. CROSSLEY.†

E. ROBERTS, D.C.M.†

G. H. WATMOUGH.†

Infectious Diseases Inspector—

T. BROUGHTON (Resigned August, 1925).

Superintendent Health Visitor—

MISS M. BURGESS.††§

Health Visitors—

MISS M. BAMBER.†

MISS A. HEYWOOD.†

MISS M. FERNIHOUGH.†

*MRS. H. JONES (a)

*MISS L. R. FIRTH.

MISS A. PRICE.†

MISS S. HEAP.†

MRS. L. REEVES.†

Clerical Staff—

Chief Clerk—H. V. HARTLEY.†

Clerks—P. SHOESMITH, MISS D. FODEN, F. SHUTTLEWORTH, MISS J. TURNBULL,
MISS M. STUTTARD, H. SIMPSON.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital—

Hon. Obstetrician—ALEXANDER CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D. **Matron—***MISS G. M. NICOL.*†

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

*Certificate of C.M.B.

†State Registered Nurse.

aHealth Visitor's Certificate.

*A contribution to the salaries of these Officers is made from Exchequer Grants.

Summary of Statistics.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

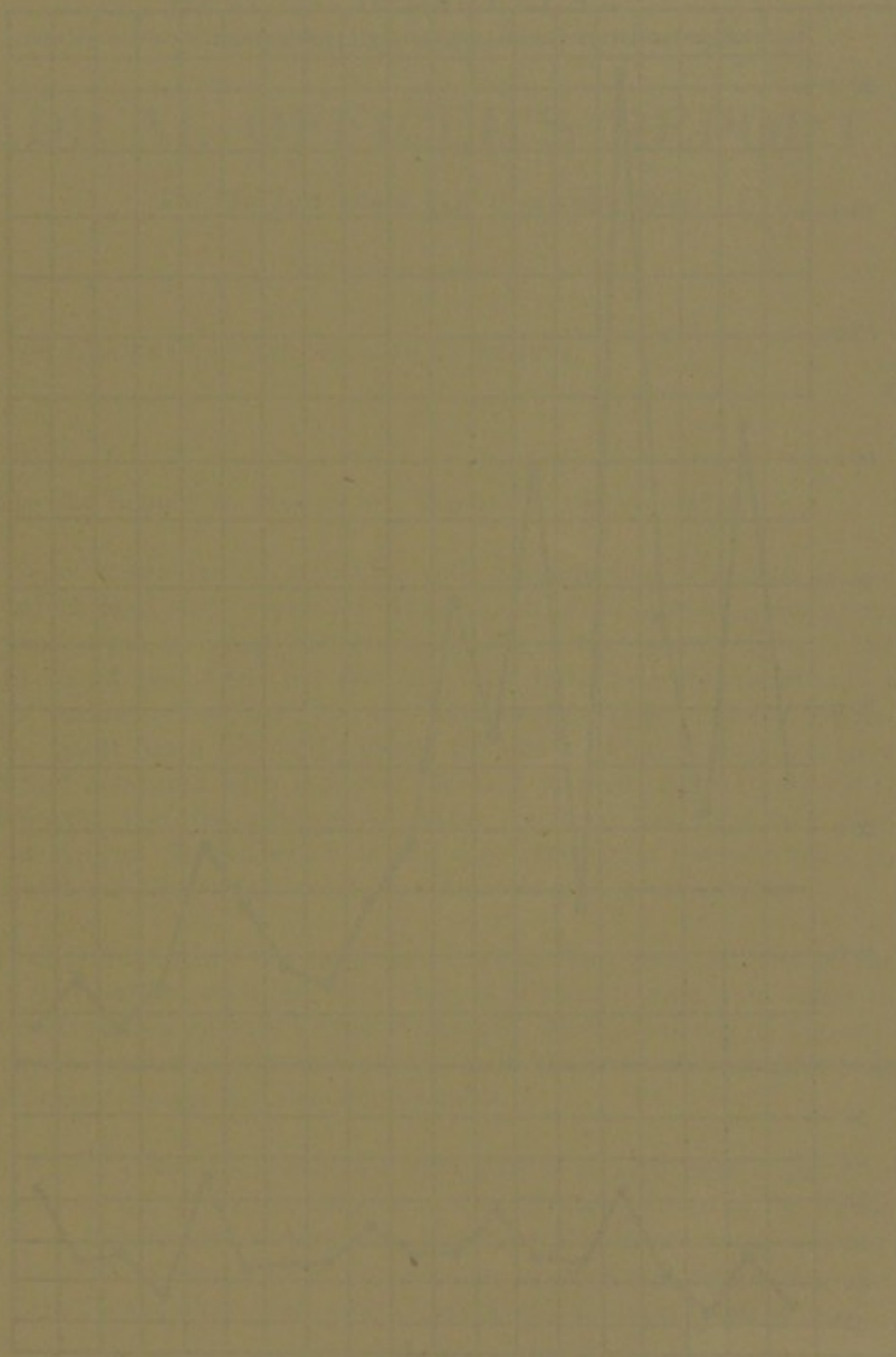
Area in Statute Acres	4694·7.
Area built upon	approximately 1640 acres.
Enumerated Population (Census 1921) ..	103,157.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1925	102,300
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre	21·8
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	25,295
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1925	26,070
Number of Families, or separate occupiers, 1921	25,515
Number of New Houses erected in 1925	27
Rateable Value	£638,962
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2381 17 6
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief paid in 1925	£28,928

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	1925.	1924.
Number of Births (Males 818, Females 821)	1,639	1,701
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16·0	16·45
Number of Deaths (Males 757, Females 753)...	1,510	1,528
Death Rate per 1,000 of population { Crude	14·8	14·8
{ Standardized	15·6	—
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth—		
From Sepsis	—	1
From other causes	12—12	21—22
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births	7·3	12·9
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	178	215
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	108·6	126
Death Rates per 1,000 of population, from—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·81	0·70
All Forms of Tuberculosis	1·09	0·93
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pul. Tub.)	3·17	3·59
Cancer	1·23	1·14
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases : Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0·75	0·22
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	4·88	9·41

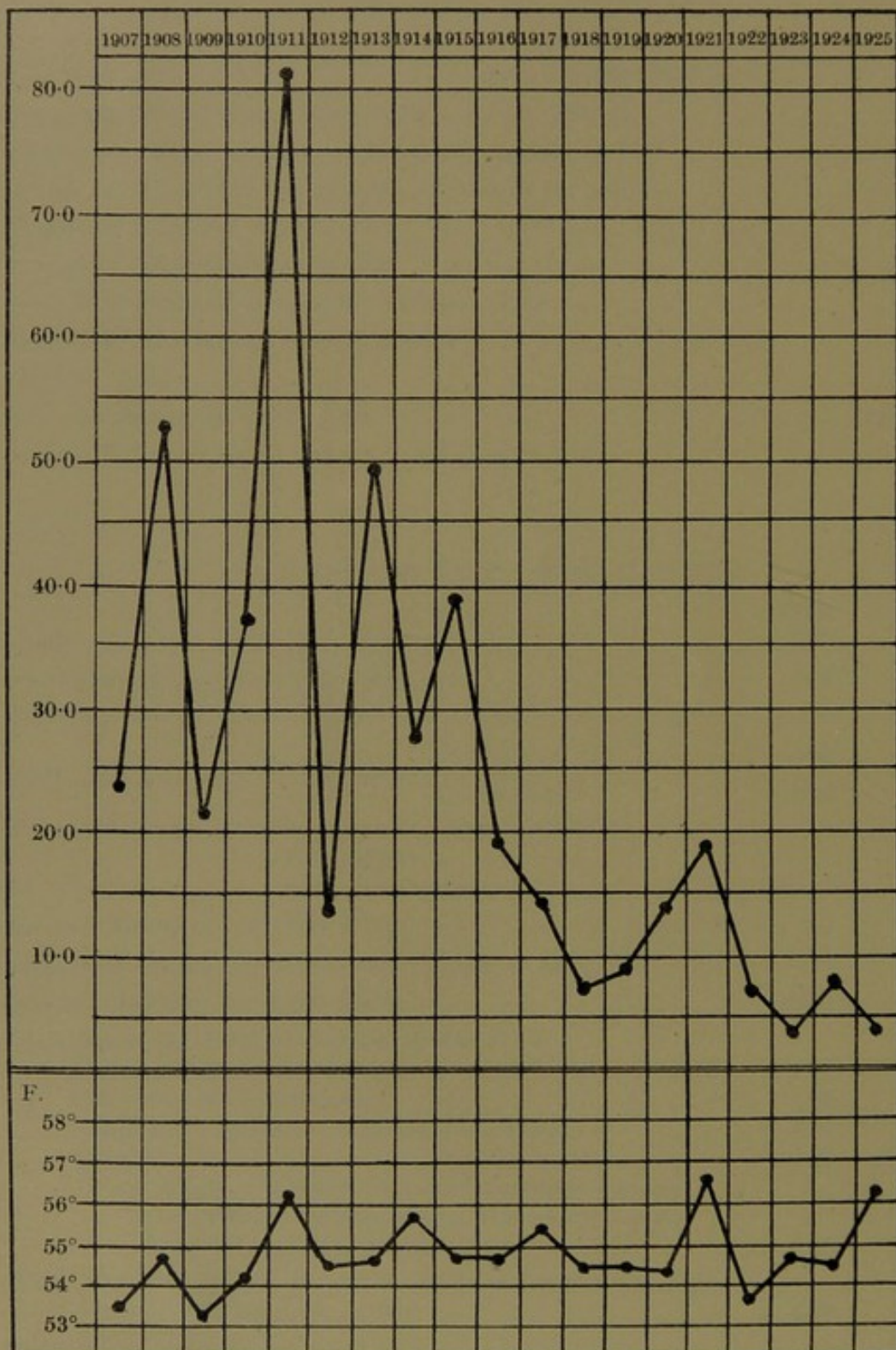
MASSACHUSETTS AND EARLY TEMPERATURES

MASSACHUSETTS AND EARLY TEMPERATURES. The following table shows the mean monthly temperatures for the years 1871-1880, and the mean annual temperature for each year. The temperatures are given in degrees Fahrenheit.



DIARRHŒA AND EARTH TEMPERATURE.

Chart shewing the Infantile Diarrhœa death rate per 1,000 births, with the average reading of the 4-foot earth thermometer during the months of July, August and September, from 1907-1925.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1925.

The year under review coincides with a continuing depression in the industry which finds employment for over one half of our working population, but, as pointed out last year, the general health of the community does not appear to be adversely affected thereby. The birth rate also shows only a very slight decline on last year, i.e., 16·0 as against 16·45 per 1,000 of population. The infant death rate is the lowest but one of those of which we have a record and compared with last year shows a marked improvement; it is also noteworthy that the incidence of infant diarrhoea was very low. This disease, or class of disease, which at one time occupied a foremost place in the causes of our high infant mortality, now occupies a minor place.

This decline of Infant Diarrhoea and Enteritis took place in spite of the fact that the weather conditions were such as in former years were found to favour the prevalence of such a type of disease. More attention to the suitability of the food of infants and more care in the protection of their food from pollution accounts for this improvement.

The necessity for the cleanliness and purity of food is receiving ever increasing attention, and a marked step in that direction is seen in the Public Health Meat Regulations, which came into force during the year, and also in the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. An account of these will be found in the Section of the Report which deals with "Inspection and Supervision of Food."

During the months of August, October and November, a series of tests of milk taken from the milk carts in the town were made at our Public Health Laboratory. These tests were confined to estimating the number of organisms which had obtained access to the milk after milking ; in other words, the milk was tested for the amount of its contamination. Milk is often contaminated by the presence of foreign substances such as cow hairs, particles of grit and vegetable matter. These are easily removable by filtering and do not of themselves form the most serious part of the contamination. Such foreign substances, however, will certainly carry with them the organisms which really do the harm. It was to discover the extent of this form of contamination that tests were carried out.

A full and interesting report of them will be found in the section dealing with the Public Health Laboratory. It shows that the warmer the weather the worse became the milk, and the longer also it was kept the worse it became as regards bacterial content. As a whole the evening milks were far worse than the morning milks.

The question that concerns us is the manner of the accession of these micro-organisms. These obtain entrance from the dirty vessels, the dirty hands of the milkers and others, they are also contained in the foreign particles which float about the atmosphere of a dirty milking place. If the cows are not clean particles of dirt fall into the milk can at the time of milking. The micro-organisms contained in the dirt thus obtain entrance to a substance which is eminently suitable to their growth and reproduction. In a very short time milk which has been exposed to these conditions swarms—especially in warm weather—with organisms of varying kinds, many of them capable of producing changes in the milk which render it extremely unsuitable and even dangerous as food, especially for infants.

These tests were carried out quite apart from the examination of milk for the organisms which produce Tuberculosis.

The pollution of the atmosphere is one of several conditions in an industrial area adverse to a healthy existence. During the year an effort was made to see how Burnley stood in regard to this matter as compared with other towns. A gauge for measuring the amount of solid matter in the atmosphere was installed on the roof of the Town Hall, and a statement of the results will be found in the Report.

This method of ascertaining the amount of solids is not very accurate, for it simply tells the amount washed out of the atmosphere by the rain and for the purpose of comparison does not offer much information, for naturally the period of the day during which the rain falls will have some influence on the amount of solids found. Thus, if the rain falls during the night that

pollution of the air which is due to household fires will not be present to any great extent. The only effort we are at present able to take in the direction of improving the state of the atmosphere is the supervision of the chimneys of the factories and workshops, and the only legal offence that can be committed by these is the exhibition of **black** smoke.

Noxious fumes from certain chemical manufactories may be dealt with under certain Acts of Parliament, but these do not concern us greatly.

In short, the pollution of the atmosphere in Burnley comes almost entirely from the imperfect combustion of coal and of this coal at least half is consumed on the household fire.

Open ashpits, of which we have an excessive number, is another source of pollution of our atmosphere, and so far the substitution of ashbins for ashpits has proceeded very slowly. The local Act of Parliament of 1925 contains a Section which should enable the Local Authority to speed up this substitution of ashbins for ashpits.

The completion and filling with water of the new Hurstwood Reservoir provides us with an ample supply of good water. This is an important event in our history, for we have been living on the danger line for the last 20 years as regards the available supply during dry seasons. For years to come there should be no necessity to restrict the use of the water or to ask consumers to exercise economy. This has had to be done, with very few exceptions, every year for the last 20 years.

The Local Act of Parliament passed in 1925 contains many Sections dealing with sanitary matters ; these are given in the Appendix to the Report.

The one referring to the provision of dustbins in place of ashpits has been referred to, other sections refer to measures for the prevention of the spread of Infectious Diseases. There are also sections which give us extended powers in dealing with food, both as to its sale and its storage.

It has often been pointed out the comparative failure of Sanatorium Treatment for Tuberculosis is due to the fact that the patient arrives at the Sanatorium when the disease has advanced too far for hope to be entertained of recovery. It has also been stated that the powers of recovery from the disease appears to be much greater in children than in adults. As an experiment in getting cases early, Crown Point Hospital was opened during the summer months for children of school age who were suffering from Tuberculosis, and

with very successful results. There were 20 beds, 10 for boys, and 10 for girls; of the 32 children who received treatment, 8 were there the whole of the time the Sanatorium was opened. At the time of writing approval has been received from the Ministry of Health to use this Isolation Hospital in a similar manner during the year 1926, and it is hoped that in a few weeks 20 school children will be in residence. Much of the success in using Crown Point in this way is due to the fact that the children are so near home that it is possible for their parents to visit them without difficulty as to the expenditure of time or money. The children also receive instruction under a certificated teacher. This proved to be a tremendous help both as regards treatment and discipline.

The Ministry of Health approved of a scheme for the dental treatment of tuberculous patients, and a Dental Surgeon was appointed late in the year to carry out such treatment.

The position held by the Dispensary in dealing with tuberculosis continues to become more important. It is recognised as the centre from which all activities in dealing with the disease radiate; consultations between Tuberculosis Officer and private Medical Practitioners; the registration of all cases, attendances at the Dispensary for special forms of treatment if necessary, provision from the Dispensary of beds at the Sanatorium or Hospital, After Care in the form of Home Visiting by the Tuberculosis Nurse and supervision by the Tuberculosis Officer. Details of all these activities are given in the Report.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

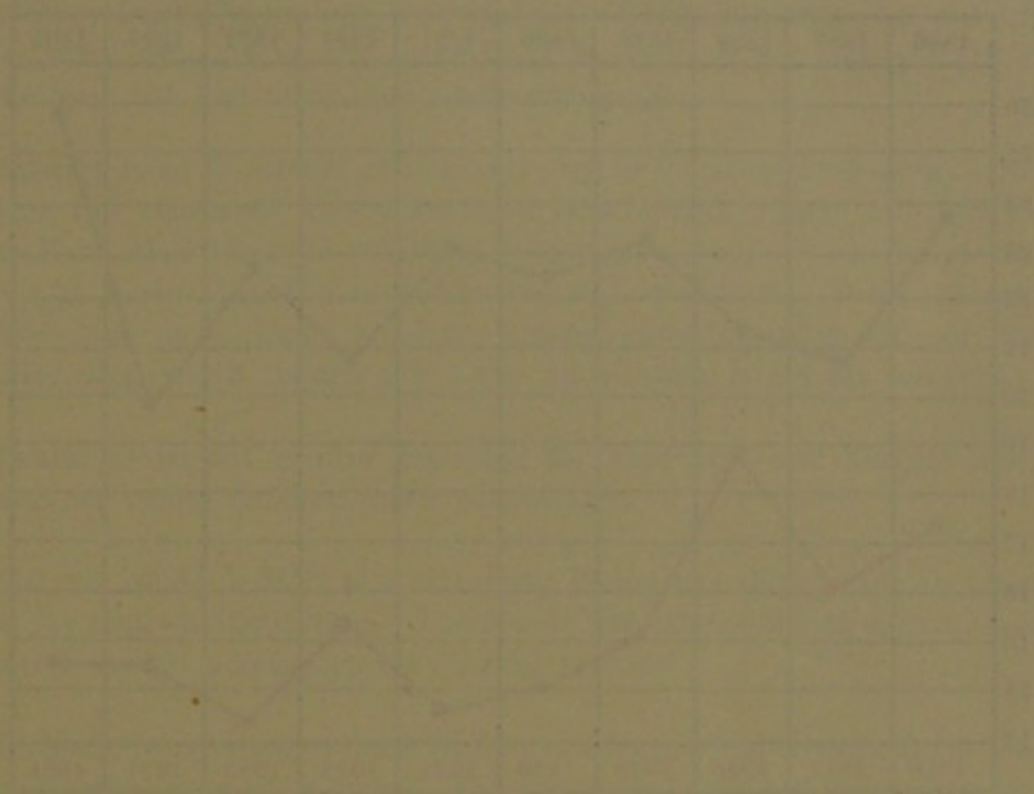
A steady advance has been made by the Health Visitors towards the complete supervision of children from birth to school age, and the figures given in the Report show the extension of this branch of their work.

This period of life—birth to 5 years—is most important from the fact that many illnesses occur during these years which are likely to have a profound effect in after life. Rickets—to mention a very important one—occurs at that age and may result in a permanently deformed chest with subsequent lung or heart affection, it may result in a deformed pelvis which is later discovered at an ante-natal clinic or later still at parturition.

Infectious Diseases occur during this period of life, such as measles and scarlet fever. Measles may be a forerunner of Bronchitis, and Scarlet Fever of Rheumatism with subsequent heart disease. Tuberculosis of bone or of glands, so often due to contamination of milk, is a disease of this period. Examination of the table of causes of death will show the large figures given for

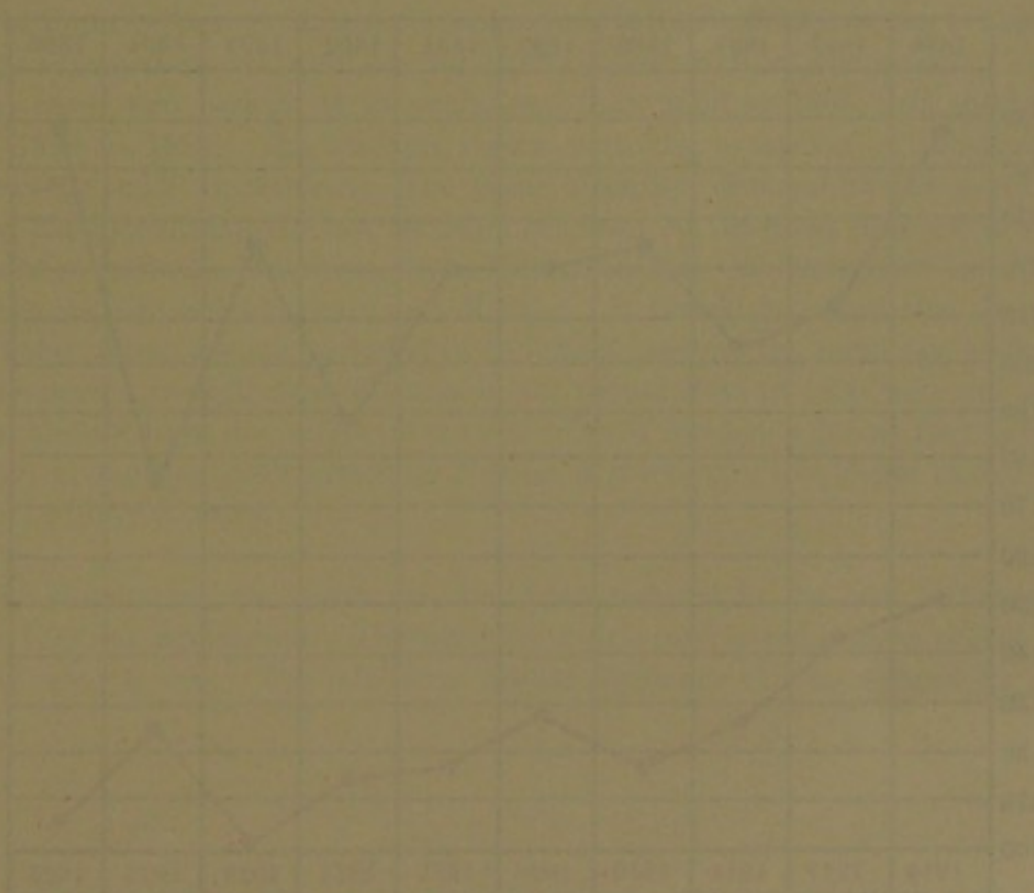
STAR BOARD

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STAR BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1901



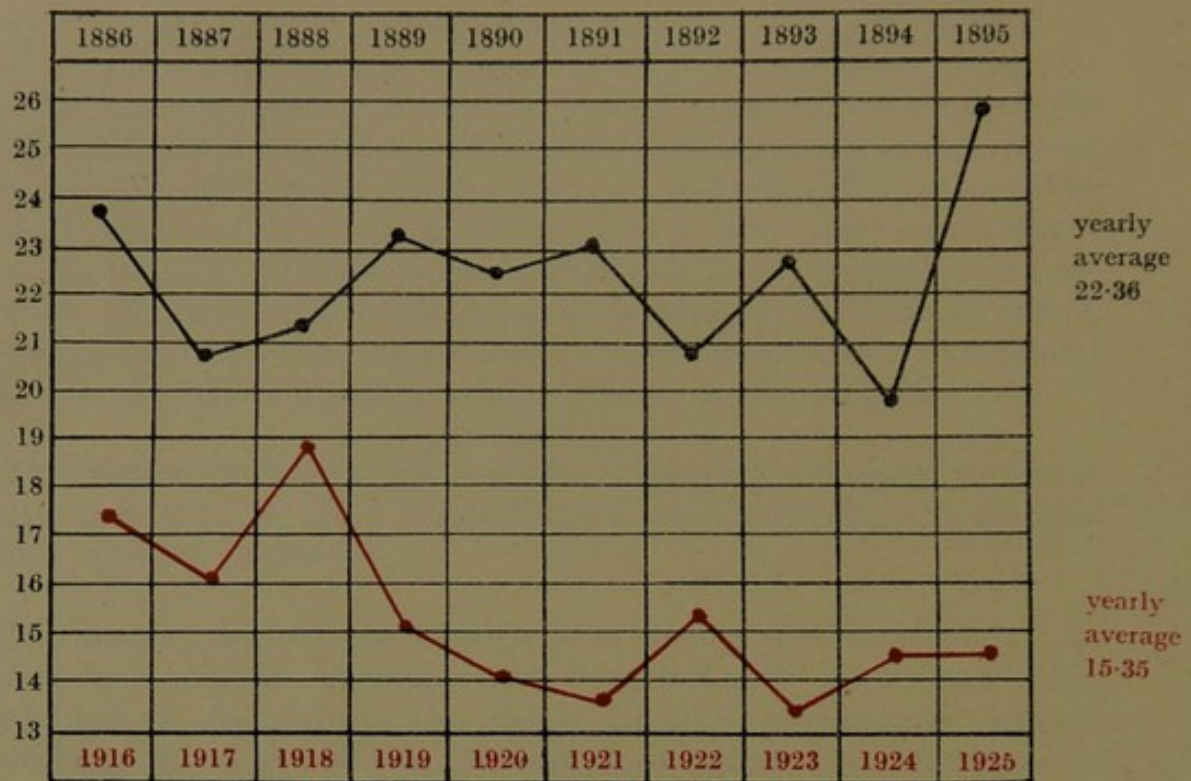
GENERAL SUMMARY

The Star Board has been organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Star Board and its members. The Board has been organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Star Board and its members.



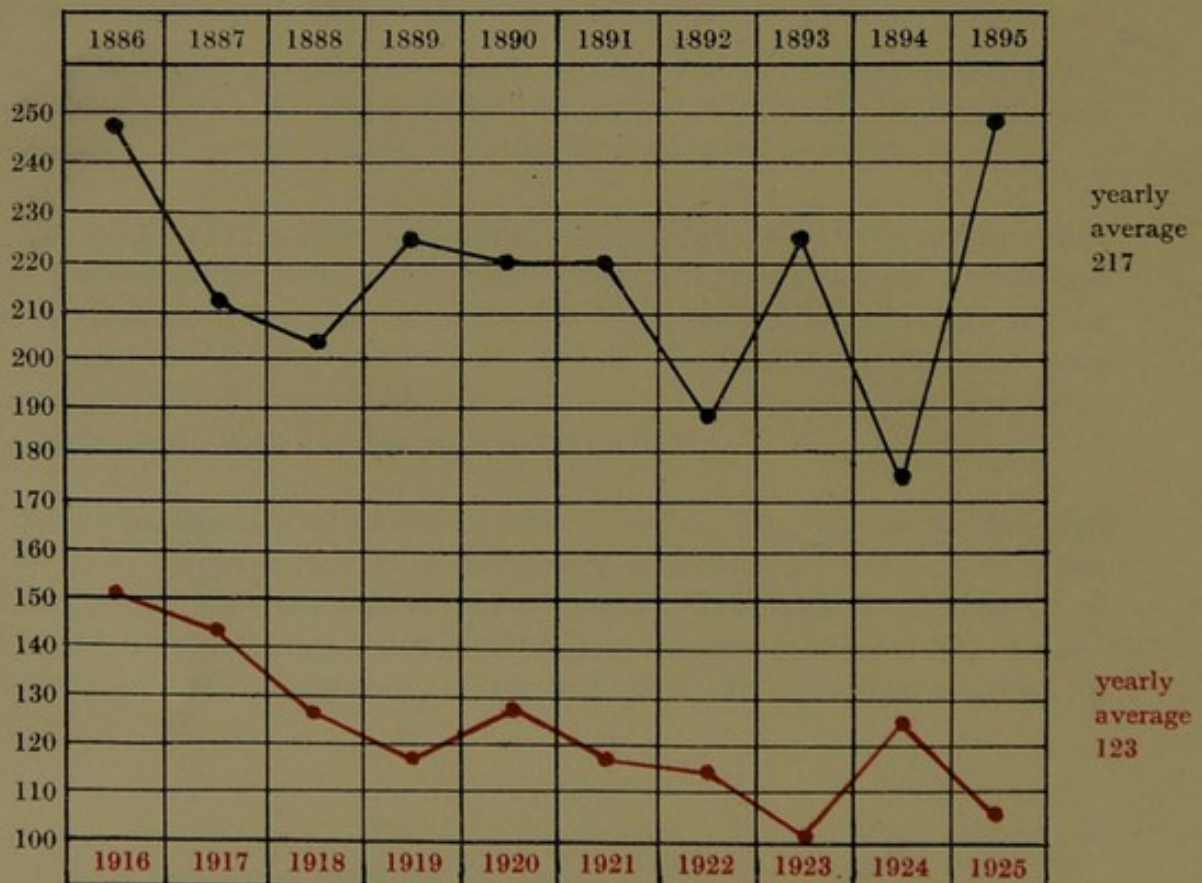
DEATH RATE.

Chart shewing death rate per thousand of population for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Chart shewing deaths of children under one year per 1,000 births for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



Bronchitis, Heart Disease and Tuberculosis. Great importance in our infant welfare work attaches to the supervision of children not merely until they are one year old, but until they reach school age.

Another most important extension is seen in the ante-natal work. During the year two clinics for this work have been added. There are now three, one at Bank Hall Hospital, which is a very large one, one at Parker Street, and one at Messrs. Dugdale Bros. Canteen at Lowerhouse. As an educational measure alone these clinics will have a most powerful effect on our infant mortality rate, which though a low one for Burnley is yet far too high.

Dental treatment is now provided for expectant and nursing mothers and also for young children under school age.

The use of Bank Hall as a Maternity Home has shown that there exists a need for such an Institution. There were 186 admissions of maternity cases as apart from 161 admissions for medical reasons.

Since the recognition of Bank Hall by the Central Midwives Board as a place for the training of pupil midwives, 20 pupils have presented themselves for the examination for the certificate of the Board, and 19 have received that certificate. An excellent record. The pupils are of two classes, the Probationers from Bank Hall and fully trained nurses from General Hospitals.

The improvement in the sanitary circumstances of Burnley, the improvement in the administration of sanitary matters, the education of public opinion, and the improvement as regards the isolation of infectious diseases, are evidenced by the attached charts, and also by charts in the body of the report. These charts cover two periods of 10 years, one from 1886 to 1895, and the other from 1916 to 1925. The diseases shewn with the exception of tuberculosis are mostly those of children. The great attention devoted to the health of young children during the last 20 years is shewn by the great decrease in such diseases as Infantile Diarrhoea, Bronchitis of infants, the commoner infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever and Measles. It should be noted that Measles and Tuberculosis are not included in the chart shewing the incidence of Infectious Diseases as both these diseases in the period 1886 to 1895 were not notifiable, and we have not sufficient data as to their incidence during that period. A chart giving the death rate from Measles is given, and this shews that it has fallen by over a third.

To summarize, the death rate has been reduced in the last 20 years by 7 per 1,000 of population. The infantile death rate is reduced to nearly one half of what it was. The infectious disease incidence rate is reduced by over

one half. The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis has declined over one half, and the death rate from respiratory diseases and from Measles have each been reduced by approximately one third.

Though all this shews great improvement, our figures for 1925 are worse than those of the 105 large towns, which have an average death rate of 12·2 as against our 14·8, and an Infant Mortality of 79, as against our 108.

I have to report on the efficient help I have received from all the members of the Staff of the Department, and to thank the Committee for their consideration during the year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
June, 1926.

REPORT.

Section 1.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Physical Features and general character of the area :—

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

Mean Height above Sea level, 465 feet.

Burnley is situated in the valleys of the Brun and the Calder, which unite in the middle of the town, and flowing in a north-westerly direction join the Pendle Water. The stream thus formed, called the Calder, joins the Ribble below Whalley.

The older part of the town is mostly built on the banks of the two streams, and the level land adjoining, but the much greater and newer part of the town is built on the hilly land enclosing the valleys of these streams.

The lowest part of the town, at the point where the two streams unite, is above 300 feet above the sea level. The highest part of the town is Glen View; it is 775 feet above the sea level.

The town is surrounded by high hills on all sides except the north-west, and it is from the high moorlands to the east of the town that the water supply is derived.

The subsoil is of clay, and the town is built over an important coal field, there being numerous pits both within the town and on its boundaries.

Acreage.—The area of the Borough is now 4694·7 acres, 65·7 acres having been added as a result of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1925. 64 acres were added to Whittlefield Ward, and 1·7 acres to Gannow Ward.

Population.—As in 1924 we have again to record a diminution of the population in Burnley in 1925. The Registrar General's estimate of the population in June, 1925, was 102,300. This is a decrease of 1,100 on the corresponding figure for 1924, i.e., 103,400. The excess of births over deaths during the year under review was 129. The decrease of population must therefore be attributed to more persons having left the town than came to settle in it during the same year.

In calculating the various rates per 1,000 of population the Registrar General's estimation of 102,300 has been used.

At the 1921 Census the population per inhabited house was 3.99, and the number of rooms per person averaged 1.06.

Age and Sex Distribution.—The enumerated population at the 1921 Census was 103,157. 46.6% Males, and 53.4% Females.

The following table shews the age and sex distribution as revealed by the Census.

Age last Birthday.	Total.		Males.		Females.		Percentages.	
							Males.	Females.
0-4 ...	7588	...	3697	...	3891	...	7.7	7.1
5-9 ...	8350	...	4228	...	4122	...	8.8	7.5
10-14 ...	9508	...	4749	...	4759	...	9.9	8.6
15-19 ...	9416	...	4494	...	4922	...	9.3	8.9
20-24 ...	8989	...	4001	...	4988	...	8.3	9.0
25-29 ...	8775	...	3832	...	4943	...	8.0	9.0
30-34 ...	8382	...	3724	...	4658	...	7.7	8.5
35-39 ...	8146	...	3640	...	4506	...	7.6	8.2
40-44 ...	7739	...	3573	...	4166	...	7.4	7.6
45-49 ...	7045	...	3393	...	3652	...	7.1	6.6
50-54 ...	5910	...	2755	...	3155	...	5.7	5.7
55-59 ...	4728	...	2254	...	2474	...	4.7	4.5
60-64 ...	3615	...	1645	...	1970	...	3.4	3.6
65-69 ...	2550	...	1145	...	1405	...	2.4	2.6
70-74 ...	1410	...	583	...	827	...	1.2	1.5
75-79 ...	718	...	278	...	440	...	0.6	0.8
80-84 ...	227	...	95	...	132	...	0.2	0.2
85-89 ...	47	...	18	...	29	...	0.0	0.1
90-94 ...	14	...	6	...	8	...	0.0	0.0
Totals ...	103157	...	48110	...	55047	...	100.0	100.0

Burnley's School population (5-14 years) amounted to 17,858, or 17.3%.

Occupation.—The 1921 census return revealed the fact that there were 61,205 occupied persons over 12 years of age (35,154 males, and 26,051 females). 31,951 were employed in cotton industry (11,734 males, and 20,217 females), and of these 23,772 or 74% of those engaged in the cotton industry were employed as cotton weavers. The sex distribution of the cotton weavers was 7,445 males, 16,327 females.

The other occupations included metal workers 3,208, workers in wood and furniture 1099, makers of textile goods and articles of dress 1,468, persons employed in transport and communication 2,600, builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers 1,008, mining and quarrying occupations 4,007.

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

Open Spaces.—The combined area of the Public Parks and Recreation Grounds and Playing Fields is about 227 acres.

Baths.—There are three Public Baths owned by the Corporation. The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1926, was 231,771.

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £28,928.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—There have been 1,663 births (827 males, 836 females) registered in Burnley during 1925. 48 of these were born of mothers whose residence was outside the Borough, and are therefore outward transfers. This leaves 1,615 Burnley births registered in the Borough. In addition the Registrar General has assigned 24 births to Burnley which were born outside the area. The net Burnley births registered during the year are therefore 1,639, of which there were 818 males and 821 females.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population is 16.0 as compared with 16.45 in 1924 and 17.8 the average for the preceeding 10 years. The rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (21.6), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (11.4).

Throughout England and Wales the birth rate in 1925 was 18.3, and in the 105 great towns 18.8.

Illegitimate births amounted to 97 (59 males and 38 females), the percentage being 5.9, compared with 6.4 in the previous year.

Deaths.—There were 1,648 deaths registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 209 were treated as outward transfers to other districts, leaving 1,439 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 71 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts and are therefore counted as inward transfers. 17 of these deaths occurred in Asylums.

The net deaths therefore are 1,510 (males 757, females 753), giving a crude death rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of population. Using the standardizing factor of 1.059 supplied by the Registrar General the corrected death rate is 15.6. The death rate for England and Wales in 1925 was 12.2, and in the 105 great towns 12.2.

The following table gives comparative figures respecting birth rate, death rate and analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

Table shewing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and Burnley have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, whilst those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

This Table, with the exception of the line relating to the Borough, has been compiled by the Registrar-General.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of Death. Certified by Registered Med. Practis-ers.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
BURNLEY (102,300)	16.0	14.8	—	—	0.47	—	0.14	0.15	0.34	0.59	4.88	109	91.0	8.9	0.06

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shewn. Details of the causes and ages at death with Ward distribution are given in Table I of the Appendix.

	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.	324	21·4
Heart Disease	164	10·9
Cancer	126	8·3
Tuberculosis	112	7·4
Infectious Diseases	83	5·5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy	76	5·0
Diseases of Early Infancy	71	4·7
Diseases of Arteries	56	3·7
Diseases of Urinary System	48	3·2
Senility	59	2·9
Influenza	35	2·3

INFANT MORTALITY.

178 deaths of Burnley infants under one year of age occurred in 1925, giving an Infant Mortality of 108·6 per 1,000 births compared with 126 in 1924. There was thus a decrease of 18. This figure of 108 is the second lowest recorded rate in Burnley, the year 1923 shewing a rate of 103 per 1,000 births.

Of the 178 deaths 24 were illegitimate children. The infant mortality amongst these children was 247·4 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with 174·3 in 1924.

The following table shews the infantile death rate per 1,000 births for both sexes during the year under review, and the previous 10 years :—

YEAR.	Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 Births.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes.
1915	1,066	944	194	140	182·0	148·3	166
1916	933	874	176	97	188·6	111·0	151
1917	743	776	120	98	161·5	126·3	144
1918	747	716	98	86	131·2	120·1	126
1919	770	830	107	82	138·9	98·8	118
1920	1,213	1,243	182	135	150·0	108·6	129
1921	1,239	1,107	171	108	138·1	97·6	118
1922	997	959	129	94	129·4	98·0	114
1923	895	929	101	86	112·8	92·6	103
1924	867	834	132	83	152·2	99·5	126
1925	818	821	100	78	122·2	95·0	109

The mortality amongst infants during 1925 in England and Wales and in the 105 great towns was 75 and 79 per 1,000 births respectively.

The Neo-Natal Mortality, i.e., the deaths of children under 4 weeks of age in 1925 was 37·2 per 1,000 births.

The comparative figures are :—

1920	...	...	...	49·3
1921	...	...	...	48·1
1922	...	...	...	35·9
1923	...	...	...	37·3
1924	...	...	...	35·8

The reduction on the quinquennial average is 4·1 per 1,000.

Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death of children under one year of age are given below with a comparison for 1924. Further details are given in the Appendix respecting age and Ward distribution.

Table shewing Causes of Death of Children under One Year.

Cause.	1925.	1924.
Congenital Causes of Death	69	67
Premature Birth	37	34
Congenital Defects	13	14
Debility	19	19
Respiratory Diseases	46	55
Bronchitis	22	24
Pneumonia	2	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	22	27
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	5	14
Convulsions	1	4
Gastritis	6	13
Tubercular Diseases	2	6
General	1	2
Meningitis	1	4
Syphilis, Congenital	12	13
Other Causes	36	43
Total	178	215

Table shewing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1925, as
shewn by the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Name of Town.							Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Ince-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Wigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Rochdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Ashton-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Colne	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Salford	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Chorley	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Oldham	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Bacup	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Waterloo-with-Seaforth..	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Hindley	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Bootle	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Widnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lancaster..	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Bury	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Lytham-St. Annes	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Atherton	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Radcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Southport	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

Section 2.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(1) MATERNITY AND CHILDREN.

Bank Hall Municipal Maternity and Children's Hospital is situate in Colne Road, about one-third of a mile from the centre of the town.

The large residence known as "Bank Hall," together with the grounds, which are $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, was purchased by the Corporation, and the residence adapted as a Maternity and Children's Hospital in 1919. The Hospital comprises wards for Maternity cases (20 beds) and one ward for sick or ailing children (24 beds), together with a Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children.

In 1925, 347 Maternity cases and 159 children were received into the Hospital.

(2) FEVER.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.—In accordance with the Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18) Act, 1894, 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**, Marsden Road, within the Borough, which is a permanent and modern institution, with pavilions capable of accommodating 116 patients. It is situated on the North side of the town, about two miles from the centre. For the isolation of Small-pox the Board possess temporary buildings at Crown Point—a hill on the South side of the town, about 1,000 feet high, and just outside the Borough. The site is an excellent one as regards isolation, being quite remote from other habitations; the nearest dwelling—a farmhouse—is a quarter of a mile distant.

During 1925, 367 cases were dealt with. Of this number 239 were Burnley residents.

(3) OTHER.

The Victoria Hospital, situate in Burnley, is a charitable institution for Burnley and District, and has provision for over 100 patients. It is a general hospital and quite a modern building.

The number of patients dealt with at this hospital in 1925 was

			Daily Average	
			No. of beds	
In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Occupied.	
1,403	 2,630	 4,033	 108	

The Infirmary of the Burnley Union at Primrose Bank is situated in the Borough. There is accommodation for Males 102, Females 113, and children 49. During the year 1925, 1,561 patients have been received in to the Infirmary and 1,564 discharged therefrom.

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.—Contributions are made by the Local Authority to the following:—Victoria Hospital, Burnley; Burnley and District Nursing Association; and the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities.

Convalescent Home.—The Convalescent Home for Children at Lytham-St. Annes was built by the late Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for ten boys and ten girls, and during last year 166 children were admitted, 126 of these being Burnley children; most of the Burnley children were sent to the Home under a recommendation and certificate from the School Clinic.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A voluntary body, the Burnley and District Nursing Association, undertakes the professional nursing of cases of general sickness in the home.

The Local Authority has an arrangement for payment per visit in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme whereby the above Association sends a nurse when required to cases of whooping cough, measles and diarrhoea in young children, to cases of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia and for Maternity nursing.

Midwives.

No practising Midwives are employed or subsidized by the local authority.

Apart from those in institutions, 23 Midwives practised in the Borough during 1925.

Institutional Treatment for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

There are no institutions specifically set apart for dealing with these cases. The Guardians of the Poor have, so far, dealt with them in Burnley.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Joint Hospital Board possess a motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. The Police Department have an ambulance for non-infectious and accident cases.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1) Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—Bank Hall Hospital (Mondays and Wednesdays), Parker Street (Tuesday), Ebenezer School (Tuesday), Lowerhouse Mill (Tuesday), Mount Olivet School (Wednesday) and Lanebridge School (Wednesday).

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—Bank Hall Hospital on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Parker Street on Friday; and Lowerhouse Mill on Tuesday.

All these centres are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Day Nurseries.—None.

(3) School Clinics.

Elizabeth Street, provided by the Local Education Authority. There are Ophthalmic, Dental and Minor Ailments Clinics, and provision for X-ray treatment. The Clinic is open daily.

(4) Tuberculosis.

The Municipal Dispensary in the Old Technical School building, Elizabeth Street, waiting and consultation rooms. Open daily.

(5) Venereal Diseases.

Treatment Centre at the Victoria Hospital, provided by the Local Authority. Monday morning and evening and Thursday evening for men, and Friday morning and evening for women.

Legislation in Force.

The following is a list of the Local Acts, Byelaws and Local Regulations in force in the Borough, with the date they became operative :

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	...	1st July, 1891.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	
Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	...	
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907	...	...	
Sections 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 33 in Part II. ; Sections 35, 36, 37, 43, 47, 49, 50 and 51, in Part III. ; Parts IV., V. and VI., and Sections 93 and 95 in Part X.	...	...	17th January, 1911.

Section 51	...	...	...	...	...	...	23rd October, 1911.
Sections 39, 40, 41, 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st February, 1915.

LOCAL ACTS—

Burnley Borough Improvement Acts, 1871 and 1883.

The Local Government Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18) Act, 1894 (Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases).

Burnley Corporation Acts, 1908, 1921 and 1925.

BYE-LAWS—

With respect to Houses let in Lodgings, Adopted 14th February, 1898.

„ „ Common Lodging Houses, Adopted 31st October, 1906.

„ „ Nuisances, Adopted 1st September, 1909.

REGULATIONS—

The Borough of Burnley, etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, Adopted 28th February, 1920.

Section 3.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

With the exception of about seven farms and a few houses on the outskirts, all houses are provided with town's water.

The supply comes from the moorlands to the east of the town, and is constant and of good quality.

There are 6 reservoirs with a holding capacity of 742,000,000 gallons, and the supply is taken from a gathering ground of 3,225 acres. One of the 6 reservoirs is for compensation purposes and holds 22,000,000 gallons.

During the year the reservoir at Hurstwood was completed. This reservoir has a holding capacity of 302,000,000 gallons taken from a gathering ground of 1,240 acres.

All the reservoirs are within a distance of 4 miles from the centre of the town.

The consumption of water during the year 1925 was 871,797,720 gallons, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes being 23·3 gallons.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Swinden gathering ground was 47·63 inches, at Cant Clough gathering grounds : North 40·45 inches, South 44·18 inches. At the Climatological Station, Queen's Park, the amount of rain recorded was 41·4 inches.

Rivers and Streams.

None of the water from the rivers as they run through the town is used for domestic purposes.

The rivers may be counted as being fairly free from pollution and no action has been taken by the Local Authority under this head.

Drainage and Sewerage.

DISPOSAL.—The excreta is disposed of chiefly by water carriage 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	...	...	...	...	83 acres.
„ Bacteria Beds	...	...	...	...	26 acres.
Capacity of Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	3,000,000 gals.
Average daily dry weather flow of sewage	...	...	...	...	2,500,000 gals.

The Drains and Sewers are both sufficient and efficient. Certain areas of the town have a surface drainage system with storm overflows to allow of storm water from this system passing direct to the river.

Closet Accommodation.

The following gives the number of each type of convenience at the end of 1925.

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10,914
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	18,382
Latrines (501) with Closets	...	...	...	...	2,187
Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies	...	...	...	...	247

Most of the privy closets are on the outskirts of the town where no sewer is available.

Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation.

There is, in the centre of the town, a public convenience and lavatory for each sex. There are also conveniences for women on the Market Ground. In addition there are 37 public urinals. Sanitary conveniences are also provided for each sex at the various parks and at the Cemetery.

Scavenging.

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

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for this work, supply the following figures relating to the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1926.

Total amount of refuse destroyed	...	...	...	...	10,587 tons.
„ „ tipped	...	...	...	...	13,351 tons.
Clinker tipped	...	...	...	...	3,996 tons.

The number of ashpits in use at the end of the year was 13,093 and the number of bins 12,629.

There has been a gradual substitution of ashbins for ashpits during recent years. The number of bins in use for previous years is here given.

1908	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
2,969	9,628	9,853	10,615	11,352	11,794	12,146	12,629

Section 67 (a) of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, states as follows:—

Provided that:—

“ In any case where the Corporation require a galvanized iron dustbin to be provided in lieu of any ashpit or ashtub in use at the passing of this Act, they shall, except in any case in which the medical officer or the sanitary inspector shall have certified that owing to wilful neglect on the part of the owner after due notice to keep the same in proper repair, any such ashpit or ashtub is in such a state as to create a nuisance or be injurious to health, bear and pay such sum towards the expense of providing such galvanised iron dustbin (being not less than one half thereof), as they may consider just and proper according to the circumstances and the remainder of such expenses shall be borne by the owner.

Under this section it is hoped that all our insanitary ashpits, of which there are a great number, will be soon abolished.

General Sanitary Inspection.

This work is carried out by six Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector. One Assistant is employed solely on the investigation of Infectious Disease cases and the supervision of disinfection, etc. There are four District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided; the other Assistant is available to render help where required, and also carries out certain special duties.

During the year 2,374 complaints were received and investigated. The conditions revealed on investigation showed that most of these were justified, though in some cases no nuisance was found to exist.

The following summary gives a classified list of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year, compared with the figures for the preceding year.

	1925. No.	1924. No.
Visits to Factories	149	192
„ Workshops and Workplaces.....	555	497
„ Bakeries	905	940
„ Outworkers' Premises	—	11

	1925.	1924.
	No.	No.
Visits to Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	243	227
„ Ice-cream Shops	531	344
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	178	215
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	73	109
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	66	103
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	50	24
„ Other Dress Trades	20	4
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	26	21
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	170	138
„ Stables and Manure Pits	3851	3829
„ Premises where Animals are kept	208	321
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	160	292
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	21	10
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	133	68
„ Canal Boats	76	87
„ Single Dwellings	122	150
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	1567	1793
„ Furnished Rooms	493	577
„ Other Dwellings	10565	12297
„ Reported Overcrowded	30	39
„ Reported Dirty	141	147
„ New Property re Closets, &c.	35	35
„ Old Property re Alterations	165	206
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	9489	12277
Drains Tested	298	263
Legal Notices Served	648	631
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2682	2940
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	190	199
No. of Defects reported to other Departments	1122	1210
Smoke Observations taken	560	589
Visits to Boiler Houses	19	13
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., re Property...	2476	2537
Visits to School Premises	474	456

There were 4,720 defects found and dealt with. In connection with these, 2,682 informal notices were sent to occupiers and owners, and in others verbal notices were given. In most cases these were sufficient to secure the necessary work being carried out. It was found necessary to report to the Health Committee and secure authority to serve Statutory Notice with regard to 677 defects, and 648 legal notices were served. All defects brought forward from the previous year were followed up and remedied. At the close of the year, there were 208 defects of various kinds on the books of the Department,

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served:—

Legal Notices served during the year.—Public Health Act, 1875 : Sections 91-94 : There were 492 served relating to—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.	118
„ Drains, &c.	26
„ Dish-grates, Slop-pipes, &c.	23
„ Yard Flags, Walls, &c.	73
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.	91
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	82
Dust Bins	73
Refuse	4
Dirty Houses	1
Defective Sinks	26
Overcrowding	2
Others	9

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 527, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

„ „ 1921, „ 50.

„ „ 1925, „ 67.

Notices served relating to Ashbins 76

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

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 66.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke..... 6

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42.

Relating to Ashpit and Closet Accommodation 1

„ „ Water Supply 7

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken on 135 chimneys, the total number of observations being 560. No black smoke was emitted during 513 of these ; of the remainder, seven exceeded the limit fixed by the Health Committee beyond which proceedings are instituted, i.e., five minutes in the half-hour. In these cases notices were served. The amount of black smoke in the other cases were:—on 34 occasions, two minutes or less, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on three, 3 minutes on one, and five minutes on two.

After service of statutory notices 46 observations were taken of the chimneys involved. During 38 of these there was no black smoke, half a minute on two occasions, 1 minute on three, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on three. It may thus be inferred that the working conditions were such as to make the prevention of black smoke a practical proposition, given proper attention and the necessary knowledge.

During the year the Education Authority instituted classes in Smoke Abatement at the Municipal College. One course began in the early part of the year and continued about three months, being attended by 138 persons drawn almost exclusively from the stokers and engineers of the town and district. The success of this course led to arrangements being made for a six months' course commencing in October. This was attended by 77 persons.

It is to be expected that these courses, by stressing the importance of Smoke Prevention, and by imparting a knowledge of the scientific principles underlying combustion and steam raising, and their practical application, will lead to an improvement in results, and to a reduction in the amount of atmospheric impurity from this source.

Appended is a summary of results of observations, and action taken.

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken per chimney.
135	560 half-hourly.	4.15

Result of Observations :—

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	111	836.5	15852.5
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.20	1.49	28.31

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	15
Legal Notices served	7
Legal Proceedings	—

Solid matters in atmosphere.

A stoneware guage is situate on the roof of the Town Hall. The Solid matter brought down by rain into the guage is stored in bottles. This rain water is examined monthly by the Borough Analyst. Mr. Ross says:

"The method of examination is a measure of the pollution of the atmosphere during times of rainfall, and the periods of duration irrespective of actual volume must have a considerable influence on the results obtained.

The table below gives the average of the results for the various towns mentioned. These figures seem to show that Newcastle is in a class by itself, making an enormous pollution for a small rainfall. Burnley, Wakefield, St. Helens, Liverpool and London seem to vary as regards the amount of solid matter, approximately relative to the volume of rainfall. Huddersfield and Stoke-on-Trent show comparatively little atmospheric pollution as measured by this test. A knowledge of their industries, place of collection, area covered by factories, and general topography would have to be known before any conclusions could be drawn for these seeming exceptions."

	Averages.	Total Insol.	Total Solids	Total Solids	Total Solids
	Rainfall	in metric	per sq.	Total	per 100mm.
	m.m.	Tns.	Kilo.	Solids.	of rain.
Newcastle	54.6	24.72	6.91	31.63	57.93
Wakefield	59	6.09	12.96	19.05	32.29
London	44.4	7.75	6.16	13.91	31.33
Liverpool	65.5	11.07	8.89	19.96	30.47
St. Helens	77.2	15.18	7.73	22.91	29.68
Burnley	104.4	14.82	13.30	28.12	26.93
Huddersfield	70.9	6.26	6.17	12.43	17.53
Stoke-on-Trent	68.7	4.26	2.54	6.80	9.90
Rochdale	—	17.12	4.43	21.55	—

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.

List of Common Lodging Houses at the beginning of the year.

	Accommodation.	Males.	Females.
Water Street	38	38	—
*Bank Parade	59	50	9
Kay Street	280	280	—
Barracks Road	146	146	—

*Admit Women Lodgers.

There are now only two licensed Common Lodging Houses—Kay Street and Barracks Road. The Lodging House in Bank Parade was closed during the year, and that in Water Street was removed from the register.

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

Number of visits 160 Defects found 15

These defects were:—

Defective Drains	2	Slops not emptied (Bye-law 17)	6
Defective Urinal	1	Other Defects	6

In addition to these Common Lodging Houses there are a number of others to which 21 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. Seven of these places have been Public Houses, the majority being at the time they were licensed of the lowest class.

The Local Act of 1921 gave the Local Sanitary Authority power to grant yearly licenses for the keeping of Common Lodging Houses. Last year one license was granted and one renewed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 43 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, as against 43 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 43 houses mentioned are divided into 138 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms:—

One-roomed	118
Two-roomed	19
Three-roomed	1
	—
	138
	—

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 493 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year, and the report from the Inspectors is that they are fairly satisfactory. The common complaint is that the tenants, if not watched allow the rooms to get dirty. 12 verbal, 12 written, and 4 legal notices were given.

Total visits to 138 Houses Let in Lodgings	493
Total defects found	70
Defects brought forward from 1924	1
Total defects remedied	68

The 70 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	2
Defective Drains	3
Limewashing overdue	51
Defective W.C.'s.	1
Intermixing of Sexes	2
Defective Rain Pipes and Eaves	4
Defective Roofs	1
Defective Walls and Floors	4
Sundry Defects	2
	—
Total	70
	—

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 353 persons occupied the furnished rooms:—

Adults:—Males	113
Females	132
Infants under 1	17
Children 1 to 12	91
	—
Total	353
	—

In the above list every person over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the bye-law 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.”

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 Acts Amendment Act, 1907) were added to the above list:—

Gut Scraper.	Tanner.	Fish Fryer.
--------------	---------	-------------

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

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:—

Marine Stores	5
Tripe Boilers	4
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fellmonger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Fish Fryers	145
	—
Total	163
	—

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases quite necessarily ; 4 legal notices have been served, and 20 letters sent, and 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 situate.

Nuisances in trades of this kind can usually be prevented by suitable premises properly cleansed and ventilated ; noxious fumes should be carried in to a chimney of suitable height.

The Offensive Trades have been well supervised by this Department, 413 visits having been paid by various members of the Sanitary Staff.

There are no Bye-laws relating to Offensive Trades.

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

Stable Middens.—There are 242 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

3,851 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 58 preliminary notices were sent, and 41 verbal notices were given, referring to 87 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated ; in no case was it necessary to serve a legal notice.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 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.....	387
Bakehouses	272
Milliners and Dressmakers	216
Woodworkers	48
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	161
Metal Workers	54
Sundries	96
Total	1,234

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	149
Defects found	40
Legal Notices served	3
Letter Notices sent	8
Verbal Notices	28

List of Defects—

Water Closets defects	13
Defective Drains	16
Troughs and Spouts	8
Others	3
	—
Total	40
	—

Workshops (other than Bakehouses)—

Inspections	795
Legal Notices served	1
Letter Notices sent	34
Verbal Notices given	60

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets.....	16
Dirty Workshops	16
Defective Drains	37
Defective Eaves and Spouts	16
Defective Ashpits and Bins	6
Other Defects	15
	—
Total	106
	—

The following is a copy of a table called for by the Home Office :—
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the County Borough of Burnley.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories	149	11	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1,700	56	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	1,849	67	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	18	17	—	—
Want of ventilation.....	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	149	144	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	37	36	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts.—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	84	84	—	—
Total	290	281	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the Administration of the Canal Boats Acts, during the year 1925.

The Inspector under the Acts is Mr. Richard Jump, the Sanitary Inspector, whose office is at 27, St. James' Street, Burnley, and whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

76 Boats have been inspected during the year, against 87 in 1924.

One boat has been added to the Register during the year; this is a new boat, motor propelled. The number on the Register is now 38.

2 Boats inspected did not comply with the Acts and Regulations; one required painting, and one was without a proper water vessel. These have now been remedied.

The cleanliness of the boats was in all cases satisfactory, and the Inspector was in all cases courteously received, and the necessary information readily given.

The Statistical Statement is appended.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1925) 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? ...

1	Number of Boats added to Register in 1925	...	...	...	...	...
-	Number re-registered owing to Structural Alterations	...	...	...	...	...
-	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	...	...
145	Total Number registered to 31st December, 1925	...	...	...	...	...
107	Total Number of Registrations Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...

38	Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1925 ...
76	Number of Boats Inspected in 1925
74	Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations
2	Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered	364
Total Number occupying the Cabins	172
Details of Occupation: Male Adults	150
Female Adults	19
Children of School Age	2
Children under School Age	1

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

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 1,689 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 493 to furnished rooms, and 10,569 to other dwellings. 19 were suspected of being overcrowded, and 4 were found to be actually in that state when visited; two legal notices were served.

Dirty Houses.—82 were suspected of being dirty, but only 43 were found to be so on inspection. In one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Water Supply.

The water supply is good and constant. With the exception of about 7 farms and a few houses on the outskirts, all houses are provided with town's water.

Sanitary Accommodation.

There are 10,914 clean water closets, 18,382 waste water closets, 501 latrines, and 247 privies. The privies are mostly in outlying cottages and farm houses. Approximately 23,756 houses have their own sanitary conveniences, and 2,401 join with others. Ashpits, estimated number, 12,629, and ash bins, 13,093.

Although the town is almost free of privies, there is a very great sanitary drawback in the 18,382 waste water closets. These are very unsatisfactory, the uncleanliness of the pans, the dirty water used for flushing, the accumulation of slime in and about the tipper, and the frequency of blockages causing serious nuisance, and the smell from them is at all times offensive.

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	303
Number of Visits paid	905
Verbal Notices	121
Letter Notices	18
Legal Notices	3

Details of Defects found—

Required Limewashing	84
Defective Water Closets	8
„ Drains	25
„ Ashpits and Bins	13
„ Spouts and Eaves	6
Dirty Condition	2
Other Defects	6
	—
Total	144
	—

It will be noted that more than half the defects are classified as "Required Limewashing." The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requires that the "limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every six months." Many occupiers fail to realize this obligation, and only limewash when the omission is pointed out by the Inspector, and in spite of warnings do not comply with the requirements of the Section. It may be necessary in the future, to take proceedings without notice in the case of occupiers who habitually neglect to carry out the statutory requirement.

The condition of the bakehouses is, on the whole, very satisfactory, a high standing of cleanliness is observed, and in only two cases has any fault been found in connection with the ordinary management, apart from the limewashing already referred to.

Fish and Chip Shops.—There are 145 of these in the town. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid 243 visits to these during the year. The general condition of these is satisfactory, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

52 defects were noted during the year. Seven of these had reference to the cleanliness of the premises, 15 to drainage, and 6 to water closet defects, the rest being concerned with defects in structure.

Ice Cream Shops.—It is impossible to state the number of these, as they are continuously changing. The business is naturally to some extent seasonal, and many only run the business for a few weeks at a time.

531 visits have been paid to these places, and most of the people in the trade have realized the necessity of being scrupulously clean in the manufacture and storage of such a commodity as ice-cream. 31 defects were noted; of these 14 had reference to the cleanliness of the premises, 4 to drains, 3 to W.C.'s, 4 were without name and address on the cart as required by our Local Act; the rest were structural defects of the premises.

Section 4.

Housing.

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

Vans and Sheds	7
One roomed houses	124
Back-to-back and Single Houses	2,225
Other Houses	23,809
TOTAL	26,165

The majority of the houses contain 4 or 5 rooms. Those built since 1890 have in addition a scullery. Practically the whole of the through houses have back yards, and their own sanitary conveniences which, with very few exceptions are of the water carriage type, either of clean water or waste water. Most of the houses have a front and back entrance opening to a front and back street. The streets in almost all cases are well paved, drained and sewered. The width of the front streets is mostly 30 feet, and the back 12 feet.

In 1919 it was estimated that there was a shortage of about 700 houses in the Borough. Since then 84 houses have and are being erected by private builders. The local authority has erected 378 houses under two housing schemes. In addition there is also a scheme in hand for the erection of 126 houses on Stoops Farm, Cog Lane, to accommodate the families affected by the Finsley Gate Improvement Scheme, and those to be displaced by the erection of a New Library in the Parker Lane District.

No important changes in the population have taken place nor are any anticipated in the future.

Overcrowding.—In the last five years out of 5,000 houses inspected by the Inspector under the Housing Act, he found that 496 of them housed more than one family ; 13 were found to be overcrowded, allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms, 55 allowing 400 cubic feet, and 29 on the basis adopted by the Registrar General, viz., more than two persons to one room. On the Registrar General's basis there is not much overcrowding in Burnley. There are 26,615 houses for 102,300 persons, which gives an average of 3.9 persons per house, and 23,809 of the houses contain at least 4 rooms.

Two cases of overcrowding were dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94. The first case was a through house with 4 rooms, front bedroom 3 male adults, 2 female adults and two children; back bedroom, 1 male and female adult, making a total of 9 persons for the 4 rooms. The second case was a single house with 3 rooms. In the front bedroom there was 1 male, 1 female and 4 children, and in the back bedroom 1 male, 1 female and 4 children, making a total of 12 persons for the 3 rooms.

Fitness of Houses.—The general standard of houses in the area is good. The houses are substantially built, and in most cases in good repair. There is very little slum property and not much dilapidation. The character of the defects found by the Inspector mostly consist of defective plastering, flagging and fire ranges, and want of sash-cords to windows. The defects are due in many cases as much to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, as to act of waste and neglect by tenants. Both are at fault. Where the defects are due to the neglect of the owner it is probably in most cases due to the tenants being in arrears with their rents, the result of continued bad trade; in other instances to the fact that the 40% increase in the rent allowed by the Rent Act does not cover the increased cost of repairs. There are many cases of sub-letting by the tenants, and this does not improve the condition of the property.

General action taken as regards unfit houses :—

223 houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

185 rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 3(1) of the Housing Act.

As a general rule there is no great difficulty found in remedying any unfitness.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total	27
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	21

1. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION :

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,268
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925... ..	1,029
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	462

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	248
--	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	69
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	59
(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	None.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	None.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	114
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	101
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	None.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	None.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	None.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None.

Section 5.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

During the year a good number of mixed and unmixed samples of milk have been collected from within and without the Borough and bacteriologically examined. In the case of a cow housed within the Borough being suspected of producing milk containing Tubercle Bacilli, a sample of milk is collected and the animal isolated from the rest of the herd until the result of such sample is reported upon.

In the case of a farm being outside the Borough, if the examination reveals tubercle bacilli, the Medical Officer of the district in which the farm is situate, is notified.

Since the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1925, all milk and cattle have been dealt with under this Order.

Appended is a summary of the examinations made during the year with reference to mixed and unmixed milks.

(1) Collected in the town from farms within the Borough:

	No. of Samples.	Positive.	Negative.
Mixed Milk	18	2	16
Unmixed Milk	11	—	11

(2) Collected in the town from farms outside the Borough:

	No. of Samples	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
Mixed Milk ...	113	7	2	104

THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The following is a summary of the above Order:—

Duty of owner to notify to the Local Authority tuberculous disease in any cattle.

Duty of any veterinary surgeon to notify tuberculosis in any cattle he may have to examine.

Duty of Local Authority to examine any animal of which notification has been received.

The Local Authority can insist on the slaughter of a tuberculous animal subject to certain conditions.

The Local Authority can give notice to the owner restricting the movement of a diseased animal.

Valuation for compensation.

Post-mortem examination to be made of slaughtered animals.

Precautions to be adopted with respect to milk, etc. Milk from a suspected cow must not be mixed with other milk.

Detention and isolation of suspected animals.

Order may be given by Inspector to remove suspected animals from markets, fairs, etc.

Power to order cleansing and disinfection of premises.

Power to prohibit importation of diseased animals.

Reports to be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Information to be given as to certain animals or animal in contact therewith.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

Revocation of the Order of 1914.

MILK SPECIAL DESTINATIONS ORDER, 1923.

There have been no applications for the sale of milk under the above Order.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, OF 1922.

During the year 17 persons have been registered as purveyors of milk in shops, and the names of 58 persons removed from the register on account of the premises being unsuitable for the storage and sale of milk.

The total number of persons retailing milk in the shops within the Borough at the end of the year was 66. This number includes 42 persons whose applications have yet to be dealt with by the Committee.

308 visits have been paid to the above shops and only 9 notices served for dirty floors and covers, and not having the measures properly covered. On re-visiting the premises the notices had been complied with in all cases.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS ORDER.

Under the above Order six persons were prosecuted for selling milk without a licence. Two were fined and four were dismissed on payment of costs.

Number of Farms Visited	42
„ Visits to the Farms	63
„ Cattle Examined	879
„ Dairies on the Farms	3
„ Visits to the Dairies	3
„ Milk Shops, including New Shops	66
„ Visits to the Milk Shops	308
„ Dairy-men, Purveyors	20

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are three Dairies within the Borough to which 3 visits have been made, and on each visit the sanitary condition of these premises was satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 49 Farms within the Borough, 42 of which are used for the housing of cattle and the remaining 7 Farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry.

63 visits have been made to the above premises and 879 cattle inspected.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle.	Atrophy.	Hypertrophy.	Fellon.	Mastitis.	Induration	Total.
1925	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
1924	—	2	—	1	—	—	3

There are 72 cowshed premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary condition of them:—

LIGHT.

Good	67
Fair	4
Bad	1

VENTILATION.

Good	66
Fair	4
Bad	2

DRAINS.

Good	71
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	61
Fair	10
Bad	1

AIR SPACE.

Good	68
Fair	3
Bad	1

CONTAMINATION OF MILK.

A special report on this subject will be found in the section dealing with the Public Health Laboratory.

Mr. Kenyon reports:

"Owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, I have not made the usual number of visits to the farms. This, I considered, was the wisest course to take as the disease is of such a contagious nature that it might very easily have been carried on to these premises.

The general cleanliness of the cowshed premises, cattle, etc., has been better than usual.

Only 14 notices have been served on the farmers for dirty buildings, cattle and yards, and on re-visiting the premises I found that all notices had been complied with.

The milk vessels, utensils, water troughs, etc., on most 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 water troughs.

The farm at Causeway End is still in a very insanitary condition, as the light, ventilation, drains, floor and air space are very bad; also the manure pit and tank are too near the cowshed premises.

I understand that the purchase of the above farm by the Local Authority is practically settled, so I am hoping that within a short time the cowshed premises will either be put into a sanitary condition or condemned."

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The following are extracted from the above regulations, which came into operation on the 1st of April, 1925.

4.—The Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and any other officer of the Local Authority duly authorised by the Authority in writing shall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these Regulations are being observed, have power at all reasonable times to enter and inspect any slaughterhouse, room or other place and any stall or vehicle to which these regulations apply.

6.—No person who is for the time being suffering from an Infectious Disease to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, applies, shall take part in the slaughtering of animals intended for human consumption or the handling of meat.

12.—(1) No gut scraping, tripe cleaning, manufacture or preparation of articles of food for man or for animals, household washing or work of any nature other than is involved in the slaughter and the dressing of carcasses, shall be carried on in any slaughterhouse.

(2) No articles shall be stored in any slaughterhouse except such implements, appliances, receptacles and other articles as are required for the slaughter of animals and processes directly connected therewith, including the dressing, hanging and storing of carcasses, the cleansing of the slaughterhouse, and the removal of refuse.

14.—No person shall use a slaughterhouse for the slaughter of any animal which previous to slaughter is not intended for human consumption.

15.—Provision is made for the fixing of an approved mark by the Inspecting Officer, at the request of the owner, as to the soundness of the meat.

19.—A person selling meat or exposing or offering meat for sale from any stall—

- (a) shall keep his name and address legibly painted or inscribed on such stall in some conspicuous position ;
- (b) shall cause such stall (if not placed in an enclosed and covered market place) to be suitably covered over and to be screened at the sides and back thereof in such a manner as to prevent mud, filth or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown from the ground upon any meat on the stall ;
- (c) shall cause every counter, slab, vessel or other article on or in which meat is placed for sale and all knives and other implements used in connection with the meat to be thoroughly cleansed after use and to be kept at all times in a cleanly condition ;
- (d) shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat by flies ;
- (e) shall not place or cause to be placed any meat on, or within eighteen inches of the ground or floor, unless the meat is placed in a closed cupboard or other adequately protected space not less than nine inches from the ground or floor ;
- (f) shall cause all trimmings, refuse and rubbish to be placed in properly covered receptacles kept for the purpose apart from any meat intended for sale.

20.—(1) The occupier of any room in which any meat is sold or exposed for sale or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale or with a view to future sale, and any person who knowingly lets any room or suffers any room to be occupied for such purpose shall cause the following provisions to be complied with:—

- (a) No urinal, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit or other like sanitary convenience shall be within such room or shall communicate directly therewith, or shall be otherwise so placed that offensive odours therefrom can penetrate to such room.

(2) The occupier of any such room shall not cause or suffer any refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, to be deposited or to accumulate therein, except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business.

(3) Such occupier shall cause the walls and ceiling of such room to be white-washed, cleansed or purified as often as may be necessary to keep them in a proper state.

(4) Such occupier and every other person engaged in such room shall observe due cleanliness in regard to such room and all articles, apparatus and utensils therein.

21.—(1) Every person who conveys or causes to be conveyed any meat in a vehicle—

- (a) shall cause to be kept clean the inside and covering of the vehicle, the receptacles in which the meat is placed, and such parts of any slings or other implements or apparatus used for loading or unloading as come into contact with the meat or its covering; and
- (b) if the vehicle is open at the top, back, or sides, or if any other commodity is being conveyed therein, shall cause the meat to be adequately protected by means of a clean cloth or other suitable material;
- (c) shall not permit any live animal to be conveyed in the vehicle at the same time as meat.

(2) A person engaged in the handling or transport of meat—

- (a) shall not permit any part of the meat to come into contact with the ground; and
- (b) shall take such other precautions as are reasonably necessary to prevent the exposure of the meat to contamination.

(3) Every person who employs a person to carry meat in or about a market or other place in which meat is sold by wholesale or in or about any place wholly or mainly used for the storage of meat before it is distributed to retailers, shall cause such person while so occupied to wear, and every person while so occupied shall wear, a clean and washable head covering and overall.

Owing to there being no requests for the marking of meat, no arrangements have been made for inspection at the time of slaughter.

All meat condemned by the Inspector is removed in a covered cart to the Cleansing Department and destroyed.

Mr. Kenyon reports:—

“The persons concerned under the above Regulations have, I think, tried their best to conform with the Order, but, as you are aware, it takes some little time to get a new Order working properly.”

“A few notices have been served referring to premises where meat is stored as regards cleanliness, dirty meat covers and carts, meat not being properly covered, and for non-provision of metal receptacles with lids for the storage of floor sweepings, fats, etc. In all the cases the notices were complied with. In three instances water closets were communicating directly with premises which were being used for the storage and cooking of meat. In the first case the water closet was removed and the whole of the premises cleansed. In the other two cases intervening ventilation spaces were established between the meat stores and the closets.”

TRIPERIES AND TRIPE SHOPS.

Owing to the above coming under the Meat Regulations, the Local Authority has power over the general cleanliness and purification of these premises.

There have been 297 visits paid to these shops, etc., and on each visit the premises were satisfactory, except in one case where a notice was served on the tenant and he immediately put the shop in a satisfactory state.

The food stuffs examined were, in the majority of cases sound, and the tubs, tanks, boxes, tins and other utensils were clean.

Mr. Kenyon reports as follows concerning the Public Abattoirs:—

“The management of the public slaughterhouse is under the supervision of the Markets Committee and I should like to state that I have always found these premises clean and in a sanitary condition.”

There are no private slaughterhouses within the Borough, all animals being killed at the public abattoirs.

MEAT INSPECTION.

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1925	6,020	5,772	4,589	26,753	498	43,532
1924	6,117	6,803	4,934	28,998	551	47,403

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1925	10	19	8	2	6	45
1924	8	23	9	—	8	48

TABLE III.
RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—PASSED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1925	7	6	2	—	—	15
1924	5	3	1	—	—	9

TABLE IV.
RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1925	3	13	6	2	6	30
1924	3	20	8	—	8	39

TABLE V.
ORIGIN OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES.

1925	Local.				Hellifield.		Preston.		Appleby.		Todmorden.
	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Sheep	Beasts	Beasts	Lambs	Cows	Sheep	Pigs
	2	3	6	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Penrith.	Birkenhead.			Skipton.	Manchester.		Carlisle.		Lazenby.
Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Pigs	Sheep	Beasts	Sheep	Beasts	Sheep	Sheep
4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1925.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Wasted and Dropsical ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Suffocated ...	—	8	—	2	—	10
Accident ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Immature ...	—	—	—	—	5	5
Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Jaundice ...	—	—	2	—	1	3
Septicaemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals—1925	3	13	6	2	6	30

TABLE VII.
WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1925 ...	1,665	406	294	85	158	2,608
1924 ...	1,554	561	886	—	275	3,276

TABLE VIII.
TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

	Cows.		Heifers		Bulls.		Bullocks		Calves.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Totals.	
	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected
1925 ...	16	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2
1924 ...	20	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	32	6

The above animals which were rejected, and the odds of the animals passed, were removed to the Cleansing Department for destruction.

LIST OF FOOD STUFFS EXAMINED OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIRS.

- 1925 January 2nd—84 lbs. of Plaice.
 March 2nd—Five scores of Onions.
 April 9th—Two cwts. of Codfish.
 May 12th, 15th and 20th—Three buttocks of imported Meat (weighing 250 lbs.)
 June 16th, 23rd and 26th—4½ cwts. of Gooseberries, English, one buttock of imported meat (weighing 90 lbs.) and 13 baskets of Strawberries, French (weighing 52 lbs.)
 July 10th and 16th—Ten bags of Cocoanuts (850 in all), and 7¼ lbs. of Scotch Salmon.
 July 25th—100 baskets of Strawberries, French.
 August 10th, 11th and 13th—20 boxes of Fillets, 6 stones of Ray, 51 lbs. of Bacon and one liver (weighing 22 lbs.).
 September 3rd, 9th and 17th—Two fore quarters of Pork (20 lbs), one fore quarter of Pork (15 lbs.) and 3½ couple of English rabbits.
 October 2nd, 14th and 20th—15 English rabbits, two fores of Pork (60 lbs.) and two fores of Pork (120 lbs.).
 November 10th and 17th—One fore quarter of Beef, English (150 lbs.), and 2 fore quarters of Pork, English (86 lbs.).

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

TABLE IX.

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

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	441
„ „ Butchers' Shops	812
„ „ Fish Shops	394
„ „ Fruit Shops	423
„ „ Wholesale Shops	633
„ „ Hardacre's Yard	248
„ „ Collinge's Yard	267
„ „ Harrison's Yard	266

No. of Visits to	Sunter's Yard	267
" "	Stockdale's Yard	267
" "	Forth's Yard	245
" "	Co-operative Society	57
" "	Cold Air Stores.....	68
" "	Triperies and Tripe Shops	297
" "	Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	53
" "	Cattle Market	56
" "	Knacker's Yard	23
		4817

ACCIDENTS.

There have been no cases of alleged damage to horses reported.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Although there has been rather a serious outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, the Borough has kept free from this disease during the year.

Owing to several outbreaks of the disease occurring outside and the town coming within the 15 miles radius, the Borough became an Infected Area and later on a Regulated Area, and continued so up to the end of the year.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911.

No cases of this disease have been reported within the Borough.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1907 and 1922.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	98
No. of Fat Pigs licensed into the Borough	2943
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from Local Lairages	498
Total	3539

The above pigs were found to be very healthy and the cleaning of the sties was satisfactory.

FOREIGN DOGS ORDER.

During the year no foreign dogs were licensed into the Borough.

POULTRY ACT OF 1912.

Fifty-six visits have been made to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates used for the storage of poultry, most of which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the inclement weather the birds were well protected with sheets, and only a few cases of overcrowding were noticed.

SHEEP DIPPING ORDER OF 1923.

This Order, made in 1923, provides that all animals (sheep and lambs) shall be dipped in some disinfectant for the prevention of sheep scab at least twice a year.

Under this Order 170 animals were dipped:—

		In June.		In October.		In November.
Shearlings	...	68	...	—	...	—
Lambs	...	—	...	69	...	33
		—		—		—
		68	...	69	...	33
		—		—		—

No cases of sheep scab were discovered in the Borough during the year.

ANIMAL TRANSIT ORDER.

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

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to Hardacre's Yard	248
„ „ Collinge's Yard	267
„ „ Harrison's Yard	266
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	267
„ „ Sunter's Yard	267
„ „ Forth's Yard	245
„ „ Co-operative Society	57
	—
Total	1617
	—

The above premises have been kept in good repair, clean, and limewashed several times during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875—1907.

The administration of these Acts is carried out by the Public Health Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector being the officer appointed by the Local Authority.

LIST OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

NATURE.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Genuine	Adul- terated	Genuine	Adul- terated	Genuine	Adul- terated
Milk	136	1	1	—	137	1
Butter	30	—	8	—	38	—
Preserved Cream ...	4	—	15	—	19	—
Cream	1	3	1	2	2	5
Lemonade Powder ...	3	—	—	—	3	—
Malt Vinegar	—	1	6	1	6	2
Cornflour	1	1	5	2	6	3
Baking Powder	—	1	15	1	15	2
Zinc Ointment	2	—	7	—	9	—
Coffee	—	—	9	—	9	—
Cream of Tartar	—	—	7	—	7	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	6	—	6	—
Lard	—	—	13	—	13	—
Olive Oil	—	—	8	—	8	—
Condensed Milk	—	—	12	—	12	—
Honey	—	—	8	—	8	—
Shredded Suet	—	—	6	—	6	—
Chocolate	—	—	2	—	2	—
Ice Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Jam	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cheese	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	177	7	133	6	310	13

Results of Examination of Samples.

LIST OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample.	Nature and extent of Adulteration.			How dealt with.
Cornflour	100%	Rice starch	...	No Proceedings.
Cream	0.25%	Boron Preservative	...	Proceedings under Public Health (Milk & Cream) Regula- tions, 1912-1917
Cream	0.32	do.	...	
Cream	0.25	do.	...	
Malt Vinegar	25%	Sugar Vinegar	...	Withdrawn.
Baking Powder	33%	deficient in available Carbon-di-oxide	...	Costs 5/-.
Milk	26.5%	added water	...	£5, including costs.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Cornflour	100%	Rice Starch	...	Formal sample taken, but no proceedings.
Cornflour	100%	Rice Starch	...	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
Cream	0.25%	Boron Preservative	...	Formal sample taken, followed by proceed- ings.
Malt Vinegar	Contained	Sugar Vinegar	...	Formal sample taken. Proceedings institu- ted but withdrawn.
Baking Powder	25%	deficient in available Carbon-di-oxide	...	Formal sample taken, followed by proceed- ings.
Cream	0.05%	Boron Preservative	...	Subsequent formal sample genuine.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the percentage of adulteration has been 4.02, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 2.86.

It will be noted that only one sample of milk proved to be below the standard laid down* in the Sale of Milk Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Six samples of Machine Skimmed Condensed Milk, and six of Full Cream Condensed Milk were submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year, and all were found to conform in all respects with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

No samples were submitted during the year.

Report on the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, for the year 1925.

(1) Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.				No. in which a Preserva- tive was found to be present.			
Milk	...	...	138	...	...	...	Nil.
Cream	...	...	7	...	...	...	5

One sample of cream was informal and contained only 0.05% of a Boron Preservative ; a subsequent formal sample proved to be free from preservative ; and the dealer could offer no explanation of the presence of this small amount of preservative.

Another informal sample contained 0.25% of a Boron Preservative. This was obtained from a dealer selling from door to door on Sunday mornings. A formal sample obtained the following Sunday gave a similar result, and as the explanations of the vendor were considered unsatisfactory, proceedings were ordered.

The vendors were a firm of three partners, each of whom was summoned on two counts : (1) for selling preserved cream from a receptacle not properly labelled, and (2) for selling to a customer preserved cream in a receptacle not labelled as required by the regulations. Each defendant was fined £1 on each count and were ordered to jointly pay an advocate's fee of £2 2s. 0d. The servant of the firm, who actually sold the cream, was fined 7/6 on each count for aiding and abetting.

The other two samples were obtained from shops and in each case showed a boron content, being 0.32% and 0.25% respectively. Each of the sellers was proceeded against for not having the receptacle containing the cream labelled, and for not labelling the receptacle handed to the purchaser. The defendants were each fined £1 on each count.

(2) Samples sold as Preserved Cream.

Correct statements made ...	...	...	...	19
Incorrect statements made ...	...	...	...	—
				—
				19
				—

In one of the above the purchaser was informed that the cream contained a preservative, but no label was affixed, nor were there any labels in the shop. As it was thought that this verbal declaration was made because it was suspected that the purchase was made for analysis, the matter was reported to the authority, who, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation and because difficulty had been experienced with this person previously, ordered proceedings to be taken. The vendor was fined £1 for failing to label the vessel from which the cream was sold, and £1 for failing to label the receipt-acle handed to the customer.

Determination of fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1) Above 35%	...	...	...	...	...	19
(2) Under 35%	...	...	...	...	...	—
						—
						19
						—

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

Section 6.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease.

GENERAL PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred in Burnley in 1925. As regards vaccination only a small percentage of the population is protected. In children of school age it is about 30 per cent.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 209 cases notified as compared with 76 the previous year, and 597 in 1923. Though there is a great increase over the number in 1924, this disease cannot be said to have assumed an epidemic form, as the notifications are evenly distributed throughout the year. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The Morbidity Rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years are given below :—

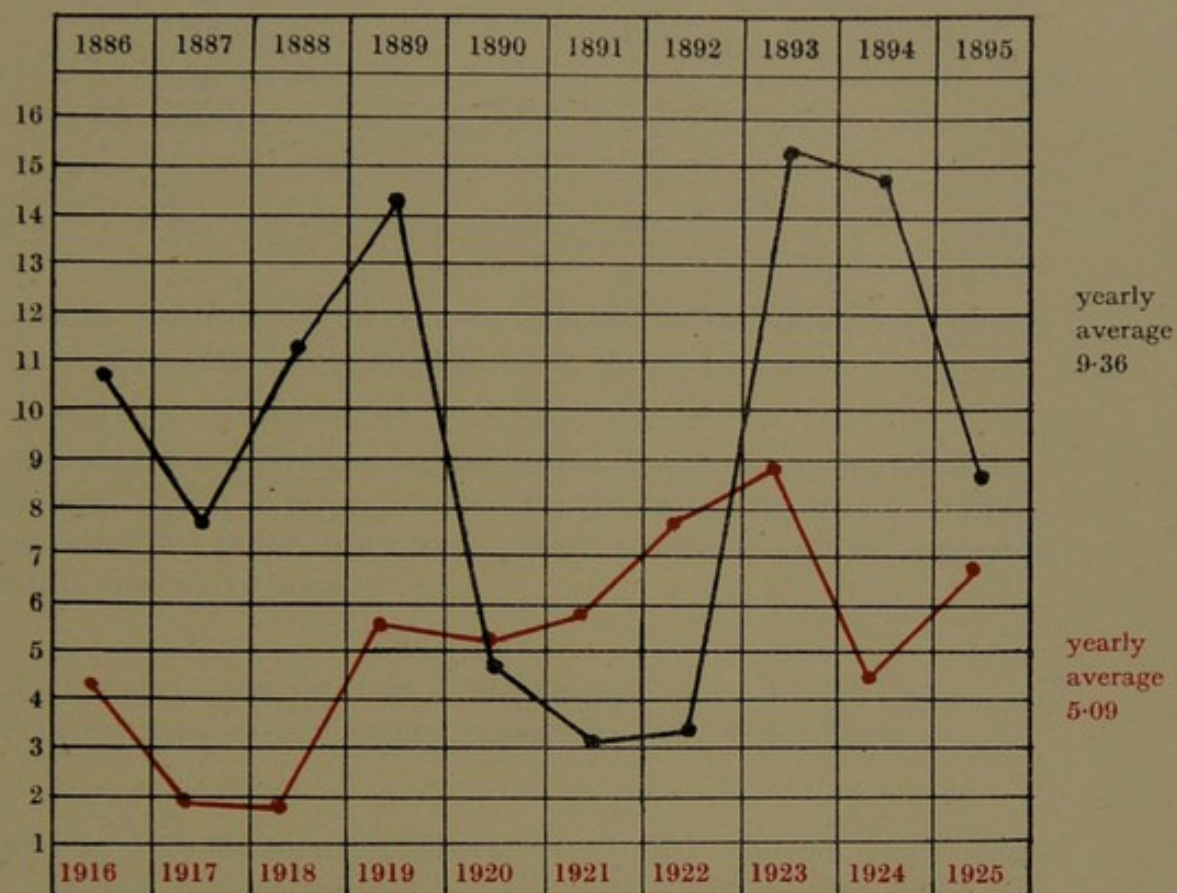
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases per 1,000 of population	1.68	0.49	0.35	1.24	1.68	1.55	4.55	5.70	0.74	2.04
No. of deaths	3	2	1	2	3	1	9	9	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.029	.021	.011	.019	.028	.009	.085	.086	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	16.8	43.5	31.2	15.7	17.0	6.1	18.8	15.1	—	—

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified :—

	Cases.					
Under 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From 1 to 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2 to 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 3 to 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ 4 to 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ 5 to 10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	98
„ 10 to 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	45

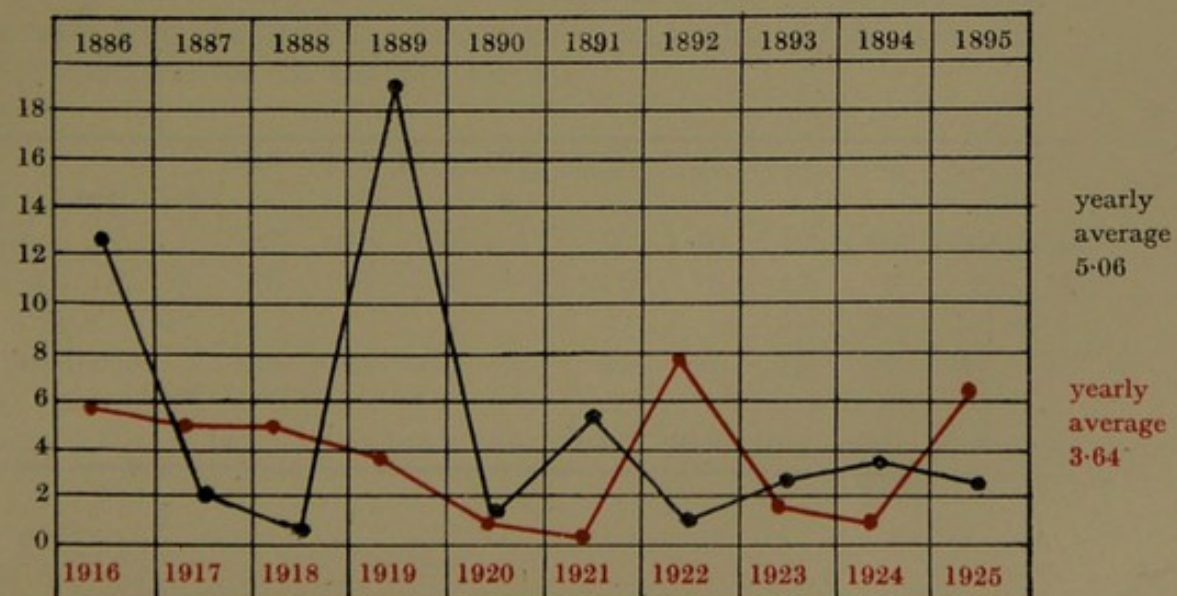
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Chart shewing the incidence of Infectious Disease (apart from Measles and Tuberculosis) per 1,000 of population for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



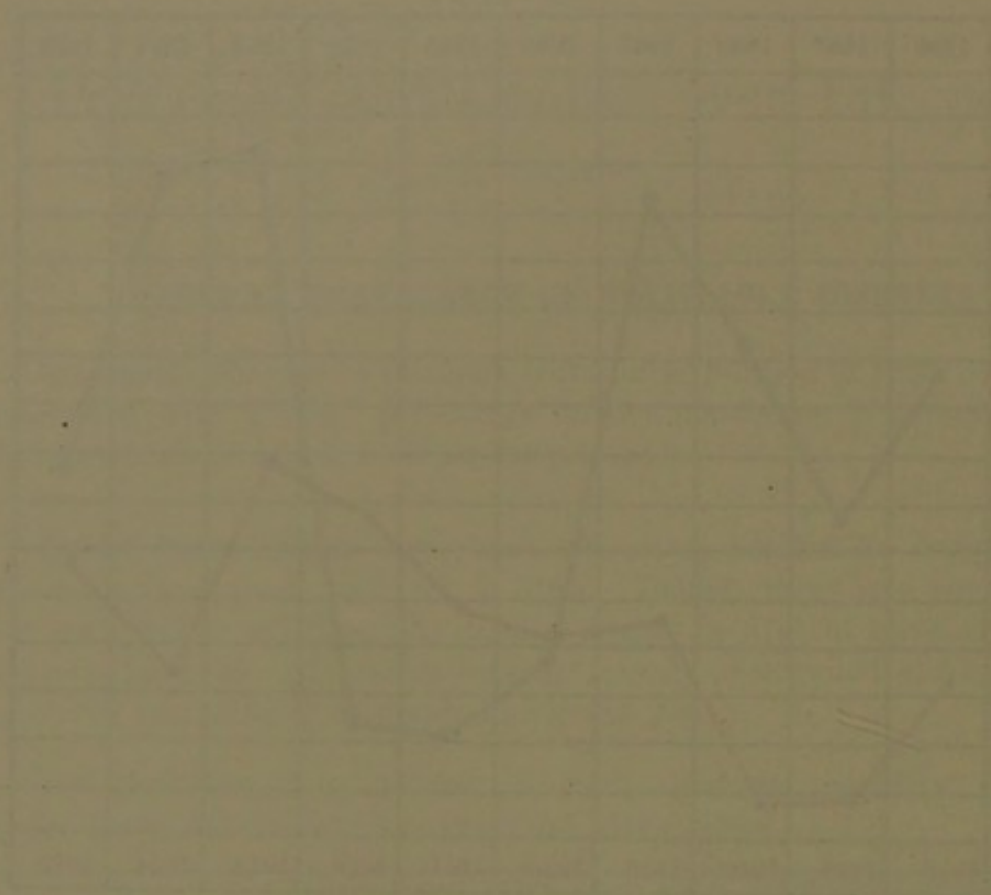
MEASLES.

Chart shewing the mortality per 1,000 of population under 5 years of age, from Measles for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



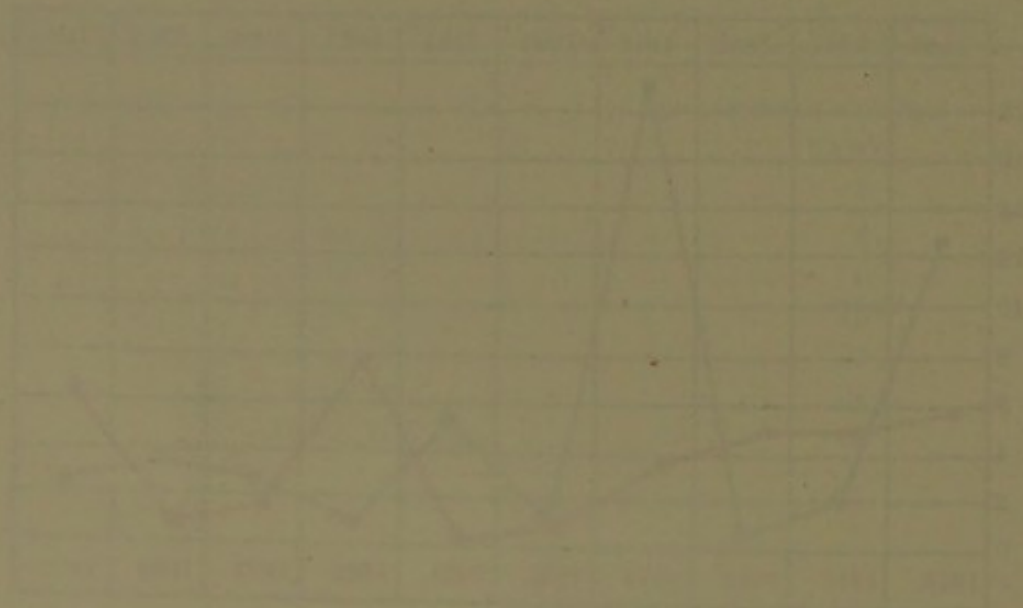
STATIONARY STATE

Let us now consider the behavior of the system in the stationary state. In this case, the time derivatives of the variables are zero, and the equations of motion reduce to a set of algebraic equations. The stationary state is reached when the system has evolved from an initial state to a state where the variables no longer change with time.



TRANSIENT STATE

Let us now consider the behavior of the system in the transient state. In this case, the time derivatives of the variables are non-zero, and the equations of motion are differential equations. The transient state is reached when the system has evolved from an initial state to a state where the variables are still changing with time.



					Cases.
From 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	11
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	4
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	1
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	—
					209
					—

As regards Isolation, 99 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the remaining 110 being isolated in their own homes.

RETURN CASES.—3 return cases of Scarlet Fever were reported following on the return home of three patients from the Infectious Diseases Hospital after treatment. No return cases were traced during the year in connection with patients treated at home.

DICK TEST AND IMMUNIZATION.—No use has been made of this test or of the recent methods of immunizing persons against Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—The total notified under these headings was 163, 5 being notified as Membranous Croup. The cases were distributed over the whole of the year and did not assume epidemic form. In 1924 there were 103 cases notified.

In all there were 15 deaths from this disease as against 8 last year. 6 of the deaths occurred at the Sanatorium.

Of the 163 cases notified, 96 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.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1926	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases per 1,000 of population	·97	·62	·57	·71	·91	1·96	1·12	1·00	1·00	1·59
No. of deaths	16	6	8	5	9	8	13	7	8	15
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population...	·159	·062	·085	·048	·09	·07	·12	·07	·08	·15
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	163·3	100·0	148·1	68·5	93·7	38·8	110·2	66·6	77·7	92·0

The ages of the notified cases and ages at death are as follows :—

						Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	13	2
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	58	9
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	24	—
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	14	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	18	—
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total					...	163	15

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, vials containing 500 units for prophylactic purposes and vials containing 8,000 units for treatment are available.

105 vials of 8,000 and 2 of 500 units 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 9 a.m.

DIAGNOSIS.—There were 476 swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, and 98 of these were positive.

RETURN CASES.—One return case occurred during the year, consequent on a case being discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital after an attack of Diphtheria.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—5 cases of this disease were notified, there were no deaths. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Typhoid for the last ten years :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases per 1,000 of population	·30	·05	·066	·065	·086	·152	·048	·134	·222	·05
No. of deaths	8	—	1	2	2	3	2	3	·5	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·079	—	·011	·019	·019	·029	·019	·029	·048	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	258·1	—	166·6	285·7	222·2	187·5	400·0	214·3	217·5	—

The ages of the persons notified are as follows :—

						Cases.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	—
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	2
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	—
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5
						—

Of the 5 cases of Enteric Fever 1 was admitted to the Sanatorium.

During the year 16 Widal Tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 4 notifications of this disease, with no deaths. Last year the figures were 4 cases, no deaths.

Further particulars regarding the incidence of Puerperal Fever are to be found under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Erysipelas.—103 cases were notified, as against 70 last year. There were 3 deaths, as against 2 last year. Of the 103 cases 17 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

The ages of the cases and deaths are :—

						Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	3	—

					Cases.	Deaths.
From 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	3	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	19	1
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	24	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	36	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	15	2
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	103	3
					—	—

Measles.—This disease assumed an epidemic form at the end of 1924, and continued until the end of April, 1925. Another outbreak on a smaller scale occurred in November and December.

All the Wards of the town were effected. In accordance with the provisions of the Borough of Burnley (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, all cases of Measles and German Measles have to be notified. 2,323 cases were notified to the Health Department in 1925, and 48 deaths occurred, the case mortality being 20·6 per 1,000. In the last epidemic 58 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 16·9.

An analysis of the ages at notification and at death appear below :—

						Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	111	9
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	241	23
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	245	5
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	358	5
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	410	1
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	866	5
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	59	—
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	17	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
						—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2323	48
						—	—

In 5 cases the patient was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. No cases were nursed at home by the District Nurse.

The figures relating to morbidity and case mortality are given :—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Cases.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 of population.
1916	1,541	44	28.6	0.44
1917	1,519	37	24.4	0.39
1918	1,317	38	28.8	0.42
1919	1,749	26	14.8	0.25
*1920	290	7	24.1	0.07
*1921	147	—	—	—
*1922	3,423	58	16.9	0.55
*1923	193	11	57.0	0.15
*1924	614	8	13.0	0.08
*1925	2,323	48	20.6	0.47

* All cases of Measles notifiable.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—11 notifications were received.

Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever Regulations.

The number and kind of notifications was as follows :—

PNEUMONIA—Primary	...	...	...	...	150
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	30
MALARIA	...	...	...	...	1

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been 3 cases notified during the year : one between 10 and 15 years of age, and 2 between 45 and 65 years. 2 deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

Polio-Encephalitis.—One case was notified.

Poliomyelitis.—3 notifications were received.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These cases are brought to the notice of the Health Department through notifications received from schools. The majority of these cases are visited by the Inspector, who gives such advice as may be necessary regarding preventing the further spread of the disease.

The following are the number of cases :—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	110
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	85
Mumps	...	...	...	80

Influenza.—The number of deaths registered as being due to influenza was 35, as compared with 112 the previous year. The age groups were as follows :—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 2 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 25 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							—
							35
							—

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

Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	17
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gastric and intestinal affections	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous affections	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISINFECTION.

The houses where infectious disease has occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray; clothing, bedding, etc., is removed to the Authority's Disinfecting Station in Aqueduct Street, and disinfected in the " Equifex " Steam Disinfector, which is of the super-heated type.

The work carried out in connection with visitation of infected homes and disinfection is shewn below :—

Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	2690
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—507)	...	...	...	...	333
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	...	...	...	...	208
Number of times Institutions Disinfected	...	...	...	...	52
Beds Disinfected	...	...	...	...	62
Mattresses do.	...	...	...	...	9
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	153
Blankets do.	...	.....	...	...	123

Sheets	do.	...	...	...	...	...	19
Coverlets	do.	...	...	...	...	...	56
Library Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	595
Corn Sacks and Workmen's Clothing—Foot and Mouth							
Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Midwives' Bags and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Factories Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Bedding, etc., disinfected from Bank Hall Hospital :—

Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Coverlets	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

Open-Air School :—

Blankets Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
Pillows	do.	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bed Rest	do.	...	...	...	...	...	1

Disinfestation.—2 persons have been cleansed at the Disinfecting Station.

There is every facility for the disinfection of articles of clothing, etc., but there is no suitable provision for the cleansing and disinfection of persons.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The Laboratory was removed at the beginning of the year from St. James' Street to the Victoria Hospital, where a new Laboratory and Venereal Diseases Clinic has been built by the Victoria Hospital Authorities. This Laboratory and Clinic is rented from the Hospital by the Local Authority.

A description of the new premises will be found in the section dealing with Venereal Diseases.

Details of the work carried out.—3,024 investigations have been carried out, exclusive of researches indirectly connected with these. This shows an increase of 26·6% as compared with last year's numbers, a considerable portion of this increase being due to the systematic examination of milks. Details of the examinations are given in the following tables.

1. GENERAL—

Sputa for tubercle bacillus	positive	{ 79	488
	negative	{ 409	
Swabs for diphtheria bacillus	positive	{ 98	476
	negative	{ 378	
Hairs for ringworm	positive	{ 106	289
	negative	{ 183	
Tissues for section	...	...	113
Pus and exudates	...	...	42
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...	...	26
Urines... ..	...	...	70
Faeces	...	...	26
Widals	...	...	16
Blood counts and cultures	...	...	30
Various (disinfectants; mussels, etc.)	...	...	13
Milks for bacterial count, etc.	...	...	324
Milks for tubercle bacillus by animal inoculation .			147
Other animal inoculations	...	...	3
Vaccines prepared	...	...	24
Venereal Diseases Specimens	...	...	937
			3024

2. THE VENEREAL DISEASES SPECIMENS INCLUDED :—

Examinations for spirochaetes	...	...	4
Examinations for gonococci	...	...	233
Wassermann tests	...	...	700
			937

3. Of the GENERAL SPECIMENS examined; including vaccines, the following table indicates the source :—

From the Health Department and Clinics	...	741
From Padiham Urban District Council	...	133
From Brierfield Urban District Council	...	13
From Burnley Rural District Council	...	30
From the Victoria Hospital...	...	197
From Primrose Bank Infirmary	...	15
From Practitioners	...	958

Contamination of Milk.

Report furnished to the Medical Officer of Health by the Bacteriologist.

In accordance with your instructions of July 22nd; I have carried out a general bacteriological examination of a number of samples of milk as vended in this borough, particularly with regard to the bacterial content as evidence of cleanliness or otherwise, and to the presence of organisms indicative of faecal pollution.

One hundred samples of milk from sixty sources of supply have been examined, sixty-three being morning samples, and thirty-seven samples of the previous evening's milk. With one exception the samples were taken daily by Mr. Jump's staff, and reached me between 11 and 11-30 the same morning. The exception was brought in by one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Burnley Rural District Council. The necessary dilutions were made and inoculated into media at once. The interval between milking and the beginning of the laboratory procedure would thus be about five hours for the morning milks, and eighteen hours for the evening milks. The temperature during the period over which the samples were examined was fairly high (August 3rd to 26th), averaging 58.6°F. for the month, and this would allow of considerable multiplication of the bacteria present at the time of milking, particularly in the case of evening milks.

METHOD.—Each milk was, in turn, well shaken and with a sterile pipette dilutions were made of 1 in 10, 1 in 100, 1 in 1,000, and 1 in 10,000 into sterile water. One cc. of each of the first two dilutions, representing 0.1 and 0.01 cc. milk, was inoculated into tubes of lactose taurocholate broth. One cc. of each of the last two dilutions, representing 0.001 and 0.0001 cc. milk, was inoculated into melted nutrient agar and plated in a sterile Petri Dish. A count of the colonies appearing in the agar plates was made after incubation at 37°C. for 24 and 48 hours. The lactose tubes were examined for the presence of acid, or acid and gas, also after incubation at 37°C. for 24 and 48 hours. The results given below are those after 48 hours incubation.

A hanging drop from the lactose tubes was examined for the presence of streptococci, and cultures were made from many cultures on gelatin, milk, and into differential carbo-hydrate media. In a few cases search was also made for anærobic spore-bearing organisms, but these were not found in any sample, and this part of the examination was abandoned.

The procedure was cut down to the simplest limits in order to deal with a large number of samples within a short period when there would be no great difference in weather conditions. For this reason no special search was made for organisms like staphylococci or gelatin liquefiers of the *B. proteus* type,

though these were present in a number of samples. From the point of view of milk as a food they are not of importance unless present in enormous numbers. No search was made for definitely pathogenic organisms, and only twice (in two milks from the same source) was such an organism found accidentally; this was a *B. pyocyaneus*. Examinations for tubercle bacilli in milks are being constantly and independently carried out.

GENERAL RESULTS.—The counts varied enormously. The average for the one hundred samples was 850,660 per cc.; a figure which cannot be considered satisfactory. The lowest count was 3,000 per cc., and the highest over 6,000,000, indicating considerable differences in cleanliness among the different farms. Among these milks were eleven which contained bacteria too numerous to count with accuracy. In the following figures I have estimated these as averaging four millions per cc., an estimate probably well under the mark, since up to three millions can be counted with accuracy, and one sample which was carefully counted showed 6,700,000 per cc.

As would be expected the morning milks showed a lower count than the evening milks :—

63 morning milks	average count	...	626,000	per cc.
	lowest "	...	3,000	" "
	highest " over	...	3,000,000	" "
37 evening milks	average count	...	1,232,800	per cc.
	lowest "	...	25,000	" "
	highest " over	...	3,000,000	" "

By count alone these milks fall into four groups according to the following standards :—

I.	Count under 30,000	...	...	very good milk.
I.	Over 30,000 but under 100,000	...	...	good milk.
III.	Over 100,000, under 500,000	...	...	average fair milk.
IV.	Over 500,000	...	...	bad milk.

The average for vended milks throughout the country is said to be 400,000 per cc. Classed in this manner :—

21 morning and	3 evening milks	were very good	=24% total.
16 "	5 " "	" good	=21% "
13 "	9 " "	" fair	=22% "
13 "	20 " "	" bad	=33% "

One third of these milks therefore show far too high a bacterial content.

Lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform group act as a good indicator of faecal pollution. Of these one hundred samples :—

Lactose fermenters were absent from 0.01 cc., or more in 29%.
 „ „ „ present in 0.1, not in 0.01 cc. in 25%.
 „ „ „ present in 0.01 in 46%.

Nearly half these milks thus show the presence of presumably faecal organisms to the extent of at least 100 per cc.

In order to determine the character of the organisms most frequently met with, sixty-two lactose fermenting organisms were isolated from sixty milk samples for further study. These were tested for digestion of gelatin, coagulation of milk, fermentation of dulcitol, saccharose, and salicin, production of indol, and by the Voges-Proskauer reaction. Seven of them were atypical. Of the remaining fifty-five all but three were typical faecal organisms, the larger number belonging to the *B. coli* communior type. The other three are of the *B. aerogenes* type, and are not necessarily faecal in origin; they may be derived from soil or straw dust. Of the 60 milk samples thus examined fifty show the presence of faecal organisms.

A further evidence of faecal pollution is found in the fact that streptococci were present in a large number of samples. Twenty-four strains were isolated from twenty-three samples of milk, and these fell into three groups :—

Streptococcus faecalis	...	...	...	15
„ mitis	...	...	...	7
„ salivarius	...	...	...	2

The last suggest human infection, the others bovine faecal pollution.

Following on this report further examinations of milk were made in October and November.

October Report.

During the month of October I have examined 52 milks from 39 sources for bacterial count and presence of lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type. The following are the results :—

Average count 113,615 per cc.; but this count was considerably raised by one bad milk. The count of the other 51 milks averaged only 71,353 per cc.

36 morning samples averaged ... 57,486 per cc.

16 evening samples averaged ... 239,968 per cc.

The latter figure includes the one bad milk referred to above; without this one the average for the evening samples would be 106,633.

On the bacterial count these milks fall into the classes specified in my previous report as follows :—

I. Very good milks	14 morning and 3 evening samples	=32.7%.
II. Good milks	18 morning and 8 evening samples	=50.0%.
III. Fair milks	4 morning and 4 evening samples	=15.4%.
IV. Bad milk	1 evening sample	= 1.9%.

Lactose fermenting organisms were :—

Absent from 0.01 cc. or more	...	in 11	=21.1%.
Present in 0.1 cc., not in 0.01 cc.	...	in 19	=36.6%.
Present in 0.01 cc.	... ..	in 22	=42.3%.

Judged by bacteriological standards these milks present a very considerable advance on the samples examined in August. Whereas in the former 45% were good or very good, in the latter 82.7% fall into these groups. And whereas 33% of the former were bad samples, only 1.9% of the latter were bad.

No doubt the weather conditions are responsible for some of the improvement in the counts. But I do not think that a drop in the average count from 850,000 per cc. to 113,000 per cc. can be wholly attributed to the fall of temperature. It suggests improved methods of cleanliness among the milkers and in their utensils. Nevertheless, since the percentage showing lactose fermenting organisms is still unduly high, further improvements are called for, with a view to preventing faecal pollution.

November Report.

I have to report that during the month of November, 1925, I have examined 71 milks from 49 sources for bacterial count and presence of lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type. The following are the results :—

(1). GENERAL.—Average count 118,000 per cc. This figure is spoilt by one bad milk ; the average of the other 70 is only 50,543.

On bacterial count these milks fall into the classes specified in my previous reports as follows :—

I. Very good milks	17 morning and 15 evening samples	=45.0%
II. Good milks	24 morning and 7 evening samples	=43.7%
III. Fair milks	3 morning and 4 evening samples	=9.8%
IV. Bad milks	1 evening sample	=1.4%

(2). DETAILED.

Morning milks ... 44.			
Average count ...	...	...	49,454.
Highest ...	...	...	309,000.
Lowest ...	...	...	5,000.

Lactose fermenters absent from 0.1 cc.	...	in 23 samples.
present in 0.1, not 0.01 cc.	...	in 9 „
present in 0.01	...	in 12 do.

Evening milks ... 27.			
Average count ...	...	...	229,703.
Highest ...	...	...	4,840,000
Lowest ...	...	...	4,000.

Excluding the one bad milk the average count would be 52,384.

Lactose fermenters absent from 0.1 cc.	...	in 13 samples.
present in 0.1, not 0.01 cc.	...	in 8 do.
present in 0.01 cc	...	in 6 do.

The influence of the weather is shown by the average count of evening milks during the first and last weeks of November, i.e., before and during the cold spell :—

First week	...	75,700 per cc.
Last week	...	25,166 per cc.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, 1925.

SUMMARY OF RADIOSCOPIC AND RADIOGRAPHIC WORK CARRIED
OUT IN 1925.

RADIOSCOPY.

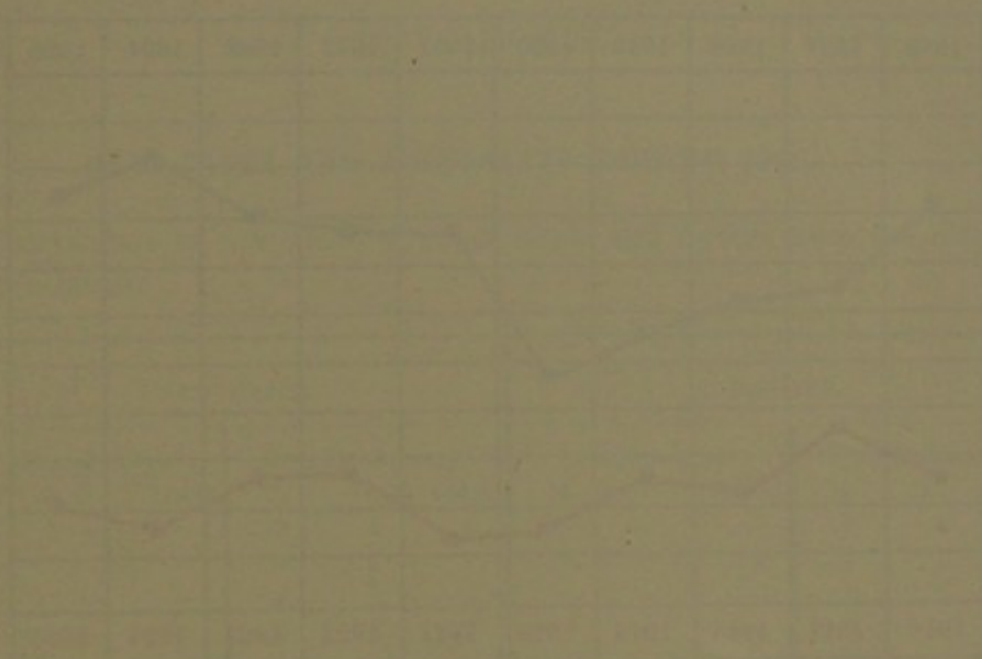
On account of :—	Chest.	Arm.	Total.
Tuberculosis Officer ...	13	—	13
School Medical Officer ...	15	1	16
Practitioner	4	—	4
Corporation Accidents ...	—	—	—
Total	32	1	33

RADIOGRAPHY.

On account of:—	Wrist	Knee	Hip	Arm	Chest	Foot	Abd'm'n	Should'r	Elbow	Ankle	Fing'r	Total
Tuberculosis Officer ...	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
School Medical Officer	—	2	3	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	13
Practitioner	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Corporation Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	22

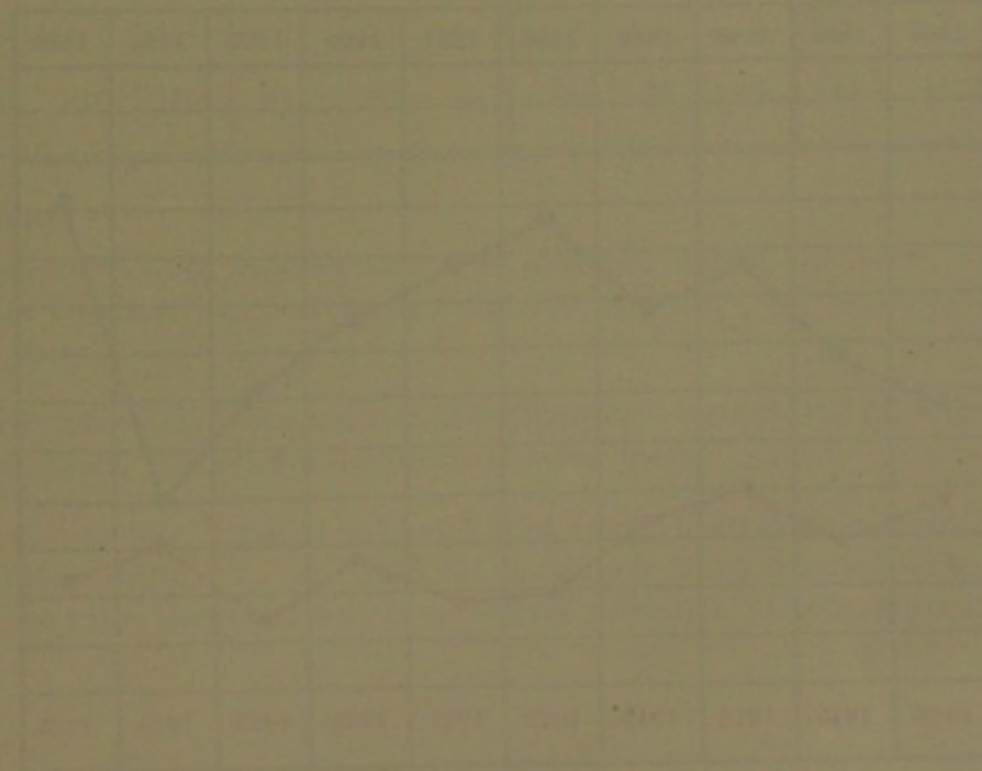
STATIONARY RECORD

Stationary Record of the Station at _____
 from _____ to _____
 19__



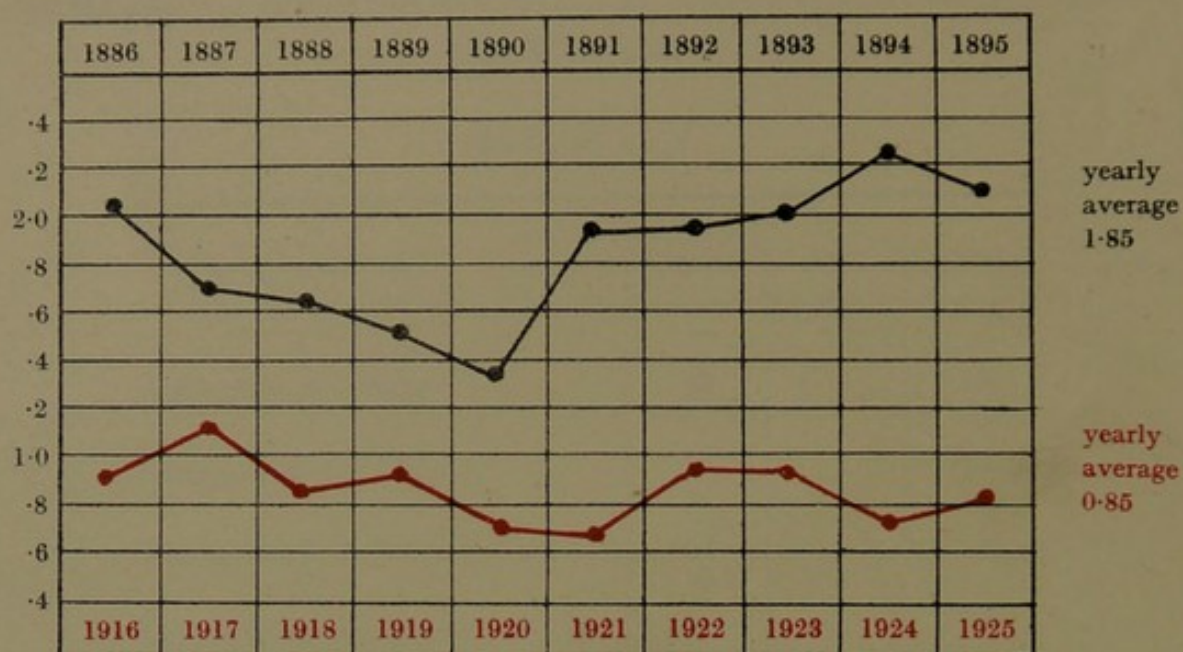
STATIONARY RECORD

Stationary Record of the Station at _____
 from _____ to _____
 19__



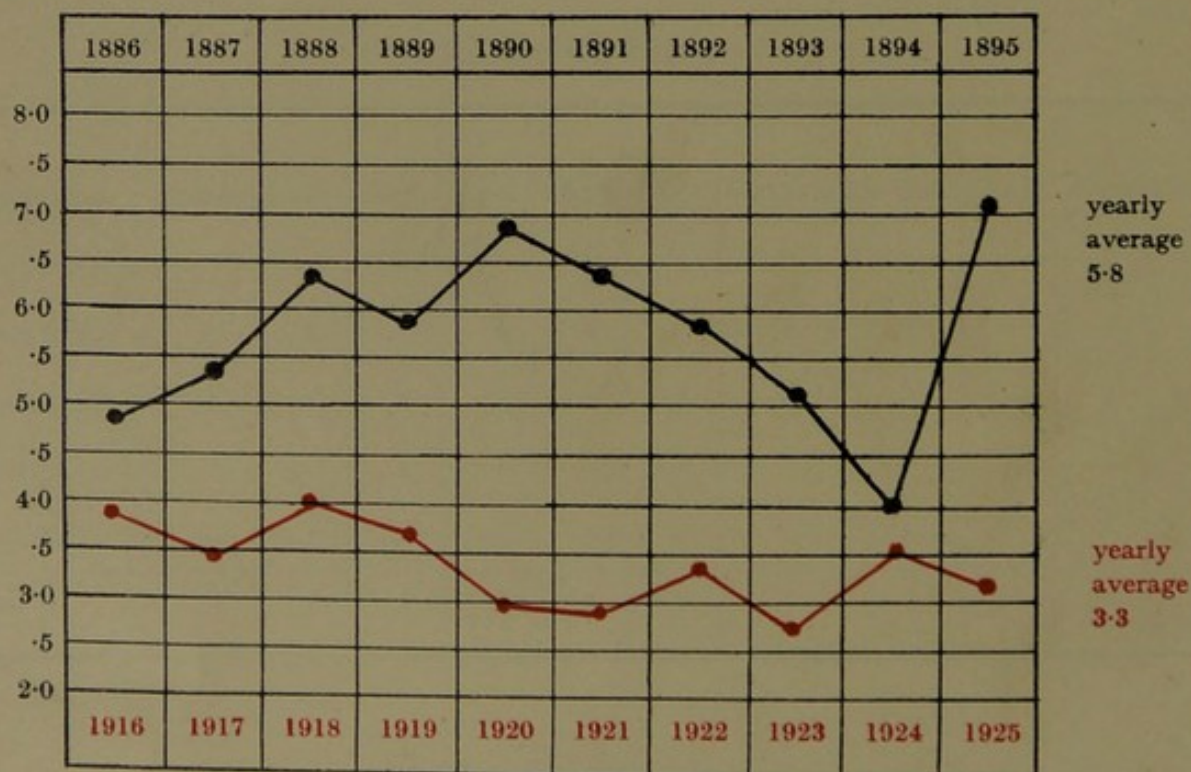
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Chart shewing death rate per 1,000 of population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Chart shewing the death rate per 1,000 of population from Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for the 10 years 1886-1895 (black) as compared with 10 years 1916-1925 (red).



Section 7.

Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease in 1925 are given.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	1	4	5
1—2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
2—3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
3—4	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	1	—	1
4—5	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	1	7	7	14	—	—	—	3	1	4
10—15	2	4	6	6	10	16	1	2	3	1	—	1
15—20	3	12	15	6	6	12	5	6	11	3	1	4
20—25	6	7	13	2	7	9	2	8	10	1	1	2
25—35	9	22	31	1	5	6	5	9	14	—	—	—
35—45	13	15	28	3	2	5	13	9	22	1	—	1
45—55	11	7	18	—	2	2	9	2	11	2	2	4
55—65	8	1	9	1	—	1	7	3	10	—	1	1
65 and upw'rds	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1
Total	55	71	126	31	54	85	44	39	83	15	14	29

Notifications.

PULMONARY.—141 Notifications were received during the year; 15 of these were duplicate notifications, leaving 126 new cases, as compared with 143 last year.

NON-PULMONARY.—The number of notifications received was 92, referring to 85 new cases, 7 duplicate notifications being made.

4 cases who were certified as having died from Tuberculosis had not been notified before death. In each case the doctor was communicated with. In none of the cases, however, was it considered advisable to take any further action.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is shown in the following table.

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases.	Percentage of non-notified Cases.
Pulmonary.	Non- pulmonary.	Total.		
1	3	4	112	3·6%

A reference to the figures given later, shewing the period elapsing between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, will give an idea of the efficiency of notification.

The occupations of the cases notified are shewn below.

Occupation.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives	47	19
Labourers	7	—
Miners	2	—
School Children	4	30
Under school age.....	1	19
Other Occupations	40	10
Housewives	16	5
Not Stated	9	2
Total	126	85

The results of the nurses' enquiries as regards the new cases are here given.

Pulmonary.

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30	30	12	28	3	4	10	9	126

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

2 Rooms	10
3 „	13
4 „	35
Over 4	49
Institutions	19
	—
Total	126
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	24
At Home, not Bedfast	73
Working	9
Dead	1
Institutions	19
	—
Total	126
	—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	40
Bed, but not room to self	23
Sleeps with other person	40
Bed in living-room	3
Institutions	19
Dead when visited	1
	—
Total	126
	—

The 40 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first named being the one suffering from the disease:—

Husband with Wife	10
Wife with Husband	16
Child with Parent	5
Adult with Adult	8
Child with Child	1
	—
Total	40
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS:—

3 months	62
6 „	32
9 „	5
12 „	4
2 years	4
Institutions	19
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 5·3 months.

The duration of the illness of the 40 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 5·0 months each. Thus there had been 40 persons exposed daily for a long period in the closest possible manner.

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

Good	49
Fair.....	18
Bad	40
Institutions	19
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.

Non-Pulmonary.

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	6	6	12	15	27	6	9	85

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

2 Rooms	1
3 „	3
4 „	39
Over 4 Rooms	27
Institutions	15
	—
Total	85
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	23
At Home, not Bedfast	21
Working	15
Attending School	11
Institutions	15
	—
Total	85
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Under 3 months	36
6 months	18
9 „	5
12 „	5
2 years	4
Over 3 years	2
Institutions	15
	—
Total	85
	—

Deaths.—112 Deaths were recorded: 83 Pulmonary and 29 Non-Pulmonary, giving a death rate of 1.09 per 1,000 of population as against 0.93 in 1924.

The following table gives the death rates for the last 10 years in respect of Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis.

No. of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rate per 1,000 of the population	95	101	78	94	76	68	91	94	72	83
	0.94	1.12	0.85	0.91	0.72	0.64	0.87	0.90	0.70	0.81

No. of deaths from Other forms of Tuberculosis	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rate per 1,000 of the population	34	45	43	32	37	30	31	31	24	29
	0.34	0.48	0.47	0.31	0.35	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.23	0.28

With regard to the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 37 of these related to new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the Pulmonary cases was 36.4 years.

The following figures show the length of time between notification and death of the 83 Pulmonary cases.

Under one week	10
Between one week and one month.....	9
Between one month and three months	8
Between three months and six months	10
Between six months and one year	7
Over one year	38
Not Notified	1
	—
Total	83
	—

The 29 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are classified below.

General	3
Meningitis	11
Intestinal	2
Tabes Mesenterica	1
Bone	3
Peritonitis	6
Spine	2
Cystitis	1
	—
Total	29
	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower Local Authorities to prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering any employment or occupation in connection with the handling of milk. During the year it was not necessary to take any action under these regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1925 for the compulsory removal of any tuberculous case to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The scheme consists of the Tuberculosis Dispensary with Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurse and Visitor; 25 hired beds at Meathop Sanatorium and 20 beds at the Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board for Burnley and District. During the Summer the Smallpox Isolation Hospital of the above Board was utilized for the reception of children suffering from closed pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Dispensary is situate in Elizabeth Street. The entrance is in Nicholas Street, a very quiet and not much frequented street near the centre of the town. There are three rooms, consisting of a large waiting room, a large consulting room, and a small room for conducting examinations, to which there is access from either of the rooms.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, the Senior Assistant and Deputy M.O.H., who is the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, and one Tuberculosis Nurse.

The Dispensary is open for the examination of patients or of contacts on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and Wednesday evenings.

NEW PATIENTS.—There were 366 new cases examined during the year, 24 being seen as contacts. 127 of the cases were children referred from the School Clinic.

Of these 366 cases, 142 were diagnosed as tuberculous, 35 were kept under observation to confirm diagnosis or otherwise and 189 were found to be non-tuberculous.

SUPERVISION OF PATIENTS AND CONTACTS.—All cases are kept systematically under observation and supervision. As a result of this 5,576 attendances were made at the Dispensary by the patients and 1,827 visits were paid by the Nurse to the patients' homes. Most of the patients attend the Dispensary. The contacts are also advised to attend for medical examination. Only 24 contacts presented themselves, there is a general reluctance amongst them to adopt this procedure.

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 578 cases were on the register. At the end there were 672 (397 Pulmonary and 270 Non-Pulmonary). In the remaining 5 cases the diagnosis was in doubt. During the year 222 cases were written off the register, 2 as cured and 220 where diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous.

The following is a copy of a return called for by the Ministry of Health regarding the work done at the Dispensary:—

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1925.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	36	38	1	5	14	12	15	21	50	50	16	26
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	17	14
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	91	60
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	10
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	118	82
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	197	118	30	52	56	71	73	70	253	189	103	122
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2

Total on Register, 31/12/25—672.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	578	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	13	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	20
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	6	(b) Otherwise ...	20
4. Died during the year ...	57	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	5
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	4	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1827
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	5576	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	Nil.	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	94
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	53
(a) "Light" treatment ...	Nil.	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	246
(b) Other special forms of treatment	1141 (X-ray)	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	53
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	41	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	78
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	144

Provision of Extra Nourishment, Medicines, etc.—Extra nourishment in the form of milk and eggs is provided in necessitous cases, where, in the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer, it is a necessary part of the treatment. During the year five cases received extra nourishment. Medicines and cod liver oil and malt are issued to patients chiefly uninsured adults and children. During the year 391 lb. tins of Cod Liver Oil and Malt were issued from the Dispensary. Other articles distributed to the patients were Izal 630 tins, Sputum cups 21, and paper handkerchiefs 9,000.

Home Nursing.—There is no provision for the home nursing of tuberculous patients.

Co-operation of Medical Practitioners.—Close contact is kept between the medical man notifying the tuberculous case and the Tuberculosis Officer. In many cases the medical practitioner seeks the aid of the Tuberculosis Officer in making his diagnosis. 40 consultations of this kind were held during 1925. The majority of the cases notified during the year have been entered on the dispensary register as cases for supervision. In the case of persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts, 79 initial reports on Form G.P. 17 and 144 progress reports were received from panel doctors.

Diagnosis. Sputum examination.—488 specimens of Sputum were examined at the Municipal Laboratory during the year. 94 of these were sent from the Dispensary.

X-Ray examination for diagnostic purposes was carried out on 53 occasions by means of the apparatus at the Dispensary.

Dental Treatment.—The Ministry of Health have approved of a scheme for dental treatment where such treatment would, in the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer, materially conduce to the patient's recovery, or in cases where the patient has recovered his health and the treatment is necessary to maintain it after the disease has been arrested.

A local dentist carries out the treatment at the School Dental Clinic on Wednesday evenings and the scale of fees paid to him are those prescribed by the Public Dental Service Association. If dentures are prescribed the patient is expected to contribute towards the cost. This contribution is, in many cases, assisted by the approved society to which the patient belongs.

During the year 22 cases were treated by the Dentist. 6 of these were still under treatment at the end of the year. The following are particulars of the work done by the Dentist:—

Dentures supplied	1
„ remade	2
Teeth filled	46
„ extracted	86
No. of Scalings	6

In addition 19 cases received dental treatment whilst under Sanatorium treatment at Meathop.

The treatment carried out consisted of

Full Denture supplied	3
Part Denture supplied	8
Remodelling of Denture	1
No. of Extractions	99
Scalings	3

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

45 beds are available for pulmonary cases. 25 of these are hired at the Westmoreland Sanatorium, Meathop, near Grange-over-Sands, which is about 60 miles distant.

The other 20 beds are rented from the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board and are in one of the pavilions of the Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital at Marsden Road, about 2 miles from the centre of the town.

During the year 164 cases were under sanatorium treatment. 45 were remaining at the beginning of the year, 119 were admitted, and 44 still having treatment at the end of 1925.

The results of the treatment at the Sanatoria are summarized below.

1. Meathop.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Remaining in Sanatorium on 1/1/25	...	17	...	8	...	25
Admitted during 1925	... ..	39	...	24	...	63
		—		—		—
Total dealt with	... ..	56	...	32	...	88
		—		—		—

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, improved	33	20	53
Discharged, not improved	8	—	8
Died in Sanatorium	2	1	3
Remaining in Sanatorium on 31/12/25	13	11	24
	—	—	—
	56	32	88
	—	—	—

Average duration of stay ... 20·8 weeks.

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING 1925.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Below 15	—	2	2
From 15 to 20	7	4	11
„ 20 to 30	8	7	15
„ 30 to 40	10	6	16
„ 40 to 50	11	4	15
Above 50	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	39	24	63
	—	—	—

CONDITION ON 31/12/25 OF THOSE DISCHARGED DURING 1925.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improvement maintained	31	18	49
Improvement not maintained	3	1	4
No change	—	—	—
Disease advancing	3	1	4
Died	6	1	7
	—	—	—
	43	21	64
	—	—	—

2. Marsden Road (Pulmonary and other forms).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 1/1/25 ...	10	10	20
Admitted during 1925	27	29	56
	—	—	—
Total dealt with	37	39	76
	—	—	—

REASONS FOR ADMISSION.

					Males.		Females.		Total.
Pulmonary...	...	...	...	...	27	...	29	...	56

AGES ON ADMISSION.

					Males.		Females.		Total.
From 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4
„ 20 to 30	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	15
„ 30 to 40	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	13
„ 40 to 50	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	14
Above 50	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	9
					—		—		—
					27	...	29	...	56
					—		—		—

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

					Males.		Females.		Total.
Discharged, improved	...	...	...	...	19	...	15	...	34
Discharged, not improved	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	10
Discharged, disease advancing	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Died in Hospital	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	12
Remaining on 31/12/25	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	20
					—		—		—
					37	...	39	...	76
					—		—		—

The average duration of stay of those discharged during 1925 was:—
Males, 19·9 weeks; females, 19·9 weeks.

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED DURING 1925.
ON 31/12/25 WAS:

					Males.		Females.		Total.
Improvement maintained	...	...	...	...	13	...	9	...	22
No change	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	7
Improvement not maintained	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Disease advancing	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
Died	...	...	...	...	8	...	13	...	21
					—		—		—
					27	...	29	...	56
					—		—		—

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—No beds are retained for treating this type of case, but in 4 instances cases were sent to the two Sanatoria in place of Pulmonary cases. 15 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in school children were also treated at Crown Point Hospital. Details are given under this heading.

Provision is made for the treatment by X-Ray of glandular and lupus cases. These cases are treated by an approved radiologist at his local surgery. 34 cases which had been referred by the Tuberculosis Officer were under treatment during the year. The patients made 1,141 attendances.

The following are the details respecting them:—

Ages	Under 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Total
Males ...	2	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	14
Females	—	3	5	2	—	4	2	1	1	—	2	20

Diagnosis.		Skin.	Glands.	Bones.	Bones and Glands.	Skin and Glands.	Bones and Skin.	Other than T.B.	Total
Males ...	...	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	14
Females ...	...	11	3	1	1	2	1	1	20

Results of Treatment.				Males.		Females.	
Disease arrested	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Improved	...	...	...	2	...	11	...
Improving	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
No change	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Irregular Attendance	...	...	...	1	...	—	...
No history	...	...	...	—	...	1	...
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	1	...	—	...
				—		—	
				14	...	20	...
				—		—	

The average number of treatments per case was 33.

Crown Point Hospital.

During the year the Smallpox Isolation Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board for Burnley and District was lent to the Health Committee for the treatment of tuberculous children of school age. The staff of the hospital comprised the Tuberculosis Officer, who visited three times weekly; one of the

Health Visitors who acted as Nurse; and the caretakers of the building. Provision was made to accommodate 20 children, 10 of each sex. The Hospital was opened on the 6th June and closed on the 30th September. During that period 32 children were under treatment. Educational instruction was given on five days per week by a certified teacher.

The following are details of the 32 cases under treatment:—

Ages.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Totals.
Males ...	—	2	3	—	—	—	6	2	1	1	15
Females ...	—	—	1	—	2	3	7	2	2	—	17

DURATION OF STAY.

No. of Days.	117	108	104	88	65	29	18	11	Total.
	8	1	1	9	1	10	1	1	32

The average stay per patient was 72 days.

Localization of Disease.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary ...	5	12
Bones and Joints ...	1	2
Peripheral Glands ...	6	3
Abdominal ...	3	—
	—	—
	15	17
	—	—

Results of Treatment.	Males.	Females.
Discharged improved ...	14	17
Discharged not improved ...	1	—

Section 8.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre and Public Health Laboratory.

This building, of which a plan is shewn opposite, was built by the Victoria Hospital Authorities, and designed in accordance with the suggestions of the Local Authority, and approved by the Ministry of Health. The premises were opened in January. The arrangements between the Hospital Authorities and the Local Authority are that the Laboratory and the Treatment Centre be rented to the Corporation for a term of years.

The Treatment Centre is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town, but is of easy access as the trams passing close by connect it with all parts of the town. It is in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital, an Institution containing over 100 beds. Arrangements have been made for beds in the Hospital for such venereal cases as required in-patient treatment. A Nurse from the Hospital also acts as female orderly at the Treatment Centre. The staff employed by the Local Sanitary Authority consists of a Medical Officer, who is also the Municipal Bacteriologist, and two male orderlies for the Treatment Centre and the Laboratory.

The Centre is open at the following times :—

FOR MEN : Mondays 10 to 11 a.m. and 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
 Thursdays 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

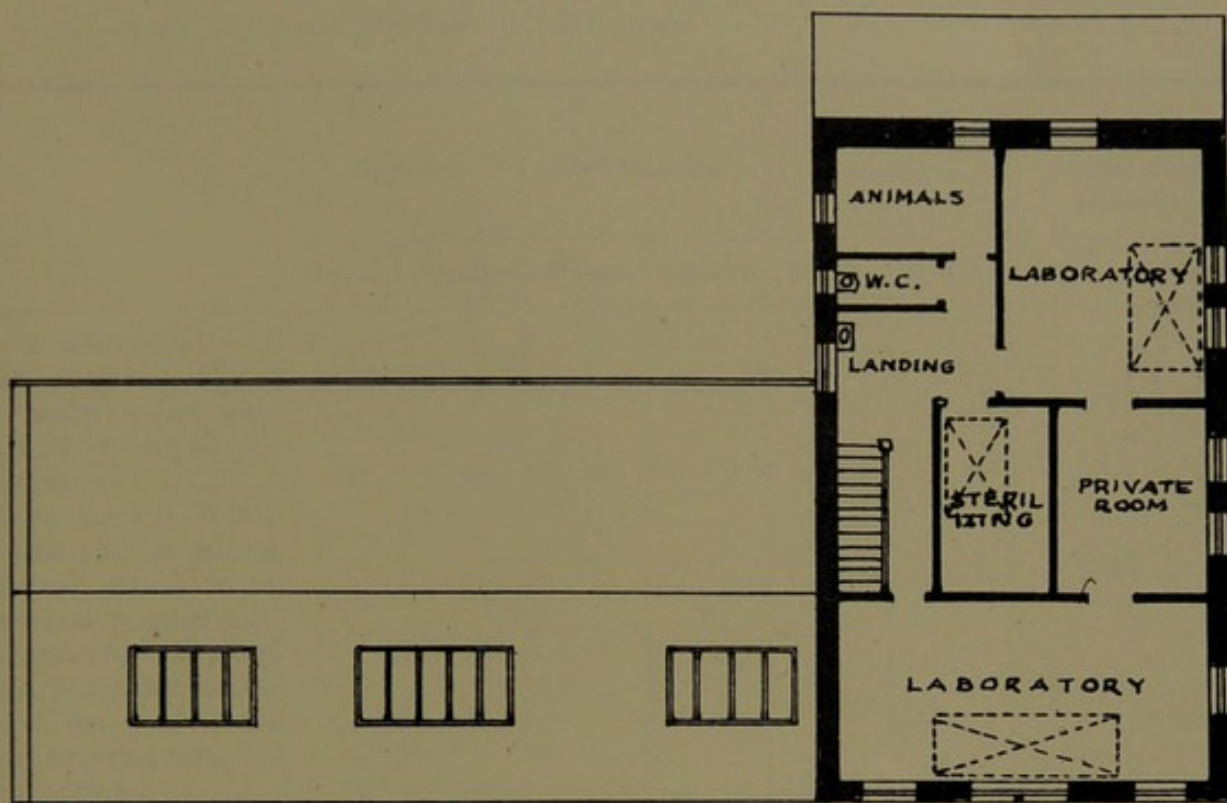
FOR WOMEN : Fridays 11 to 12 noon. 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

In addition, patients coming to the Treatment Centre for the first time may attend at 10 o'clock on any morning except Sundays.

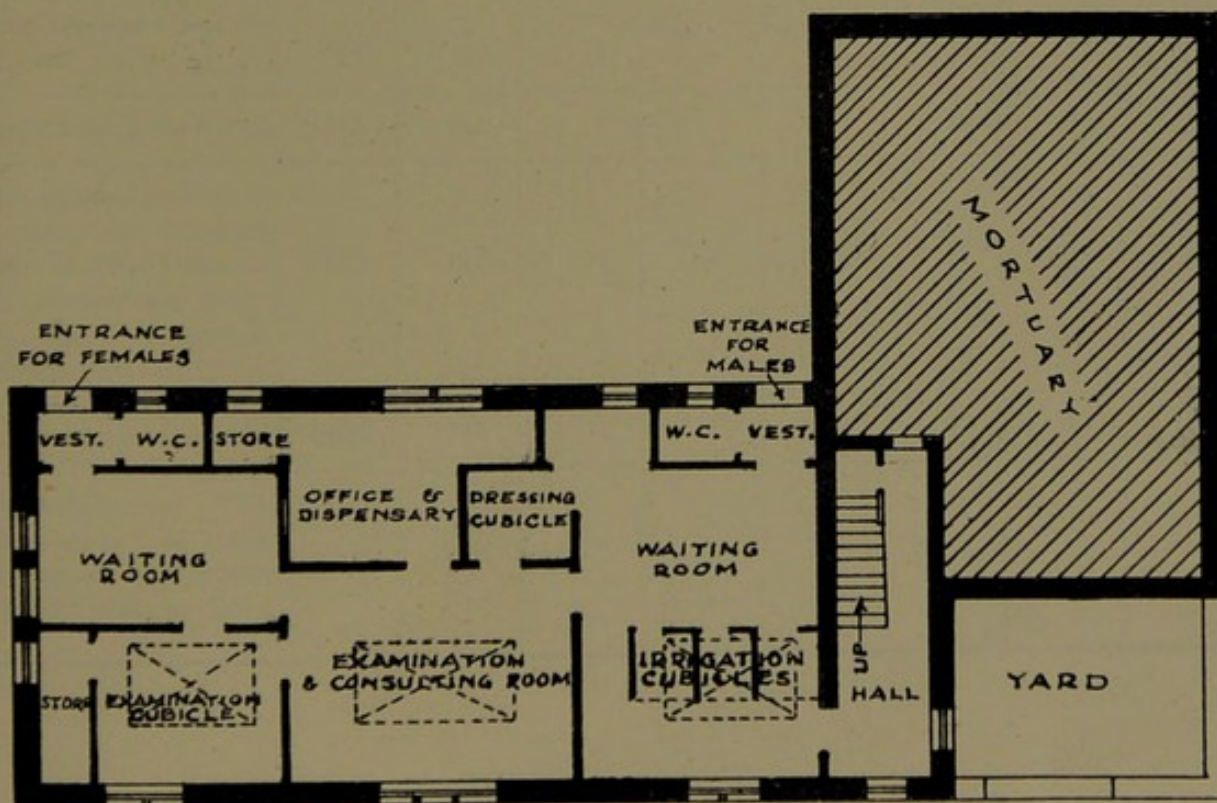
The hours of attendance of patients for intermediate treatment are 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and 5-30 to 6-30 o'clock in the evening, except Sundays, but other times are frequently arranged to suit individual cases. Enamel plaques giving particulars of facilities for treatment are exhibited in all the public conveniences in the town.

There were 481 cases under treatment during the year, and of these 181 were cases who attended for the first time.

PATHOLOGICAL BLOCK, & V.D. CLINIC.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND PLAN

SCALE 16 FEET = ONE INCH.

HITCHON & PICKUP
ARCHITECTS &c.
BURNLEY.

The following particulars relate to the new cases residing in Burnley :—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918*
Number of Burnley persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time , and found to be suffering from :—								
Syphilis	35	49	59	78	107	140	146	107
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	1	7	33	2
Gonorrhoea	56	36	37	32	66	67	78	29
Conditions other than Venereal	20	12	50	39	46	65	28	7
Total	111	97	146	149	220	279	285	145
Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of patients residing in Burnley	3105	2931	2652	2776	3137	3288	2488	791
Aggregate number of " In-patient Days " of patients residing in Burnley	25	66	232	154	294	411	369	277
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—								
1. Out-patient Clinic	579	644	760	1051	1294	1376	847	393
2. In-patient Department	—	9	—	29	41	64	41	13
to patients residing in Burnley.								

*Treatment commenced 1st March; 1918.

Supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.—These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Six doctors on the list availed themselves of this free supply, and 137 doses were supplied to them as follows :—

Stabilarsan	89
Novarsenobillon	36
Neokharsivan	12

Pathological Examinations.—These are carried out at the Municipal Laboratory by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre, who also acts as the Municipal Bacteriologist.

During the year 1937 examinations were made :—

For Spirochaetes	...	...	4
„ Gonococci	...	...	233
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	700

Of these 937 examinations 598 related to Burnley residents, as follows :—

Nature of Test		Number of Tests.
For detection of spirochetes ...	For Treatment Centre ...	2
	For Practitioners ...	1
For detection of gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre ...	103
	For Practitioners ...	61
For Wassermann reaction ...	For Treatment Centre ...	195
	For Practitioners ...	236
*Other examinations ...	For Treatment Centre ...	—
	For Practitioners ...	—
	TOTALS ...	598

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.—No action has been taken during the year in respect of restriction on advertisements or for the prevention of the treatment of Venereal Disease otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

Section 9.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Births.—The Notification of Births Acts require that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence.

During the year 1925, 1,737 births were notified relating to 1,650 live births and 87 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,663 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,737 births were notified by the following:—

Midwives (including those born at the Maternity						
Hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	504
Parent	...	...	...	...	...	25
Other persons	...	...	...	...	...	28
						1,737

Very little difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act, as only 26 persons had to be communicated with regarding non-notification.

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.

Attendance at Birth.—The Health Visitors enquiries shewed that of the live births 370 were attended by doctors, 215 by a doctor and midwife, and 707 by midwives. The rest were born in Institutions (330 in the Maternity Hospital) or attended to by handy-women.

Health Visiting.—The Health Visitors' work is supervised by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who also acts as Inspector of Midwives. The Health Visitors all fulfil the conditions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and the recommendation of the Ministry of Health as regards qualifications for these duties. The Superintendent and 6 of the Visitors are trained nurses. The Superintendent holds the C.M.B. Certificate, and the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Six of the Health Visitors also hold the C.M.B. Certificate. Being 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. One acts as Tuberculosis Nurse and Visitor, three 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 every 3 months, and oftener where necessary.

In addition to these routine visits, special visits are paid when illness is known or thought to exist, and a doctor is not attending.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are shewn on page 106.

Midwives' Acts.—38 Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year, compared with 37 in 1924. 15 of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity Hospital and the Infirmary. The 23 midwives practising externally included 13 trained and 10 bona fide. 707 confinements were attended by them as follows:—

				Certificated.		Bona fide.		Total.
No. of Midwives in practice	...	...	13	...	10	...	23	
No. of Confinements attended by the 23 Midwives	...	...	...	386	...	321	...	707
Average number of cases per Midwife	...	29·7	...	32·1	...	30·7		
No. of calls for medical aid...	...	94	...	62	...	156		
Percentage of cases in which medical aid was sought	...	24·4	...	19·3	...	21·9		

Altogether 156 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 20 were received from Midwives compared with 192 last year.

The details are given below.

Calls for Medical Aid 156

For Mother—122.

For Child—34.

	Trained.	Un- trained.		Trained.	Un- trained.
Abortion	4	1	Feebleness ...	6	4
Adherent Placenta	2	2	Discharging Eyes	8	3
Ruptured Perinæum	27	17	Deformity ...	1	—
Delayed Labour ...	8	13	Harelip ...	1	—
Rise of Temperature	7	—	Convulsions ...	1	—
Ante Natal ...	6	1	Rash	2	1
Ante Partum			Spina Bifida ...	1	1
Hæmorrhage ...	3	4	Unclassified ...	4	1
Post Partum					
Hæmorrhage ...	2	1			
Malpresentation ...	5	11			
Obstructed Labour	1	1			
Unclassified Illness	5	1			

Other notifications received related to 24 stillbirths, 9 exposure to infection, death of mother or child 7, artificial feeding 14.

As shewn above, medical aid was sent for on 156 occasions, but in only 4 of these was this dealt with as a case of emergency in accordance with section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918.

During the year it was found necessary to communicate with midwives as follows:—

For not notifying exposure to infection	2
„ „ artificial feeding	1
„ „ adherent placentæ	1
„ „ harelip	1

70 routine and 12 special visits were paid by the inspector to the midwives during the year. The inspector also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on many occasions.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are 6 Centres for this purpose, namely, the Clinic at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital, Parker Street, Ebenezer School, Lane Bridge School, Mount Olivet School and Lowerhouse Mill Canteen.

The first two are owned by the Corporation and the others are rented from the various school authorities and the mill owners.

The centre at Lowerhouse Mill was, until the end of October, a private one run by Messrs. Dugdale, Ltd., but was taken over in November by the Corporation.

Ante Natal Centres.—Sessions are held at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Parker Street and Lowerhouse Centres.

2185 cases attended the various centres as follows:—Infants, 1051 ; children, 608 ; expectant mothers, 526.

The table below gives particulars in respect of each centre.

	Parker Street.	Ebenezer School.	Mount Olivet School.	Lane Bridge.	Lower-house Mill.	Bank Hall Hospital.	Total.
Sessions held	84	43	48	43	7	233	458
Cases attended:—							
Infants	168	168	134	141	3	437	1051
Children	83	122	53	121	10	219	608
Expectant Mothers ...	94	10	3	13	2	404	526
Total Attendances:—							
Infants	787	1017	756	764	25	2280	5629
(Average per session)	15.4	23.6	15.7	17.7	3.6	23.0	
Children over 1 year ...	312	879	222	1092	70	989	3564
(Average per session)	6.1	20.5	4.6	25.4	10.0	10.0	
Expectant Mothers ...	168	29	8	40	14	1994	2253
(Average per session)	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.0	14.8	
Doctors' Consultations:—							
Infants	180	183	95	129	7	294	888
Children over 1 year ...	57	39	23	45	—	115	279
Expectant Mothers ...	137	1	1	8	13	749	909
Weighings:—							
Infants	744	836	704	759	24	2109	5176
Children over 1 year ...	198	224	179	68	42	892	1603

BANK HALL MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

20 beds for Maternity cases are provided at the above Municipal Institution, and there is also accommodation for 24 ailing children. The following rules and conditions of admission apply to Maternity cases:—

RULES.

1. That the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to admit patients to the Hospital in the following order:—

- (i) Women whose confinement, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Institution, is likely to be attended with complications which might prove dangerous if the confinement took place at home.

- (ii) Maternity cases which, on the representation of a Medical Practitioner, require immediate institutional treatment.
- (iii) Women who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Institution, require ante-natal Hospital treatment.
- (iv) Ordinary cases of confinement.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

2. All women admitted under the four above-mentioned rules will be asked to pay in accordance with their means.

All requests for remission of fees shall come before the Special Sub-Committee who will fix the amount to be paid in accordance with a scale. The usual fee will be four guineas per week and upwards. If a patient is willing to pay the amount demanded, and makes no request for remission, then consequent enquiries as to means will be unnecessary and will not be made.

3. The usual amount charged for women admitted under Rule (iii) for treatment before confinement on the advice of the Medical Officer of the Institution, will be 3/- per day.

4. Maternity Benefits receivable under the National Health Insurance Act shall be applied to the payment of any of these charges as soon as an account is received by the patient and her husband.

5. An undertaking shall be signed by the patient and her husband to pay the amount fixed by the Committee.

6. All cases wishing to go into Bank Hall for ordinary confinements will be expected to pay a deposit towards the account. The deposit may be paid by instalments.

7. The following Scale of Income shall be applied to requests for reduction of fees for maternity cases coming within Rule 1 (i), (ii) and (iv):—

- (1) Where the net weekly income of the family does not exceed 50/-, the payment shall be one guinea for the first week or part thereof, and 3/- per day after the first week.
- (2) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 50/-, but does not exceed 60/-, the payment shall be two guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 6/- per day after the first week.
- (3) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 60/-, but does not exceed 80/-, the payment shall be three guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 9/- per day after the first week.
- (4) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 80/-, but does not exceed 100/-, the payment shall be four guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 12/- per day after the first week.
- (5) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 100/-, the payment shall be five guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 15/- per day after the first week.

NOTE.—In calculating the net weekly income, the weekly average income from all sources for 13 weeks prior to the date of the application shall be taken and a deduction made therefrom of 5/- for each child under 14 years of age.

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 clinic is used for the instruction of expectant mothers, midwives, home helps, etc.

No charge is made for cases admitted to the Children's Ward.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

No. of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	24
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	159
Average stay in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	39.5 days.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

No. of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	20
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	347
Births	...	...	...	...	...	330

ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINIC.

				No. of cases.		Attendances.
Infants	...	...	...	437	...	2,280
Children	...	...	...	219	...	989
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	404	...	1,994
Totals ...				1,060	...	5,263

Ante Natal Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday mornings and Friday evenings. The Medical Officer attends at the Monday morning clinics.

The Infant Clinics are held twice weekly on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, and are attended by the Medical Officer each session.

Supply of Milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.—123 cases were in receipt of assistance during the year as follows. The figures relate to persons assisted and not to families, i.e., where an application is made for milk for an expectant mother and a child, it is counted as 2 cases.

NUMBER ASSISTED.

			Cow's Milk.			Dried Milk.
Children ...	...	...	88	...	...	20
Nursing Mothers ...	...	...	7	...	...	—
Expectant Mothers	...	...	8	...	...	—
			—			—
Total ...	...	...	103	...	...	20
			—			—

Many of these cases had been on the books for months. Each case is investigated and grants are made in accordance with a Scale of Income. The cases are reviewed at the end of 4 weeks if an application for renewal is made.

In all 10,022 pints of milk and 411 packets of dried milk were granted free. The cost amounted to £135 4s. 5d.

4 Expectant Mothers were granted free meals during the year.

In addition 737 packets of Dried Milk were sold at reduced prices at the various centres. The practice of selling Dried Milk at the Centres was discontinued in October.

Home Nursing.—The Council has an arrangement with the Burnley and District Nursing Association to provide Home Nursing services for the following cases:—Expectant Mothers, Maternity Nursing, Nursing of Puerperal Fever, Nursing of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and of Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhoea in young children.

6 cases of the Ophthalmia were referred to the Association. To these 260 visits were made.

Home Helps.—In necessitous cases a Home Help is sent to cases of confinement. During the year two mothers were assisted.

Dental Treatment.—The scheme for the dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children commenced in November. Cases are referred by the Medical Officers from the various Ante Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, and are dealt with by a local dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Wednesday evenings. Up to the end of the year only two cases, both expectant mothers, attended for extractions and fillings.

Maternal Mortality.—There were 12 women who died in or in consequence of childbirth, as compared with 21 in 1924. This is equivalent to 7·3 per 1,000 births, compared with 12·9 in 1924, 3·3 in 1923, and 2·6 in 1922.

The registered causes of deaths were

Parturition, Pulmonary Embolism.
 Parturition, Placenta Prævia.
 Hæmorrhage after Abortion.
 Obstructed labour, Caesarean section.
 Parturition, Eclampsia.
 Confinement, Ac. Croupous Pneumonia.
 Placenta Prævia, Eclampsia.
 Confinement, Pulmonary Embolism.
 Nephritis, Pregnancy, Uraemia (2 cases).
 Influenza, Confinement.
 Morbis Cordis, Confinement.

Seven of these cases died in the Municipal Maternity Hospital, and special reports on these were sent to the Ministry of Health.

Infant Mortality.—Reference to this is made on page 19 of the Report.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths notified during the year was 87 compared with 95 in 1924. The rate per 1,000 notified births for the year is 50.

58 of the stillbirths occurred at home, 25 in the Maternity Hospital and 4 in private Maternity Homes. The notifications shewed that 61 of the stillbirths were Males and 22 Females. In 4 instances the sex was not stated. In 51 cases the foetus was full term, in 34 premature and in 2 cases the period of intra uterine life was not stated. In 2 cases the age of the mother was under 20 years, in 14 cases between 20 and 25 years, 30 between 25—30, 15 between 30—35, 18 between 35—40, and 4 over 40 years. The age was not ascertained in 4 cases.

In 41 of the cases it was a first pregnancy.

In 11 of the cases there was a history of a previous stillbirth or miscarriage.

The following information was ascertained by the Superintendent Health Visitor respecting 62 of the cases:—

23 of the women were delivered by forceps.

8 blamed a fall or shock as the cause of stillbirth.

1 mother was diabetic.

5 mothers had contracted pelvis.

2 Placenta Prævia.

3 had suffered from Albuminuria of pregnancy.

2 had Eclampsia, 1 Induction, 1 Craniotomy, 1 Cord presentation, 5 Breech, 4 Transverse, and 2 Face.

In 3 cases the mothers had Ante partum hæmorrhage and in 1 case a Cæsarean Section was performed.

The mother died in 3 of the cases of stillbirth.

Puerperal Fever.—4 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. This is 2·4 per 1,000 births, compared with 2·35 in 1924. None of the cases died. Two of the cases were treated at home, 1 was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the other case was notified from the Victoria Hospital.

The incidence and Mortality rates for the last 10 years are given below.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Morbidity rate per 1,000 Births	1·10	·066	2·06	3·12	1·22	3·83	1·53	1·08	2·35	2·4
No. of Deaths ...	1	—	1	5	1	5	—	—	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	500	—	333	500	333	555	—	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1925. Two of these related to patients who live outside the Borough. The Incidence of this disease per 1,000 births for the last 5 years is as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of Cases ...	29	15	13	21	11
Rate per 1,000 registered births ...	12·4	7·7	7·1	12·3	6·6

Of the 9 Burnley cases, 1 became totally blind. This baby died when 2 months old from Luetic Marasmus.

In none of the remaining 8 cases did the vision become perceptibly unimpaired.

The following table, suggested by the Ministry, gives a summary of the results of treatment.

		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925
Cases Notified	...	29	...	14	...	13	...	21	...	11
Treated at Home	...	23	...	9	...	13	...	16	...	9
Treated at Hospital	...	6	...	5	...	—	...	5	...	2
Vision unimpaired	...	23	...	12	...	13	...	21	...	9
Vision impaired	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Still under treatment	...									1
Total blindness	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Deaths	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	—	...	1

As regards the 1925 cases, of the 9 treated at home 6 were attended to by the District Nurse in accordance with our Home Nursing arrangements.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1925.

MATERNTY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to:—

Expectant Mothers (163 cases)	...	...	...	...	...	208
Infants under 1 year:—						
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,659
Re-visits—1st year	7,023					
2nd „	2,027					
3rd „	1,667					
4th „	438					
5th „	149					11304

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—

Number of cases—11.

Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Diarrhoea cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Measles cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Houses where deaths under 1 year occurred						...	...	159
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Puerperal Fever—3 cases.		...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Midwives:—

Routine visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Special visits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres					...	...	...	192
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors					...	...	...	293

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 244 ; Evening, 49)	...	293
Visits to Tuberculous cases	... ..	1,876

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. of days on which the Clinic was open	...	...	...	...	...	301
No. of visits paid to School Children's homes	...	...	...	...	...	3,475
Special Visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	37
No. of children examined	...	...	...	...	...	7,070

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1:	PAGES
Table 1—Showing causes of death for the year 1925 ...	108
„ 2—Infant Mortality during the year	116
„ 3—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1925 and previous years	117
„ 4—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1925	118
„ 5—Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1925	119
„ 6—Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1925 ...	120
„ 7—Number of notifications of Infectious Disease, 1907— 1925	122
„ 8—Shewing the mortality rate per 1,000 cases in respect of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever since 1885, and in respect of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup since 1900	123
„ 9—Birth-rate, Death-rate, Infantile Death-rate and Death-rate from various Infectious Diseases of some of the large towns, as shewn by the returns of the Registrar-General	124
„ 10—Particulars of the Twelve Wards	125
„ 11—Shewing Birth-rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mort- ality per 1,000 Births, and Infantile Diarrhoea Death- rate per 1,000 Births, from 1882 to 1924	126
APPENDIX 2—Housing. Particulars of Inspections	127
APPENDIX 3—Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital ...	134
APPENDIX 4—Meteorology	139
APPENDIX 5—Extract from Report of Medical Officer of the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board	142
APPENDIX 6—Police Court Proceedings during 1925	143
APPENDIX 7—Table shewing Medical Examinations made for various Committees and Local War Pensions Com- mittee	144
APPENDIX 8—Tuberculosis	145
APPENDIX 9—Extracts from the Burnley Corporation Act, 1925	148

APPENDIX 1. TABLE 1.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Males ...	757	757	—	100 —	34 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	88 —	226 —
Females ...	753	—	753	— 78	— 24	— 32	— 18	— 33	— 105	— 191
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	15	9	6	1 —	1 —	2 2	5 4	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	48	25	23	3 6	13 10	5 6	4 1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	14	4	10	3 4	— 2	1 3	— 1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—
Polio Encephalitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—
Sepsis, Toxaemia, etc. ...	7	5	2	—	—	—	1 —	—	1 1	1 1
Influenza (1) ...	35	21	14	1 1	—	1 —	1 —	3 1	4 3	7 1
Rheumatism ...	19	5	14	—	—	—	1 —	1 2	2 2	— 5
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	7	4	3	—	1 —	—	—	—	— 1	1 2
Enteritis ...	11	5	6	4 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	— 1
Syphilis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —
Congenital Syphilis ...	12	7	5	7 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Diseases :—										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	83	44	39	—	—	—	1 2	7 14	18 18	16 5
General Tuberculosis ...	3	2	1	— 1	1 —	—	1 —	—	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—
Meningitis ...	11	5	6	1 3	— 1	1 2	1 —	2 —	—	—
Peritonitis ...	6	2	4	—	—	1 —	1 1	— 2	—	— 1
Spine ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	—	—
Intestines ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 1
Bones ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1
Cystitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
Respiratory Diseases :—										
Pneumonia ...	61	31	30	1 1	2 3	1 2	1 1	2 3	10 5	11 8
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	66	37	29	13 9	7 3	8 4	1 —	—	— 1	4 5
Bronchitis ...	182	86	96	14 8	2 2	4 2	—	— 3	10 4	21 27
Pleurisy ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	— 1	—	—	— 1
Asthma ...	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 2
Congestion of Lungs ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
Abscess of Lung ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
Heart Disease (1) ...	164	70	94	—	—	— 1	— 1	3 2	10 12	32 32
Aneurysm ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 2
Anæmia ...	14	3	11	—	— 1	—	—	— 1	— 3	— 1 6
Leukæmia ...	3	3	—	—	— 1	—	—	—	— 1	— 1
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System :—										
Cardiac Embolism ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterio Sclerosis ...	55	37	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 8 1
Stomach :—										
Gastritis ...	7	2	5	2 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastric Ulcer ...	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perforation of Stomach ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 3	— 1 1
Dilatation of Stomach ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	— 1	—	—	—

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1925.

and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Workhouse	*Victoria Hs	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F	200	113	85	121	148	148	126	116	112	98	126	117	203	77	59	23	
213	—	200	113	85	121	148	148	126	116	112	98	126	117	203	77	59	23	
—	272																	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Small Pox
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scarlet Fever
—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	—	1	—	6	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enteric Fever
—	—	3	3	6	9	10	6	1	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Measles
—	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	Whooping Cough
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	Erysipelas
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Polio Encephalitis
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Encephalitis Lethargica
2	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	Sepsis, Toxæmia, etc.
4	8	2	6	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	2	5	1	—	3	—	Influenza (1)
1	5	2	—	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	Rheumatism
2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	Diarrhœa and Dysentery
—	3	—	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	Enteritis
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Syphilis
—	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	6	—	Congenital Syphilis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tubercular Diseases :—
2	—	8	7	3	8	9	7	9	8	4	7	6	7	14	—	1	12	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	General Tuberculosis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Tabes Mesenterica
—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	3	—	Meningitis
—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	Peritonitis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Spine
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Intestines
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Bones
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cystitis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Respiratory Diseases :—
3	7	11	2	4	4	4	8	7	4	5	3	6	3	12	2	—	1	Pneumonia
4	7	6	3	5	7	13	9	2	5	4	3	5	4	3	—	2	—	Broncho-Pneumonia
35	50	18	8	14	16	22	19	20	14	13	16	16	6	31	—	1	—	Bronchitis
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Pleurisy
1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Asthma
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	Congestion of Lungs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Abscess of Lung
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heart Disease
25	46	26	15	5	13	13	15	16	15	13	8	15	10	30	1	1	—	Aneurysm
1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Anæmia
1	1	4	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	Leukæmia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	Rickets
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Diseases of the Circulatory
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	System :—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cardiac Embolism
29	17	7	4	2	2	1	2	6	7	5	6	6	7	14	—	—	—	Arterio Sclerosis
—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	Stomach :—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	3	—	—	Gastritis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	Gastric Ulcer
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Perforation of Stomach
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Dilatation of Stomach

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Intestinal Diseases :—										
Appendicitis ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Peritonitis ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tumour of Bowel...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Perforation of Bowel ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangrene of Bowel ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Liver :—										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cholecystitis ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Gall Stones ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary System :—										
Nephritis (1) ...	36	25	11	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Enlarged Prostate ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urethral Stricture ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hydatid Disease Kidney ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Uræmia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of the Reproductive System :										
Uterine Fibroid ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Torsion of Ovarian Cyst ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myoma of Uterus ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Thrombosis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Neoplasm of Testis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nervous System :—										
Meningitis ...	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Softening ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Paralysis of Insane ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dementia ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions ...	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Epilepsy ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Apoplexy ...	76	33	43	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Cerebral Embolism ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Thrombosis ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paralysis Agitans ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bulbar Paralysis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hemiplegia ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
General Paralysis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Locomotor Ataxy ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disseminated Sclerosis ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anorexia Nervosa ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Brain Diseases :—										
Cerebral Tumour ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Premature Birth ...	37	21	16	21	16	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects :—										
Atelectasis ...	7	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease ...	6	4	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Congenital Malformation ...	6	3	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Debility, Marasmus, etc. ...	19	13	6	12	6	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents at Birth ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Teething with—										
Hyperpyrexia ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Old Age	59	14	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition and Pregnancy :—																	
Pulmonary Embolism	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Placenta Prævia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hæmorrhage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Obstructed Labour	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eclampsia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Confinement	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hernia	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cancer—Reproductive System :—																	
Uterus	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Cervix	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Breast	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4
Ovaries	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vulva	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Penis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scrotum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cancer—Alimentary System :—																	
Tongue	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Pharynx	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oesophagus	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stomach	23	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5
Liver	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gall Bladder	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pancreas	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Intestines	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Peritoneum	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sigmoid Colon	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Rectum	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Cancer—Urinary System :—																	
Bladder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kidney	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer—Other Forms :—																	
Larynx	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mediastinum	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Glands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarcoma :—																	
Glands	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hip	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orbit	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes	10	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Gangrene	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Diseases of the Ear :—																	
Otitis Media	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Inquests :—																	
Accidental Deaths—																	
Burns and Scalds	8	4	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Injury by Fall	15	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
Injury in Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury by Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury by Crushing (Vehicles and Railways, etc.)... ..	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Workhouse	*Victoria Hs.	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
4	45	11	11	1	6	3	6	1	3	2	5	3	7	5	-	-	-	Old Age
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Parturition and Pregnancy :—
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Pulmonary Embolism
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Placenta Prævia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obstructed Labour
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Eclampsia
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Confinement
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hernia
-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer—Reproductive System :—
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	Uterus
6	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	-	-	-	Cervix
1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Breast
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	Ovaries
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Vulva
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Penis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scrotum
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	Cancer—Alimentary System :—
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tongue
3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pharynx
7	2	4	-	-	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	Oesophagus
2	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stomach
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Liver
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	Gall Bladder
1	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	Pancreas
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intestines
1	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peritoneum
4	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	Sigmoid Colon
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rectum
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer—Urinary System :—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Bladder
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kidney
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Cancer—Other Forms :—
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Larynx
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Skin
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Mediastinum
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Glands
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sarcoma :—
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glands
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Hip
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orbit
1	7	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	Diabetes
2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Gangrene
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	Diseases of the Ear :—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otitis Media
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inquests :—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Deaths—
1	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	2	-	-	Burns and Scalds
3	3	2	1	1	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	Injury by Fall
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury in Mines
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury by Machines
-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	Injury by Crushing (Vehicles and Railways, etc.)

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Absorption of Deleterious Gases	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental Drowning ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Violence ...	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Suicides ...	22	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	3	9	3
Natural Causes ...	72	41	31	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	3	22	12
Misadventure ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Verdict ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes :—																	
Abscess ...	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arthritis ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonsillitis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounds—Active Service...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Purpura Haemorrhagica ...	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Exophthalmic Goitre ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phlebitis ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pemphigus ...	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholism ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Croup ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osteomyelitis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Internal Haemorrhage ...	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Disease ...	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sinusitis ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Operation ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enlarged Spleen ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhœa ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertified ...	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	1510	757	753	100	78	34	24	32	32	32	18	32	33	88	105	226	191

NOTE—*The deaths occurring in these Institutions are also shewn in the wards in which the persons resided.

†The figures in brackets opposite the cause of death relate to women who died during the lying-in period.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Workhouse	*Victoria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Absorption of Deleterious Gases
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Drowning
-	-	5	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	2	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	Other Violence
11	10	10	8	4	5	9	5	9	6	1	3	6	6	4	-	-	1	Suicides
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Natural Causes
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misadventure
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Open Verdict
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Causes :—
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abscess
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arthritis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Tonsillitis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Wounds—Active Service
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	Purpura Læmorrhagica
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Exophthalmic Goitre
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Phlebitis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Pemphigus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Alcoholism
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Croup
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Osteomyelitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Internal Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Skin Disease
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sinusitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Operation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Enlarged Spleen
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gonorrhœa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Uncertified
213	272	200	113	85	121	148	148	126	116	112	98	126	117	203	77	59	23	Total

TABLE 3.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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
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	1733	17.3
1917	93,779	1518	1510	14.4	1553	16.6	138	89	218	143	1504	16.0
1918	90,770	1449	1447	14.3	1750	18.9	137	108	184	126	1721	18.9
1919	102,391	1608	1600	15.6	1608	15.6	146	91	189	118	1553	15.2
1920	105,030	2452	2456	23.3	1550	14.7	130	67	317	129	1487	14.1
1921	105,300	2359	2346	22.3	1564	15.2	180	55	279	118	1439	13.6
1922	105,100	1978	1956	18.6	1767	16.8	200	52	223	114	1619	15.4
1923	104,800	1829	1824	17.4	1529	14.6	178	52	187	103	1403	13.4
1924	103,400	1733	1701	16.4	1651	16.0	171	48	215	126	1528	14.8
Average	101,385	1875	1866	17.8	1658	16.3	156	71	242	129	1573	15.6
1925	102,300	1663	1639	16.0	1648	16.1	209	71	178	108.6	1510	14.8

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Workhouse	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall	Sanatorium	TOTAL
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	19	15	10	8	8	12	19	18	14	10	13	17	1	1	—	—	163
Erysipelas ...	19	4	7	4	9	12	15	7	6	3	12	5	—	1	—	—	103
Scarlet Fever ...	44	20	23	4	10	8	15	14	9	24	18	20	4	—	—	—	209
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Primary Pneumonia ...	16	13	11	6	5	15	25	11	13	9	19	7	4	—	1	—	150
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	7	5	5	—	2	3	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	30
Malaria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Polio. Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles and German Measles ...	329	206	192	147	157	170	276	230	174	143	157	142	1	1	—	—	2323
Tuberculosis of Lungs†	15	5	5	18	14	8	12	9	8	9	15	8	12	3	1	—	126
Other Forms of Tuberculosis† ...	12	7	3	5	7	17	3	2	5	4	13	7	1	10	3	—	85
TOTALS ...	468	279	258	192	212	248	367	292	231	205	253	212	24	19	6	—	3217

*The figures shewn in these columns are also shewn in the Wards in which the persons resided.
†Primary Notifications.

TABLE 5.

Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1925.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	11	10	22	7	14	12	11	19	11	20	11	15	163
Erysipelas ...	13	10	6	9	7	16	6	9	8	9	5	5	103
Scarlet Fever ...	6	5	18	7	20	14	18	29	31	26	20	15	209
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	2	11
Primary Pneumonia ...	19	2	12	13	15	9	9	9	7	23	13	19	150
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	7	2	3	3	3	3	—	—	3	1	1	4	30
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Measles and German Measles	818	614	257	160	55	14	7	9	15	78	144	152	2323
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	10	11	15	8	14	5	9	18	9	8	13	6	126
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	12	8	9	13	7	4	8	5	7	3	3	6	85
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	897	662	343	224	137	78	69	103	96	171	212	225	3217

TABLE 6.—Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1925.

APPENDIX 1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS. At Ages—Years.											Total cases removed to Sanatorium	
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		65 and over
Small Pox	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Notified	163	2	8	9	10	13	58	24	14	18	6	1	—	96
	Deaths	15	1	1	2	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	Notified	103	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	19	24	36	15	17
	Deaths	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Scarlet Fever	Notified	209	1	4	5	15	25	98	45	11	4	1	—	—	99
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	Notified	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	Notified	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 7.
Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1907-1925.

DISEASE.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	77	77	84	91	139	119	175	129	102	98	60	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163
Erysipelas ...	119	104	104	108	108	102	173	117	126	86	52	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103
Scarlet Fever ...	512	485	462	418	262	118	204	309	412	179	46	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209
Enteric Fever ...	43	70	43	32	29	32	18	22	21	31	5	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	15	6	14	15	9	8	6	9	7	2	—	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4
C'bro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	20	13	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles and German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1534	1519	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323
†Tuberculosis of Lungs...	—	—	289	199	194	163	194	149	149	136	145	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126
†Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	62	74	100	74	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85
TOTAL ...	766	742	996	864	741	542	877	821	907	2187	1914	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217

The compulsory notification of Infectious Disease was commenced on 24th June, 1884, under powers obtained by the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883. The diseases to which this Act applied were Scarletina, Small Pox, Cholera, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers and Diphtheria.

The following diseases became universally notifiable on the 30th August, 1889, by the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of that year:—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and the Fevers—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal.

Notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung commenced on 1st February, 1909, in accordance with powers obtained in the Burnley Corporation Act of 1908. This disease became generally notifiable on 1st January, 1912, by the Public Health (T.B.) Regulations, 1911.

Notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis commenced on the 1st February, 1913, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis became compulsory notifiable on 1st September, 1912.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914.

Measles became compulsorily notifiable on 1st January, 1916, but the Order was rescinded on the 31st December, 1919. Application was made by the Local Authority to the Ministry of Health for all cases of Measles to be notifiable. This was approved, and the Borough of Burnley Etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations 1920 came into force on the 1st March of that year.

Notification of Encephalitis Lethargica and Polio-Encephalitis commenced on the 1st January, 1919.

The compulsory notification of Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia came into operation on the 1st March, 1919.

† Primary notifications.

TABLE 8.—Shewing the mortality rate per 1,000 cases in respect of Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever since 1885, and in respect of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup since 1900.

YEAR.	Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.			Typhoid Fever.		
	No. of cases notified	No. of Deaths registered	Mortality Rate per 1000 cases	No. of cases notified	No. of Deaths registered	Mortality Rate per 1000 cases	No. of cases notified	No. of Deaths registered	Mortality Rate per 1000 cases
					Dip. M.C.				
1885 ...	353	18	51.0	7	4 26	—	93	19	204.3
1886 ...	709	35	49.4	24	13 25	—	48	11	229.2
1887 ...	500	27	54.0	32	18 24	—	55	21	381.8
1888 ...	782	51	65.2	21	3 26	—	71	19	267.6
1889 ...	926	43	46.4	11	3 7	—	224	29	129.5
1890 ...	280	23	82.1	14	6 14	—	93	22	236.6
1891 ...	131	4	30.5	12	5 17	—	119	29	243.7
1892 ...	163	6	36.8	20	8 28	—	88	17	193.2
1893 ...	1,100	51	46.4	25	12 31	—	131	30	229.0
1894 ...	1,037	48	46.3	69	25 24	—	116	28	241.4
1895 ...	444	22	49.5	102	40 26	—	109	31	284.4
1896 ...	105	4	38.1	147	46 17	—	106	12	113.2
1897 ...	82	4	48.8	207	56 13	—	94	20	212.8
1898 ...	150	6	40.0	126	29 11	—	118	26	220.3
1899 ...	1,333	73	54.8	*109	22 15	—	139	20	143.9
1900 ...	1,008	54	53.6	78	28	359.0	65	17	261.5
1901 ...	284	10	35.2	134	46	343.3	45	9	200.0
1902 ...	952	68	71.4	192	40	208.3	77	18	233.8
1903 ...	412	25	66.8	94	18	191.5	43	14	325.6
1904 ...	234	13	55.6	75	20	266.6	61	19	311.5
1905 ...	330	19	57.6	65	18	276.9	75	12	160.0
1906 ...	262	12	45.8	80	12	150.0	64	11	171.9
1907 ...	512	13	25.4	77	14	181.8	43	10	232.6
1908 ...	485	13	26.8	77	13	168.8	70	13	185.7
1909 ...	462	17	36.8	84	13	154.8	43	8	186.0
1910 ...	418	23	55.0	91	16	175.8	32	6	187.5
1911 ...	262	4	15.3	139	20	143.9	29	8	275.9
1912 ...	118	3	25.4	119	6	50.4	32	8	250.0
1913 ...	204	7	34.3	175	19	108.6	18	4	222.2
1914 ...	309	10	32.4	129	15	116.3	22	3	136.4
1915 ...	412	3	7.3	102	12	117.6	21	4	190.5
1916 ...	179	3	16.8	98	16	163.3	31	8	258.1
1917 ...	46	2	43.5	60	6	100.0	5	—	—
1918 ...	32	1	31.2	54	8	148.1	6	1	166.6
1919 ...	127	2	15.7	73	5	68.5	7	2	285.7
1920 ...	176	3	17.0	96	9	93.7	9	2	222.2
1921 ...	163	1	6.1	206	8	38.8	16	3	187.5
1922 ...	478	9	18.8	118	13	110.2	5	2	400.0
1923 ...	597	9	15.1	105	7	66.6	14	3	214.3
1924 ...	76	—	—	103	8	77.7	23	5	217.5
1925 ...	209	—	—	163	15	92.0	5	—	—

* Up to 1899 most of the cases notified referred to Diphtheria only.

TABLE 9.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Death Rate, and Death Rate from various Infectious Diseases of some of the large towns as shewn by the Returns of the Registrar General.

TOWN.	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.	Death Rate from :			
					Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.
Birmingham ...	946,980	19.2	11.5	75	0.003	0.11	0.02	0.10
Liverpool ...	851,800	22.9	13.7	98	0.005	0.46	0.11	0.12
Manchester ...	755,000	19.4	14.1	92	0.012	0.17	0.08	0.13
Sheffield ...	525,000	18.0	11.5	83	0.013	0.06	0.01	0.06
Leeds ...	471,600	18.1	12.5	87	0.007	0.08	0.03	0.08
Bristol ...	386,200	17.9	13.2	76	0.016	0.66	0.07	0.19
Hull ...	296,800	20.3	13.0	100	0.014	0.21	0.01	0.08
Newcastle-on-Tyne	285,900	24.5	13.3	79	0.010	0.41	0.05	0.02
Stoke-on-Trent ...	278,000	23.1	13.5	105	0.004	0.13	0.07	0.06
Nottingham ...	270,300	19.1	13.4	94	0.015	0.36	0.04	0.09
Salford ...	243,700	18.6	13.3	103	0.012	0.12	0.02	0.10
Leicester ...	241,800	17.9	12.7	86	0.004	0.19	0.04	0.13
Cardiff ...	226,200	21.4	12.5	88	—	0.38	0.01	0.06
Plymouth ...	192,900	19.0	12.3	64	0.005	0.02	0.02	0.05
Bolton ...	181,100	16.1	13.3	86	0.006	0.10	0.02	0.02
Sunderland ...	165,100	25.2	15.2	116	0.006	0.73	0.01	0.05
Swansea ...	162,700	20.5	11.2	68	0.006	0.17	0.02	0.12
Birkenhead...	154,100	20.7	11.5	90	0.007	0.21	0.02	0.11
Oldham ...	147,300	15.3	14.6	100	0.034	0.29	0.04	0.10
Middlesborough ...	136,300	25.7	14.4	98	—	0.39	0.03	0.08
Derby ...	133,700	18.7	11.7	74	0.015	0.04	0.01	0.10
Coventry ...	129,100	17.5	10.8	75	—	0.10	0.01	0.11
Blackburn ...	127,600	15.3	13.6	92	0.008	0.24	0.02	0.08
South Shields ...	126,600	23.6	13.5	113	—	0.27	0.07	0.05
Stockport ...	126,000	16.4	13.5	91	—	0.03	0.04	0.02
Preston ...	123,100	18.1	14.2	129	0.008	0.13	0.07	0.15
Huddersfield ...	112,000	14.8	13.0	68	0.009	0.08	0.01	0.02
St. Helens ...	108,700	23.6	11.7	101	0.028	0.16	0.06	0.06
Wolverhampton ...	108,200	20.3	12.1	85	—	0.07	—	0.06
BURNLEY ...	103,400	16.1	14.0	108	0.010	0.46	—	0.15
Northampton ...	93,590	16.3	11.7	65	0.021	0.07	0.03	—
Rochdale ...	92,750	12.8	15.1	107	0.054	0.04	0.08	0.06
Wigan ...	91,180	20.5	13.9	119	0.011	0.08	0.02	0.05
Wallasey ...	90,790	14.1	10.8	59	—	0.06	0.01	0.06
Bootle ...	83,100	24.8	11.7	83	—	0.26	0.08	0.04
Warrington ...	78,120	22.2	13.1	85	—	0.49	0.06	0.06
Blackpool ...	77,410	14.8	14.2	88	—	0.05	0.05	0.06
Southport ...	73,650	13.4	12.4	59	—	0.04	0.01	0.03
Barrow-in-Furness	73,490	17.4	10.4	64	0.014	0.29	0.05	0.05
Bury ...	56,830	14.0	14.0	76	—	0.12	0.04	0.12

TABLE 10.—Particulars of the Twelve Wards.

APPENDIX I.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Acreage	No. of Births Registered in the District (uncor'ct'd number)	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberc'ls's)	RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	Notifiable Infectious Diseases Mortality Rate (excluding T.B.)	Pulmonary Tuberc'losis Death Rate	Other Forms of Tuberc'losis Death Rate	Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.) Death Rate	
St. Andrew's ...	15,823	823	180	11.4	200	12.6	441	27.8	0.38	0.50	0.13	2.28	72
Daneshouse ...	8,360	140	117	14.0	113	13.5	267	31.9	0.57	0.83	0.24	1.55	103
Stoneyholme ...	5,824	540	103	17.7	85	14.6	250	42.9	1.20	0.51	0.17	4.12	126
St. Peter's ...	5,805	114	103	17.7	121	20.8	169	29.1	1.72	1.38	0.52	4.82	146
St. Paul's ...	6,422	152	135	21.0	148	23.0	191	29.7	1.71	1.40	0.31	6.23	193
Fulledge ...	10,927	735	153	14.0	148	13.5	223	20.4	0.64	0.64	0.55	3.39	124
Burnley Wood ...	8,833	366	134	15.2	126	14.3	352	39.8	0.23	1.02	—	3.39	97
Healey ...	7,684	468	152	19.8	116	15.1	281	36.6	0.39	1.04	0.13	2.99	105
Trinity ...	7,738	93	138	17.8	112	14.5	218	28.2	1.16	0.52	0.39	3.36	87
Whittlefield ...	5,278	239	98	18.6	98	18.6	192	36.4	0.57	1.33	0.19	4.17	153
Gannow ...	9,843	497.7	165	16.8	126	12.8	225	22.9	0.20	0.61	0.81	2.95	91
Lowerhouse ...	9,763	527	153	15.7	117	12.0	197	20.2	0.41	0.72	—	1.64	52
Workhouse ...	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall Hosp.	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS for the Town as a whole	102,300	4694.7	1,663	16.0	1,510	14.8	3,006	29.4	0.67	0.81	0.28	3.16	109

TABLE 11.—Shewing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births, from 1882 to 1925.

APPENDIX 1

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, England & Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases.			
1882...	61,695	41.8	23.5	2.32	5.24	0.23	27.9	204	141
1883...	64,509	40.1	23.7	2.14	5.41	0.25	36.7	201	137
1884...	67,322	39.3	23.8	2.60	5.20	0.21	47.7	221	147
1885...	70,135	37.8	21.2	2.41	5.02	0.30	15.0	186	138
1886...	72,949	35.4	23.6	2.06	4.87	0.23	47.0	246	149
Average 5 years ...		38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887...	75,761	36.0	20.7	1.74	5.44	0.22	33.0	214	145
1888...	78,574	36.4	21.3	1.65	6.36	0.28	17.9	204	136
1889...	81,388	37.2	23.2	1.54	5.84	0.34	29.8	225	144
1890...	84,201	34.1	22.5	1.35	6.91	0.23	35.9	220	151
1891...	*87,016	36.0	23.1	1.94	6.49	0.43	22.7	221	149
Average 5 years ...		35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892...	88,019	35.9	20.9	1.96	5.79	0.36	15.8	189	148
1893...	89,022	35.4	22.8	2.00	5.12	0.52	46.1	227	159
1894...	90,024	34.5	19.9	2.25	4.04	0.36	16.7	174	137
1895...	91,027	35.0	25.6	2.08	7.02	0.44	54.9	249	161
1896...	92,030	34.6	20.2	2.00	4.38	0.50	16.2	173	148
Average 5 years ...		35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897...	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1898...	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1899...	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900...	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901...	*97,043	27.5	18.9	1.65	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years ...		30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902...	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903...	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904...	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905...	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906...	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years ...		27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907...	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908...	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909...	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910...	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911...	*106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years ...		26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912...	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913...	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914...	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915...	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916...	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years ...		21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917...	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918...	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919...	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920...	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921...	105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years ...		18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922...	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923...	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924...	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925...	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75

*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.

APPENDIX 2.

HOUSING.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

KIND OF HOUSES INSPECTED :—

Through.	Back to Back.	Single.	Single Room Dwellings.	Basements	Total.
966	15	8	40	—	1,029

SURROUNDING VENTILATION:

946 open on to front streets.

34 " " cul-de-sac streets.

35 " " a landing.

11 „ „ a passage.

3 " " a yard.

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

[illegible]

SIZE OF ROOMS.—HEIGHTS.

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 8 feet.	Between 8 & 9 feet	Between 9 & 10 feet	10 feet & above.	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	3	157	1097	2	1259
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	1	19	106	—	126
	Parlours	1	42	447	4	494
	Bedrooms	16	366	1661	16	2059
Back-to-Back Houses.	Living Rooms ...	—	11	4	—	15
	Bedrooms	4	11	2	—	17
Single Houses	Living Rooms ...	1	3	—	4	8
	Bedrooms	4	1	—	3	8
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	1	—	39	40
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIZE OF ROOMS.—FLOOR SPACES.

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 125 sq. feet.	Between 125&150 sq. feet.	Between 150&200 sq. feet.	Between 200&250 sq. feet.	250 sq. feet. & above	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	321	181	747	6	4	1259
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	124	2	—	—	—	126
	Parlours	327	88	76	3	—	494
	Bedrooms	707	494	817	41	—	2059
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	—	1	11	3	—	15
	Bedrooms	3	1	3	8	2	17
Single Houses	Living Rooms ...	1	2	5	—	—	8
	Bedrooms	4	—	3	1	—	8
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	1	14	9	16	40
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIZE OF ROOMS.—CUBIC SPACE.

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 1,000 cubic feet.	Between 1,000 and 1,500 cubic feet.	Between 1,500 and 2,000 cubic feet.	2,000 cubic feet and above	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	225	626	403	5	1259
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	122	4	—	—	126
	Parlours ...	221	230	43	—	494
	Bedrooms ...	496	1041	506	16	2059
Back-to-Back Houses. ...	Living Rooms ...	—	4	10	1	15
	Bedrooms ...	2	2	10	3	17
Single Houses.	Living Rooms ...	—	7	1	—	8
	Bedrooms ...	1	6	1	—	8
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	2	5	33	40
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

18 living rooms used as sleeping rooms in additions to bedrooms.

6 " " " instead of bedrooms.

29 parlours used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

2 " " " instead of bedrooms.

OVERCROWDING :—

8 allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

28 allowing 400 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

41 on the basis adopted by the Registrar-General, viz., more than 2 persons to a room.

RENTS.

THROUGH HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 6½d. to 12s. 6d., with both rates	40 at 5s. 1d. 46 at 5s. 6d. 33 at 6s. 2d.
Rents ranging from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 4d., with poor rate	8 at 5s. 8d. 14 at 6s. 7d. 7 at 7s. 3d.
...	
Rents ranging from 5s. 7d. to 10s., clear ...	16 at 6s. 8d. 8 at 7s. 6d. 5 at 8s. 6d.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 4½d. a week, with poor rate, and 4s. 11d. and 6s. 5d. a week, clear.

SINGLE HOUSES.

Rents 5s. and 7s. 6d., with poor rate.

Single Room Dwellings (Furnished Rooms), 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. clear.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

908 had cupboards.

94 had cupboards and pantries.

4 had cupboards and larders at the end of the back kitchens.

2 had pantries under stairs.

2 had shelves in living rooms.

19 used dressers in living rooms.

STORAGE OF COAL.

268 had places under stairs.

252 had cellars.

437 stored coal in yard.

72 had no proper storage for coal.

WATER SUPPLY :

All houses were supplied with Town water.

557 had taps in living rooms.

126 " " scullery kitchens.

296 " " sculleries.

50 " " in other places.

DRAINS.

All houses were provided with drains.

73 had drains underneath (cellar drains).

471 ventilated by downspouts.

328 sloptraps.

115 gullies in cellars.

297 yard gullies.

687 Dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.

8 Syphon " " "

DOWNSPOUTS :

124 near doors.

309 near windows.

121 on corner of buildings.

471 connected to drains.

The remainder discharging on to sloptraps, yard flags and footpaths.

SLOP-PIPES :

966 inside.

63 outside.

YARDS :

925 houses had back yards for own use.
 212 under 100 square feet.
 472 between 100 and 125 square feet.
 223 between 125 and 200 square feet.
 18 above 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :

928 had separate conveniences.
 43 joined at 2 latrines.
 58 joined at closets used in common with houses previously inspected.

CLEAN-WATER CLOSETS :

146 with separate cisterns.

WASTE-WATER CLOSETS : 782.

ASHPITS :

Large covered, 1 : used by 43 tenants.
 Small Covered 680
 667 had ashpit for own use.
 26 joined at ashpit with 1 other.

ASHBINS 240

239 had bin for own use.
 2 joined at 1.
 34 joined at ashpits and 19 at ashbins, with other houses previously inspected.

DEFECTS FOUND :

DAMPNESS—

Living Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
“ “ absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
“ “ defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parlours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
“ “ absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Want of wall pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

WANT OF CLEANLINESS—

11 living rooms and 33 bedrooms dirty.

VENTILATION—

22 bedrooms poorly ventilated.

LIGHT—

11 living rooms poorly lighted.

WINDOWS—

358 defects were found in connection with living room windows.
 37 " " " " " scullery kitchen windows.
 560 " " " " " bedroom windows.

STATE OF REPAIR :

LIVING ROOMS—

14 doors out of repair.
 87 with defective walls.
 7 " " skirting boards.
 69 " " floors.
 32 " " ceilings.
 611 defects were found in connection with fireplaces, ovens and boilers.
 3 lobbies had defective floors, and 20 defective plastering.
 4 stairs out of repair.
 15 staircases had defective plastering.

SCULLERIES—

122 windows were not openable, and 9 had defective window frames.
 51 had walls or ceilings out of repair, and 23 roofs were defective.
 9 had floors out of repair.
 73 were without downspouts and eaves spouts, and 8 had defective eaves,
 2 downspouts defective.
 31 defects were found in connection with set boilers.

BEDROOMS—

125 walls out of repair.
 27 floors "
 106 ceilings "
 6 fireplaces "
 291 without fireplaces.
 29 fireplaces built up.

COAL STORES—

In fair condition.

DRAINS—

7 blocked.
 18 dishbricks broken or required cementing at back.
 13 dishbricks without grates.

DOWN-SPOUTS—

33 broken or blocked.

SLOPSTONES—

56 worn, allowing water to lodge or flow over on to the floor.

10 had defective woodwork or cementing at back.

2 had defective brickwork supporting.

SLOP-PIPES—

6 closed and 30 defective.

CLOSETS—

42 defects were found in connection with clean-water closets, and 106 in connection with waste-water closets.

ASHPITS—

35 ashpits and 5 ashbins defective.

YARDS—

95 with broken or sunken flags.

15 with defective walls.

3 without doors.

14 had doors out of repair.

140 of the houses had forecourts ; 267 were lobbied, 42 had vestibules and lobbies,

131 had vestibules only, and 9 were provided with baths.

146 were occupied by the owners, and 23 were houses and shops.

125 houses were occupied by 2 families, and 4 by 3 families.

3 of the houses occupied by more than 1 family were overcrowded, allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms, 11 allowing 400 cubic feet, and 9 on the basis adopted by the Registrar-General, i.e., more than 2 persons to a room.

APPENDIX 3.

BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.—SHEWING DISEASES AND RESULT OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.
PERIOD—1/1/1925 TO 31/12/1925.

Cause of Admission.	Remain- ing from 1924	Ad- mitted in 1925	Total	Discharged as—			Remain- ing in Hospital	Died.
				In good health	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.		
Marasmus	2	19	21	6	1	1	2	11
Prematurity	—	9	9	—	—	—	1	8
Rickets	7	12	19	6	12	—	—	1
Respiratory Diseases ...	1	26	27	12	7	—	2	6
Alimentary Diseases ...	4	41	45	22	11	1	6	5
Tuberculosis	3	13	16	—	4	4*	6	2
Observation	—	8	8	3	3	—	2	—
Abscesses	—	6	6	2	4	—	—	—
Diseases of Eyes	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin	3	4	7	2	4	—	—	1
Spasmophilia	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3
General Debility	—	14	14	10	3	—	1	—
Minor Ailments	1	4	5	2	1	—	—	2
Total	23	159	182	66	51	6	20	39

*1 transferred to Victoria Hospital for operation.

TABLE II.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHEWS THE AGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN
ADMITTED. PERIOD—1/1/25 TO 31/12/25.

Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths.	2-3 m'ths.	3-4 m'ths.	4-5 m'ths.	5-6 m'ths.	6-7 m'ths.	7-12 m'ths.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	Total
2	3	4	16	18	19	8	8	8	20	27	16	7	3	159

TABLE III.—AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY INCREASE OF WEIGHT
OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED (NOT INCLUDING THOSE REMOVED BY RELATIONS AGAINST
MEDICAL ADVICE.)

Reason for Admission.	Average duration of Stay in Days.		Weekly Gain in Ozs.
Marasmus	...	85.5	1.7
Rickets	...	25.8	4.0
Respiratory	...	64.6	2.8
Alimentary	...	29.4	2.6
Other Conditions	...	25.7	2.9

TABLE IV.—SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Out-patient Clinic.	Maternity Ward.
28	127	4

NOTE.—As in previous years a large number of those admitted from the out-patient
clinics have been advised to go there by the Health Visitors.

TABLE V.—SHEWING THE AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN AT BANK HALL HOSPITAL.

PERIOD—1/1/1925 TO 31/12/1925.

Cause of Death.	Total	SEX.		AGE PERIOD									
		M.	F.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.
Marasmus (Luetic) ...	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
„ (Nutritional)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Respiratory Diseases	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—
Prematurity	8	3	5	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—
Alimentary Diseases	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Tubercular	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebral Meningitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Splenic Anæmia.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Teething— Hyperpyrexia ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Post Basic Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bright's Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Skin Disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	39	24	15	1	—	—	—	14	10	5	3	5	1

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1925.

Cases in Hospital on 1st January, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of Cases Admitted in 1925	...	...	...	...	...	347
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of External Cases	...	...	...	...	...	8

TABLE VI.—SHEWING PARTICULARS OF THE INTERNAL CASES DEALT WITH.

No. of Cases.	NATURE OF CASE.	No. of Deliveries.	DEATHS.				
			Maternal.	Infantile.*		Stillbirths.†	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Placenta Praevia	7	2	3	1	2	—
	Contracted Pelvis						
11	(a) Caesarean Section.....	11	1	—	1	—	—
15	(b) Instrumental Delivery.....	15	2	1	—	3	1
37	(c) Non-instrumental Delivery	37	—	1	1	1	—
16	Malpresentations	16	—	—	—	6	1
23	Toxaemia of Pregnancy	23	1	—	1	1	2
30	Intercurrent Ailments	30	1	—	—	—	—
191	Normal Cases	191	—	3	—	5	1
1	Curettage	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Patients who did not return	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Patients admitted in 1925 and delivered in 1926	—	—	—	—	—	—
353(a)		330(a)	7	8	4	18	5

NOTE.—*Of the 12 Infantile Deaths 10 were premature.

†Of the 23 Stillbirths 6 were macerated, and 1 was premature.

(a) 6 of these relate to women admitted prior to the 1st January, 1925.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Form 11 M.C.W.

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

BANK HALL, BURNLEY.

Number of Beds 20

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(1) Number of cases in the home on 1st January, 1925	23
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1925...	347
(3) Average duration of stay	14.12 days.
(4) No. of cases delivered by :— (a) Midwives	288
(b) Doctors	42 } 330
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	335 cases seen by Doctor in the ordinary routine way.
(a) Ante-natal	33 emergency cases.
(b) During labour	9 Reasons :— Cardiac 3 Prolonged labour 2 Malpresentation..... 1 Breech presentation 1 Adherent placenta 1 Face presentation 1
(c) After labour	57 Reasons :— Ruptured Perineum 57
(d) For infant	14 Reasons :— Marasmus 1 Prematurity 8 Dangerous Feebleness 5
(6) No. of cases notified as puerperal sepsis, with result of treatment in each case	Nil.
(7) No. of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours with rise of pulse rate	6
(8) No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	Nil.
(9) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case	Nil.
(10) No. of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight	7
(11) No. of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed	16 Reasons :— Insufficient lactation 15 Mother Pneumonia..... 1

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(12) No. of maternal deaths, with causes ...	7 Influenza 1 Parturition, Placenta Prævia, Hæmorrhage ... 1 Obstructed Labour, Cæsarean Section 1 Morbus Cordis, Confinement 1 Confinement, Ac. Croupous Pneumonia 1 Placenta Prævia, Eclampsia..... 1 Chronic Nephritis, Pregnancy and Uræmia 1
(13) No. of foetal deaths (a) stillborn, and (b) within 10 days of birth, and their causes—and the results of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable ...	Still born 23 Macerated..... 6 Premature 1 Full Time..... 16 Died Within 10 days 12 Prematurity 10 Atelectasis 1 Marasmus 1

APPENDIX 4.

METEOROLOGY.

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

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

	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
	Dry Bulb Thermometer.
In the Stephenson Screen :	Maximum Thermometer.
	Minimum Thermometer.
	Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.
	Grass Minimum Thermometer.
	Earth Thermometer—1 foot.
	—4 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.

The following Table gives a Monthly Summary of the Readings :—

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, MADE AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1925.

APPENDIX 4.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W. Barometer Cistern 458 above Mean Sea Level.

1925	THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.				DIRECTION OF THE WIND.												
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.		IN SCREEN.				Mean Min. on Grass	Mean Solar Max.	IN GROUND.		Mean Relative Humidity.		No. of days of Fall.		Most in a day		No. of days of Sun	Total Am-ount.	Daily Mean.	Most in a day		No. of Days of:									
			Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean																									
	Whole d'grees	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	High.	Lowest.	Date			1 foot	4 feet											N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	
											%	M.M.	M.M.				Hrs.	Hrs.													
an.	1021.5	30.165	45	36	40.3	52	2nd	30	22nd	16th	86.9	103.9	23.0	1st	15	22.9	0.7	3.7	6th	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	
Feb.	1002.1	29.593	44	34	39.1	52	20th	27	20th	23rd	87.6	184.5	31.1	10th	19	31.9	1.1	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	15th	5.1	
March	1023.2	30.216	44	34	39.1	52	15th	22	22nd	22nd	85.6	43.6	9.1	13th	22	67.0	2.2	6.9	9th	9th	6.9	9th	6.9	9th	6.9	9th	6.9	9th	6.9	9th	
April	1011.1	29.863	50	37	43.6	58	9th	27	3rd	3rd	70.7	76.1	14.0	15th	29	130.2	4.3	11.1	12th	12th	11.1	12th	11.1	12th	11.1	12th	11.1	12th	11.1	12th	
May	1008.4	29.782	58	44	51.3	72	18th	29	1st	1st	80.0	97.4	22.1	23rd	31	103.3	3.3	11.0	15th	15th	11.0	15th	11.0	15th	11.0	15th	11.0	15th	11.0	15th	
June	1021.8	30.174	67	47	57.1	82	11th	37	25th	25th	69.5	1.9	1.0	11th	30	227.9	7.6	13.2	9th	9th	13.2	9th	13.2	9th	13.2	9th	13.2	9th	13.2	9th	
July	1014.3	29.949	69	53	61.1	84	25th	46	5th	5th	75.0	43.8	10.6	28th	30	163.2	5.3	12.6	24th	24th	12.6	24th	12.6	24th	12.6	24th	12.6	24th	12.6	24th	
Aug.	1015.2	29.976	65	52	58.6	71	10th	42	26th	26th	80.7	105.1	14.1	21st	26	113.4	3.7	10.4	16th	16th	10.4	16th	10.4	16th	10.4	16th	10.4	16th	10.4	16th	
Sept.	1014.9	29.967	57	45	50.9	63	15th	35	12th	12th	81.3	84.4	14.9	19th	24	102.9	3.4	9.0	3rd	3rd	9.0	3rd	9.0	3rd	9.0	3rd	9.0	3rd	9.0	3rd	
Oct.	1013.1	29.923	55	43	48.8	68	5th	29	9th	9th	88.8	139.2	19.1	19th	23	66.2	2.1	7.9	9th	9th	7.9	9th	7.9	9th	7.9	9th	7.9	9th	7.9	9th	
Nov.	1017.4	30.042	42	30	36.0	56	2nd	20	14th	14th	85.9	76.0	17.5	7th	20	49.0	1.6	5.2	8th	8th	5.2	8th	5.2	8th	5.2	8th	5.2	8th	5.2	8th	
Dec.	1007.9	29.767	41	30	35.1	54	29th	15	25th	25th	86.0	95.5	14.3	28th	15	19.2	0.6	3.6	11th	11th	3.6	11th	3.6	11th	3.6	11th	3.6	11th	3.6	11th	
Whole Year	1014.2	29.946	53	40	46.7	84	25.7.25	15	25.	25.12	81.5	1051.4	31.1	10.2.25	284	1097.1	3.0	13.2	9.6.25	9.6.25	13.2	9.6.25	13.2	9.6.25	13.2	9.6.25	13.2	9.6.25	13.2	9.6.25	

a Thermometer out of order.

During the year the amount of rainfall in millimetres, according to wind direction at 9 a.m., was as follows:—

Direction of Wind.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Calm	Total
Rainfall in Millimetres	0.3	27.8	32.3	82.3	88.3	376.4	60.0	328.1	55.9	1031.4

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow	Snow lying	Hail	Thunderstorm	Fog	Ground Frost	Gale
24	9	11	13	41	139	2

SUMMARY OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, 1908-1925.

APPENDIX 4

Year	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.		THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN.				GRASS MINIMUM.				EARTH THERMOMETERS.		Relative Humidity.	RAINFALL.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.								
	Ins.	Mbs.	ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.				Mean Solar Max.	MINIMUM.		No. of Days of Ground Frost.	THERMOMETERS.			No. of Days	Total Fall.		Most in a DAY.		No. of Days	Am. out.	Daily Mean	Date.	Am. out.	Date.		
			High-est Read-ing.	Date.	Low-est Read-ing.	Date.		Low-est Read-ing.	Date		Mean of 1 foot	Mean of 4 feet	Ins.		M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Hrs.							Hrs.	
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	11	5.1.08	134	47.3	47.5	83.4	193	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	272	1201	3.3	20.9.08	Hrs.	30.6.08
1909	29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.5.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	45.5	46.3	83.0	190	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	282	1144	3.1	3.2.09	13.5	5.5.09
1910	29.891	1011.2	47.0	12.8	78.5	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	209	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	283	1144	3.1	10.11.10	8.5.09	14.7.10
1911	29.937	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	47.9	48.1	80.5	183	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	288	1334	3.7	17.6.11	14.6	8.6.11
19	29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	47.3	47.9	83.5	215	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	262	894	2.4	26.10.12	13.1	23.4.12
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	16.6.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	47.7	44.7	82.7	194	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	271	1055	2.9	15.4.13	13.3	26.7.13
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	27.9.13	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	48.0	48.5	81.9	220	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	287	1205	3.3	11.11.14	15.1	14.6.14
1915	29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	12.6.15	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	46.5	47.4	80.8	200	40.23	1021.8	1.32	33.5	292	1218	3.3	15.1.15	14.9	18.6.15
1916	29.836	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	6.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	223	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	272	975	2.7	15.8.16	13.7	16.6.16
1917	29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	10.3.17	127	46.0	46.7	81.1	172	36.68	931.7	1.04	26.4	279	1136	3.1	10.3.17	15.0	1.7.17
1918	29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	22.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	47.6	45.8	78.4	205	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	288	1189	3.2	15.9.18	14.0	19.5.18
1919	29.893	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	45.3	46.9	80.1	206	35.68	906.3	1.18	30.0	278	1280	3.5	1.1.19	14.0	14.5.19
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	17.6.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.6	241	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	274	1018	2.8	9.2.20	14.7	24.5.20
1921	30.086	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	25.6.21	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	49.5	49.5	79.6	210	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	272	1361	3.7	27.12.21	15.3	9.6.20
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	46.6	47.9	81.9	225	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	278	1072	2.9	8.8.22	14.8	7.6.21
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	a	15	30.11.23	96	47.1	47.8	83.4	256	57.90	1471.8	1.80	45.8	263	1035	2.8	12.4.23	12.3	12.6.23
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	2	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	241	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	275	950	2.6	31.5.24	13.6	14.6.24
Mean 17 yrs	29.930	1013.5	46.8	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	47.1	47.3	81.9	211	42.19	1071.5	—	—	277	1130	3.1	—	—	—
1925	29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	a	11	14.12.25	139	47.4	48.2	81.5	214	41.4	1051.4	1.24	31.1	284	1097.1	3.0	10.2.25	13.2	9.6.25

a Out of Order.

APPENDIX 5.

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

TABLE shewing the Notifications of the Four Principal Infectious Diseases in the areas of the Constituent Authorities, and the number and percentage of cases removed to the Sanatorium during 1925 :—

Authority.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Total.
BURNLEY BOROUGH (including Workhouse)—					
Total Notified	209	5	103	163	480
Total Isolated	106	2	18	99	225
Percentage Isolated ...	50·7	40·0	17·4	60·7	48·9
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	27	1	3	13	44
Total Isolated	15	—	—	10	25
Percentage Isolated ...	55·5	Nil.	Nil.	76·9	56·9
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	23	—	7	1	31
Total Isolated	12	—	—	—	12
Percentage Isolated ...	52·1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	41·9
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	18	1	6	62	87
Total Isolated	15	1	—	53	69
Percentage Isolated ...	83·3	100·0	Nil.	85·6	79·3

APPENDIX 6.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1925.

Date of Decision	Act, Bye-law and Regulations under which proceedings taken	Offence.	Result.
Jan. 28	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91-94	Smoke Nuisance	Withdrawn on payment of costs £1/6
Apl. 15	Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85	Failure to provide dust bin	Withdrawn on payment of costs £1/6
May 6	Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74	Defective eaves troughing	Work done; withdrawn on payment of costs 5/-.
July 1	Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912-1917	Failing to label receptacle in which Preserved Cream was deposited for sale (3 cases)	Fined £1, including costs in each case.
July 1	Do.	Selling Preserved Cream in unlabelled vessel (3 cases)	Do.
July 22	Do.	Failing to label receptacle in which Preserved Cream deposited for sale	Three members of one firm each fined £1 and jointly to pay £2/2/0 Advocates' Fee.
July 22	Do.	Aiding and abetting above	7/6 including costs.
July 22	Do.	Selling Preserved Cream in unlabelled vessel	Three members of one firm each fined £1.
July 22	Do.	Aiding and abetting above	7/6 including costs.
Oct. 7	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875, Section 6.	Malt Vinegar not of nature substance and quality demanded	Withdrawn. Shown to be genuine.
Nov. 25	Do.	Baking Powder not of nature, substance and quality demanded	Costs, 5/-.

APPENDIX 7.

TABLE SHEWING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Department.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
CLEANSING	1	7	9	3	2	7	1
EDUCATION	—	1	5	1	—	6	1
ELECTRICITY	2	5	7	10	4	15	20
GAS	24	17	45	24	28	49	73
HEALTH	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
HIGHWAYS	1	11	16	4	14	16	28
HOUSING	—	2	1	1	—	4	2
HURSTWOOD	11	26	44	27	31	9	9
IMPROVEMENT	—	—	6	8	1	7	11
MATERNITY	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
MARKETS	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
PARKS	1	—	—	—	6	3	11
TRAMWAYS	38	45	51	19	47	45	50
TOWN HALL, BATHS AND CEMETERY	2	—	1	—	—	1	5
WATER	—	2	—	—	4	—	1
WATCH	—	—	—	4	2	2	—
PAINTING	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
SEWAGE	—	—	—	—	—	14	2
JOINERY	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
PERMANENT WAY	—	—	—	—	—	4	18
SURVEYORS	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	80	119	188	101	139	194	236

TABLE SHEWING MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FITNESS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE TRAMWAYS DEPARTMENT.

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
223 ...	123 ...	30 ...	22 ...	30 ...	221 ...	94

EXAMINATIONS OF TUBERCULOUS EX-SERVICE MEN FOR THE LOCAL WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
75 ...	47 ...	146 ...	181 ...	166 ...	113	120

A Health Visitor was in attendance at each of the 223 Health Insurance Sessions held by the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and Parker Street Infant Welfare Centre.

APPENDIX 8.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.**RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.****(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS
DURING THE YEAR 1925.**

	Observa- tion.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total
		" Sana- torium "	" Hospital "	Disease of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males ...	—	27	—	—	—	27
Adult Females ...	—	18	—	—	—	18
Children under 15 ...	—	*20	—	—	—	20
Total ...	—	65	—	—	—	65

**(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
DURING THE YEAR 1925.**

			In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	27	66	62	8	23
		F.	18	53	43	7	21
	Chil- dren.	M.	*—	15	15	—	—
		F.	*—	17	17	—	—
Total ...			45	151	137	15	44

*These beds were available at Crown Point Hospital for period June to September only.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF
OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.													
		Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Total	
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T. B. minus.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	2	3	10	6	6	7	7	4	—	—	2	—	47
		No material improvement	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
		Died in Institution ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. plus, Group 1.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	3	2	—	6	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	19
		No material improvement	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus, Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	6	2	—	5	6	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	31
		No material improvement	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
		Died in Institution ...	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Class T.B. plus, Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
		No material improvement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
		No material improvement	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, in the County Borough of Burnley.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Total Notifications on Form A.
	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	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	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications	
ulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	2	3	5	9	13	11	8	2	54	63
„ Females ...	—	—	1	4	12	6	21	14	8	1	2	69	74
on-pulmonary Males ...	2	3	6	5	6	2	1	3	—	1	—	29	33
„ „ Females ...	5	9	3	8	5	6	5	2	2	—	—	45	47

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	78
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	73
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	10
„ „ Females ...	—	4	2	6	6	—	5

APPENDIX 9.

Extracts from the Burnley Corporation Act, 1925.

(ROYAL ASSENT, 7th AUG., 1925)

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Food storage
accommodation
to be provided.

51. (1) Every dwelling-house erected after the passing of this Act shall be provided with sufficient and properly ventilated pantry or other food storage accommodation and any owner who shall occupy or allow to be occupied any dwelling-house not so provided shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(2) (a) Every dwelling-house the erection of which was commenced but not completed before the passing of this Act shall where reasonably practicable be provided with a sufficient and properly ventilated pantry or other food storage accommodation and any owner who shall occupy or allow to be occupied any such dwelling-house which can reasonably be so provided but which is not so provided after one month's notice from the Corporation requiring the same to be done shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Sanitary
conveniences
for workmen
engaged on
buildings.

52. (1) The contractor or builder engaged in or upon the erection of any new building or the construction or reconstruction of any existing building or of any works shall where practicable provide to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation and until the completion of any such construction or reconstruction such water or other closets and urinals in or in connection with such building or works as may be sufficient for the accommodation of the workmen employed.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

As to defective
drains, etc.

53. (1) In any case where it appears to the medical officer or sanitary inspector that any drain water-closet or soil pipe is stopped up or otherwise defective the medical officer or sanitary inspector shall give notice to the owner and occupier of the premises to remedy such defect and if such notice is not complied with within twenty-four hours from the service thereof the Corporation may carry out the work necessary to remedy such defect and may subject as hereinafter provided recover the expenses incurred in that behalf from such owner or occupier in a summary manner as a civil debt.

(2) Upon any proceedings under this section the court may enquire whether any requirements contained in any notice given under this section or work done by the Corporation was reasonable and whether the expenses incurred by the Corporation in doing such work are reasonable and whether the same or any part thereof ought to be borne wholly or in part by the person or persons to whom notice was given and the court may make such order concerning such expenses or their apportionment as appears to the court to be just and equitable under the circumstances of the case.

54. (1) When a sewer and water supply sufficient for the purpose are reasonably available the Corporation may require any existing pail closet accommodation provided at or in connection with any building to be altered so as to be converted into a fresh-water closet which shall comply with the bye-laws for the time being in force and shall communicate with a sewer.

STREETS
BUILDINGS
AND DRAINS.
Conversion of
existing pail
closets into
water-closets.

(2) If the owner of any such building fail in any respect to comply with a notice from the Corporation under this section the Corporation may at the expiration of a time to be specified in the notice (not being less than twenty-one days after the service of the notice) do the work specified in such notice and may recover from the owner such part of the expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing as they may recover under the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section.

(3) The Corporation shall bear and pay such part of the expenses incurred by the owner or by them under the provisions of the preceding sub-sections (not being less than one-half thereof) as they may consider just and proper according to the circumstances and the remainder of the expenses shall be borne by the owner.

55. The Corporation may make bye-laws for securing that water-closets are so constructed and supplied with water that they can be adequately flushed by mechanical means and for securing their protection against frost and for the prevention of the improper use of such closets and of the blocking of the pipes therefrom.

Bye-laws as to
water-closets.

56. For the purposes of this part of this Act (except as otherwise expressly provided) a water-closet includes a water or slop closet flushed by means of slops or waste liquids of the household or rain water as well as a water-closet flushed by means of a fresh water supply.

Definition of
water-closet.

PART IX. INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Part IX. INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SANITARY PROVISIONS.

57. (1) No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a child who is or has been attending any school which has been closed by order of the Corporation with a view of preventing the spread of infectious disease shall permit such child to attend any Sunday school in the borough without having procured from the medical officer a certificate (which shall be granted free of charge upon application) that in his opinion such child may attend such Sunday school without undue risk of communicating disease to others.

To prevent
spread of
infectious
disease
amongst
children in
Sunday
schools.

(2) Any person who shall offend against this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

58. (1) If the Corporation or a Committee of the Corporation acting on the advice of the medical officer with a view of preventing the spread of infectious disease in the borough require the closing of any Sunday school or any department thereof or the exclusion of certain children therefrom for a specified time such requirement shall be at once complied with.

Power to close
Sunday
schools in
certain events.

(2) Any person responsible for the conduct or management of any Sunday School wilfully failing to comply with any such requirement shall for every such failure be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

59. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this part of this Act the expression "infectious disease" includes measles german measles whooping cough chicken pox ringworm and influenza.

Extended
meaning of
"infectious
disease" for
certain
purposes.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASE AND
SANITARY
PROVISIONS.

Defining
establishment
of a new
business for the
purposes of
section 112
of Public
Health Act,
1875.

61. (1) For the purposes of section 112 (Restriction on establishment of offensive trade in urban district) of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 and by this Act a trade business or manufacture shall be deemed to be established not only if it is established for the first time but also if without the consent of the Corporation—

- (a) It is removed from one set of premises to any other premises or
- (b) It is renewed on the same set of premises after having been discontinued for a period of six months or upwards; or
- (c) Any premises on which it is for the time being carried on are enlarged;

but a trade business or manufacture shall not be deemed to be established for the first time on any premises by reason only that the ownership or occupation of such premises is wholly or partially changed or that the building in which it is established having been wholly or partially pulled down or burnt down has been reconstructed without any extension of its area.

(2) Any consent of the Corporation to the establishment of any offensive trade or to the enlargement of any premises on which any offensive trade is carried on may be given so as to continue in force for such period only as the Corporation may prescribe by such consent and section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 and this section shall be construed accordingly.

(3) If any person shall carry on such offensive trade beyond the period aforesaid he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Discontinuance
of offensive
trade.

62. (1) In any case where premises are being used for the carrying on of an offensive trade within the meaning of section 112 of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 and by this Act and in the opinion of the Corporation it is inexpedient in the interests of public health that such trade should be carried on in such premises the owner or occupier of the same may be required after six months' notice in writing by the Corporation under the hand of the town clerk to cease to use such premises for the carrying on of such offensive trade: Provided that the formation or expression by the Corporation of an opinion under this sub-section shall be deemed to be a determination of the Corporation within the meaning of section 149 (As to appeal) of the Act of 1908 the provisions of which are applied to this Act and that the provisions of that section shall accordingly apply with respect to such opinion as well as to any requirement by the Corporation under this sub-section.

(2) Any person who fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(3) If the Corporation require any person to cease to use such premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade they shall pay to such person such compensation for any loss sustained by him in consequence of the action of the Corporation as may be agreed upon between the Corporation and such person or as failing agreement shall be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1889: Provided

that this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any premises with respect to which the consent of the Corporation shall have been given for a period only unless the Corporation shall have required that the user of such premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade shall cease before the expiration of such period.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASE AND
SANITARY
PROVISIONS.

(4) The powers of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the existing powers of the Corporation with reference to offensive trades.

63. (1) It shall not be lawful for any collector of or dealer in rags or bones or similar articles or any person carrying on the business of rag and bone merchant or any person acting on behalf of any such person as aforesaid to sell or distribute any article of food or any bladder or balloon inflated or capable of inflation by human breath from any cart barrow or other vehicle used for the collection of rags bones or similar articles or in or from any shop or premises used for or in connection with the business of rag and bone merchants.

Rag and bone
dealers not to
sell food or
bladders and
balloons.

(2) Every person who shall offend against this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

64. (1) Where it is shown that any animal or article liable to be seized under section 116 of the Public Health Act 1875 (as extended by section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890) and found in the possession of any person was sold to him by another person for the food of man (the proof that the same was not sold for the food of man resting with the party charged) and when so sold was in such a condition as to be liable to be so seized and to be condemned under section 117 of the Public Health Act 1875 the person who so sold the same shall be punishable as mentioned in the last-mentioned section unless he proves that at the time he sold the animal or article he did not know and had no reason to believe that it was in such condition.

Penalty on
original
vendor of
unsound food.

(2) Where any animal or article of food has been condemned by a justice under section 117 of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 the person to whom the same belongs or did belong at the time of deposit of such article for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale as well as the persons in those sections mentioned shall also be punishable as mentioned in section 117 of the Public Health Act 1875 unless he proves that at the time of such deposit he did not know and had no reason to believe that the said article was in such a condition as to be liable to be so condemned.

(3) Before any animal or article liable to be condemned under section 117 of the Public Health Act 1875 as extended by section 28 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 and this section is dealt with by a justice the medical officer of the sanitary inspector shall inform the person in whose custody or possession the same was at the time when it was inspected by the medical officer or sanitary inspector of the intention of the medical officer or sanitary inspector to have the same dealt with by a justice and any person who may be liable in respect of such animal or article to a prosecution under the aforesaid provisions shall be entitled to attend the proceedings before the justice and to be heard with his witnesses upon the application for the condemnation of any such animal or article.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASE AND
SANITARY
PROVISIONS.

Cleansing of
children and
their clothing.

65. (1) The medical officer or any person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may examine the person and clothing of any child (other than children in boarding schools including reformatory and industrial schools) and if on examination the medical officer or any such authorised person as aforesaid shall be of opinion that the person or clothing of any such child is infested with vermin or is in a foul or filthy condition the medical officer may give notice in writing to the parent or guardian or other person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of such child requiring such parent guardian or other person to cleanse properly the person and clothing of such child within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such notice.

(2) If the person to whom any such notice as aforesaid is given fails to comply therewith within the prescribed time he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings and the medical officer or some person provided with and if required exhibiting the authority in writing of the medical officer may remove the child referred to in such notice and may cause the person and clothing of such child to be properly cleansed in suitable premises and with suitable appliances and if necessary for that purpose may without any warrant other than this Act convey to such premises and there detain such child until such cleansing is effected.

(3) Where after the person or clothing of a child has been cleansed under this section the parent or guardian or other person liable to maintain the child allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this section the parent guardian or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(4) The examination or cleansing of females under this section shall only be effected either by a person duly qualified as a medical practitioner or by a female person being a member of the staff of the medical officer.

(5) Any notice required to be given under this section shall be deemed to be properly served by giving it to the person to whom it is addressed or leaving it for him with some inmate of his residence or by sending the same by post in a registered letter to his usual or last known residence.

In any such notice it shall be sufficient to designate the person to be served as the parent guardian or other person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such child whose person or clothing requires to be cleansed.

Power to
prohibit
tents vans &c.

66. (1) If any squatter or gipsy or other person dwelling in a tent or van or other similar structure occupies land within three hundred yards of any dwelling-house and the occupation of such land by him is a nuisance or injurious to health a court of summary jurisdiction may on complaint by the Corporation make an order prohibiting (either absolutely or subject to conditions) the further occupation of such land or any other land within a radius of one thousand yards thereof by such squatter or gipsy or other person and if the order be not complied with the squatter gipsy or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(2) The Corporation before making any complaint shall give to the owner or lessee of the land so occupied or to the person who has suffered the land to be so occupied not less than seven days' notice in writing of their intention so to complain and shall at the same time give a similar notice to the squatter gipsy or other person with regard to whom the complaint is intended to be made.

INFECTIOUS
DISEASE AND
SANITARY
PROVISIONS.

(3) This section shall not apply to any person dwelling in a tent or van or other similar structure who is a travelling showman roundabout proprietor or stallholder (not being a pedlar or hawker).

67. The proviso to section 85 (Regulation dustbins) of the Act of 1908 is hereby repealed and the said section 85 shall be read and have effect as if in lieu of that proviso the following were inserted therein—

Further
provisions
as to
regulation
dustbins.

Provided that—

- (a) in any case where the Corporation require a galvanised iron dustbin to be provided in lieu of any ash-pit or ash-tub in use at the passing of this Act they shall except in any case in which the medical officer or the sanitary inspector shall have certified that owing to wilful neglect on the part of the owner after due notice to keep the same in proper repair any such ash-pit or ash-tub is in such a state as to create a nuisance or be injurious to health bear and pay such sum towards the expense of providing such galvanised iron dust-bin (being not less than one-half thereof) as they may consider just and proper according to the circumstances and the remainder of such expenses shall be borne by the owner;
- (b) if and so often as the Corporation under this section require such galvanised iron dustbin to be provided in lieu of any ash-pit or ash-tub which they have before the passing of this Act required or caused to be altered or have approved as altered by resolution or in writing under the hand of the medical officer or sanitary inspector all the expense of providing such galvanised iron dustbin shall be paid by the Corporation.

68. (1) It shall not be lawful for any person to use any ashbin or dustbin for any purpose other than the deposit of dust ashes or other house refuse (not being of a liquid or partly liquid character) intended for removal by or on behalf of the Corporation.

Restriction
as to use of
dustbins.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings and to a daily penalty of ten shillings.

PART X.—MATERNITY HOMES.

Part X. MATERNITY HOMES.

70. (1) On and after the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-six (which date is in this part of this Act referred to as "the prescribed date") it shall not be lawful for any person to carry on a maternity home within the Borough unless the name of such person and the premises used or represented as being or intended to be used for the purpose of such home are registered with the Corporation.

Registration
of maternity
homes.

MATERNITY
HOMES.

(2) Any person requiring registration in respect of any such home shall make application in writing to the Corporation and shall in such application state—

- (a) his full name ;
- (b) his age nationality and technical qualifications (if any) ;
- (c) his private address or in the case of an application by or on behalf of a company society association or body the registered or principal office (if any) of such company society association or body and so far as may reasonably be required the names and private addresses of the persons directly or indirectly responsible for the management of such company society association or body ;
- (d) the name under which and the address at which such home is carried on or proposed to be carried on ; and
- (e) such further information (if any) as the Corporation may reasonably require with respect to the person or premises to be registered or the number of patients to be accommodated at any one time and the equipment in such premises ;

and when making such application shall pay to the Corporation such fee as they may fix not exceeding five shillings.

(3) Every person carrying on any such home at the date of the passing of this Act and requiring registration in respect thereof shall make application for such registration within one month after the date or (if more than one) the latest date of publication of the advertisements with regard to this part of this Act referred to in the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is " Notice of provisions to be given."

(4) Subject as in this section provided the Corporation shall as soon as reasonably practicable after the receipt of an application under the provisions of this section (and not later in the case of an application under sub-section (3) of this section than the prescribed date) register the name of the applicant and the premises specified in his application.

(5) The Corporation by order to be served on the person carrying on or proposing to carry on any such home may refuse to register the name of such person or the premises used or represented as being or intended to be used for the purposes of such home or may cancel the registration of such person or premises on the ground that—

- (a) such person is under the age of twenty-one years ; or
- (b) such person is unsuitable to carry on such a home ; or
- (c) The premises or their equipment are unsuitable for the purposes of a maternity home ; or
- (d) the premises are used or intended to be used for the accommodation at any one time of an excessive number of patients ; or
- (e) the premises or any other premises used for any purpose in connection with such first-mentioned premises or with any business or occupation carried on therein are being used for any immoral purpose.

(6) Before making any such order the Corporation shall give to the person proposed to be served therewith not less than seven days' previous notice in writing stating their intention to make the order and the grounds on which the order is proposed to be made and on written application made to them by such person within seven days after the giving of such notice they shall afford to such person an opportunity of being heard against the order.

MATERNITY
HOMES.

(7) Any such order cancelling any registration shall take effect at the time specified in the order not being less than fourteen days after the service thereof but in the event of an appeal against any such order the order shall not come into operation unless and until it has been confirmed on appeal or the appeal has been abandoned.

(8) Any person aggrieved by any such order may appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction provided that such appeal is made within fourteen days after the order has been served upon him.

The court after considering any representations made on behalf of the Corporation may if it thinks fit confirm such order or direct the Corporation to withdraw such order and as soon as reasonably practicable the Corporation shall give effect to such direction.

71. (1) The Corporation may make bye-laws prescribing the records to be kept with respect to the patients received the children born and the business carried on at a maternity home and also with respect to the cause of death of any patient or child dying in such home and the holding of any inquest on any such patient or child and requiring the notification to the Corporation of any death occurring thereat.

Bye-laws as
to homes.

(2) Every person carrying on a Maternity home shall keep exhibited in a suitable place (to be approved by the Corporation) in such home a copy of the bye-laws in force under this part of this Act: Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any hospital or home towards the maintenance of which any grant is made from the Exchequer.

72. Any officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf may subject to such regulations (if any) as may be made by the Corporation at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises which are used or which such officer has reasonable cause to believe are used for the purposes of a maternity home and the entries in any records required to be kept in connection therewith.

Powers as
to entry
and
inspection.

73. Subject to the provisions of this part of this Act—

(1) Every person who carries on a maternity home in contravention of the provisions of this part of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and in respect of a second or subsequent offence the court may in lieu of or in addition to inflicting a penalty impose any period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Penalties
for offences
in respect of
maternity
homes.

(2) Every person who—

(a) refuses to permit any officer of the Corporation to enter or inspect any premises which such officer is authorised under the provisions of this part of this Act to enter and inspect or the records to be kept pursuant to any bye-law made under the said provisions or obstructs any such officer in the execution of his duty under such provisions or under the provisions of any such bye-law as aforesaid; or

MATERNITY
HOMES.

- (b) carries on a maternity home in contravention of the provisions of any such bye-law ; or
- (c) issues publishes or displays or causes to be issued published or displayed any advertisement relating to a maternity home which is not registered in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act after the expiration of a period of seven days from the receipt of notice in writing from the Corporation that the registration of such home has been refused or cancelled under the provisions of this part of this Act

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding two pounds ;

- (3) The court may in addition to imposing a penalty under this section order the cancellation of the registration :

Provided that a person who has appealed to a court of summary jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of this part of this Act against an order made by the Corporation thereunder cancelling registration shall not until such order has been confirmed on appeal or has been abandoned be liable to any proceedings under this section for the offence of carrying on a maternity home in contravention of the provisions of this part of this Act or of any bye-law made thereunder.

Directors of
companies
to be
personally
liable for
penalties.

74. Where any company registered under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1907 or under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1917 or any Act amending the same commits any offence for which a penalty is provided by this part of this Act proceedings may be taken in respect of such offence against all or any of the directors and managers of such company as well as or instead of against the company and each such director or manager shall be liable on conviction to the like penalty as if he were the person committing the offence unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court—

- (1) that the act which constituted the offence took place without his knowledge consent or connivance ; and
- (2) that he was not guilty of any negligence in regard to securing the proper execution of this part of this Act.

Saving for
homes
carried on
by medical
practitioners.

75. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided the provisions of this part of this Act shall not apply in the case of a maternity home carried on by a duly registered medical practitioner with respect to which there has been lodged with the Corporation a certificate in a form to be approved by them and signed by two duly registered medical practitioners practising or residing in the borough not being in partnership with such first-mentioned medical practitioner or with each other and not having any financial or other interest in such home to the effect that the premises used or represented as being or intended to be used for such home and the equipment provided at such premises are in all respects suitable for the purpose and that the medical practitioner carrying on or proposing to carry on such home is a suitable person to carry on the same :

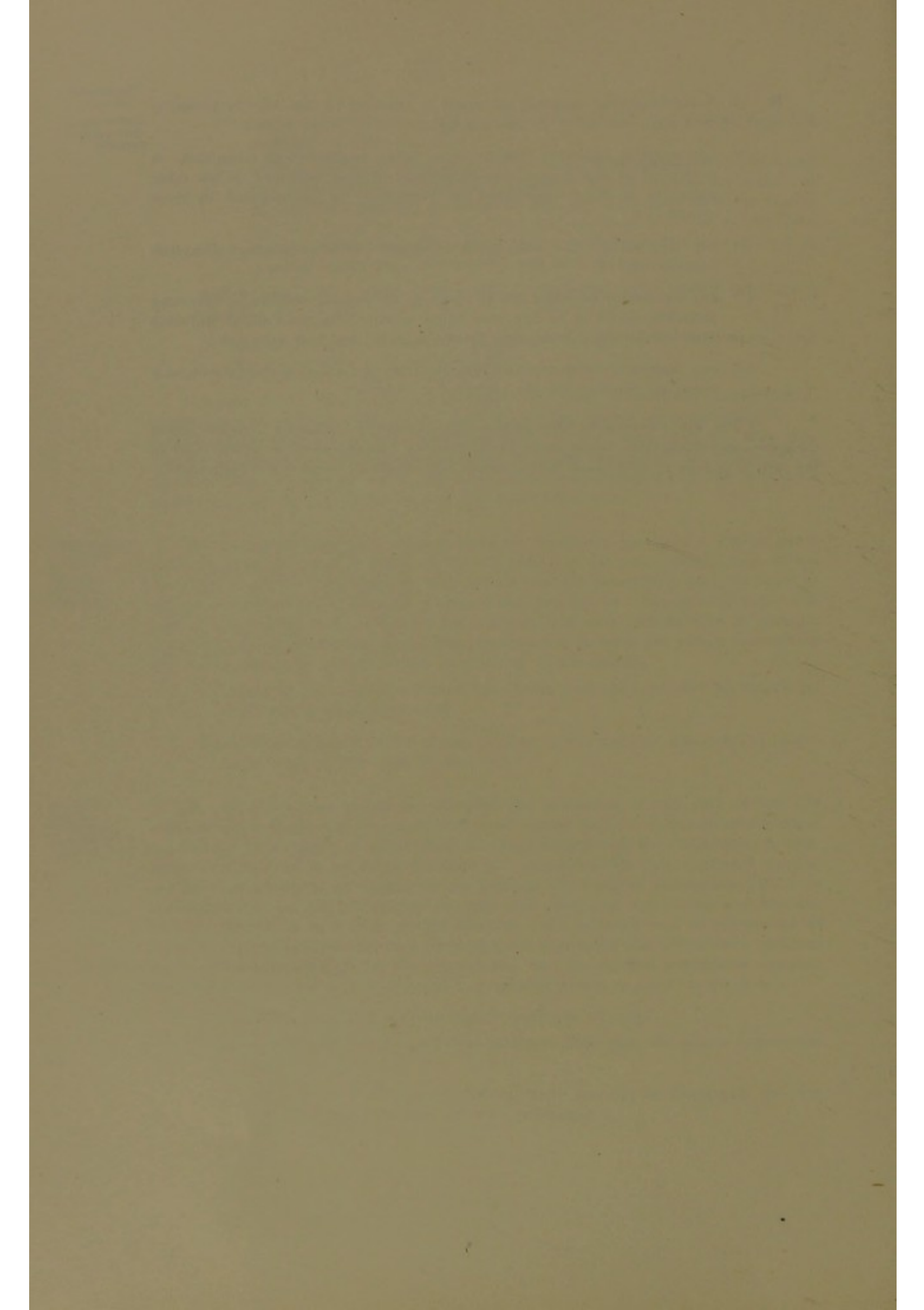
- (2) Provided that any such certificate shall not be valid—
 - (a) with respect to any person or premises other than the person or premises specified therein ; or
 - (b) for a period extending beyond the thirty-first day of January in the year next following the date of the certificate.

76. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this part of this Act the foregoing provisions thereof shall not apply in the case of—

MATERNITY
HOMES.
Saving for
certain
premises.

- (a) any hospital infirmary institution or other establishment maintained or controlled by any government department or local authority or any other authority or body constituted by Parliament or incorporated by royal charter ; or
- (b) any hospital for the time being recognised by the voluntary Hospitals Commission ; or
- (c) any institution or home for the training of persons desirous of becoming midwives which is for the time being approved by the Central Midwives Board constituted under the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918 ; or
- (d) any maternity home in which only relatives of the person carrying on such home are received for the purposes of childbirth.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "relatives" means sisters daughters granddaughters nieces aunts or mothers by consanguinity or affinity and in the case of persons of illegitimate birth persons who would be so related if legitimate.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

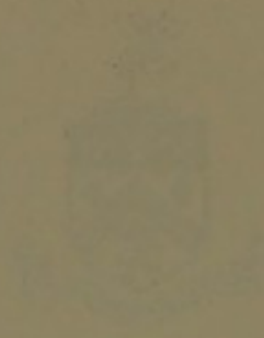
LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Medical Officer's REPORT 1925

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

School Medical Officer.

BURNLEY :
GEORGE ANDERSON, LTD., PRINTERS, 50, ST. JAMES' STREET.
1926.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Medical Officer's
REPORT
1895

THOMAS HOLT, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health

Printed and Published by
J. B. GILL, at the "Press of the County Borough of Burnley"

Education Committee

for the Municipal Year 1925-26 is constituted as follows :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. SUTCLIFFE, J.P.)

*ALDERMAN J. W. CLEGG, J.P., Chairman.

*ALDERMAN H. OGDEN, Vice-Chairman.

*ALDERMAN J. A. HEATON, J.P.

*ALDERMAN J. S. KAY.

*ALDERMAN A. M. SINCLAIR, J.P.

ALDERMAN L. THORNBUR.

*ALDERMAN E. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. BROWN.

COUNCILLOR J. BESTWICK.

COUNCILLOR R. BROADLEY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. BUCHANAN.

COUNCILLOR J. R. CLARK.

COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR J. H. CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR T. CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR A. GREEN

COUNCILLOR J. H. HEAP.

*COUNCILLOR H. LEES.

*COUNCILLOR W. F. MUNRO.

COUNCILLOR G. PARKINSON.

*COUNCILLOR L. RIPPON.

*COUNCILLOR F. ROBINSON.

COUNCILLOR J. T. WESTALL.

*COUNCILLOR T. WHITAKER.

*MRS. F. A. OGDEN, B.A., J.P.

*RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR TYNAN, D.D.

REV. CANON WINFIELD, B.A.

A. A. BELLINGHAM, ESQ.

*Special Services Sub-Committee.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
INTRODUCTORY	5—9
GENERAL INFORMATION	10
STAFF	11
CO-ORDINATION	11
SCHOOL HYGIENE	11
MEDICAL INSPECTION	13
REVIEW OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION	14
THE INSPECTION CLINIC	18
FOLLOWING-UP	20
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	20
MEDICAL TREATMENT	22
OPEN AIR EDUCATION	28
PHYSICAL TRAINING	30
PROVISION OF MEALS	30
SCHOOL BATHS	30
CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS	30
CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS	31
BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN	31
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	34
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS	36
MISCELLANEOUS	38
DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN	38

APPENDIX :—

1. Board of Education Statistical Tables	39
2. Table showing physical condition, in detail, of children examined at routine inspection	47
Table showing number of children examined at each Elemen- tary School	49

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year 1925.

The year under review has shown a steady advance in the amount of work carried out by the staff of the School Medical Service. As compared with last year there was an increase of 476 children examined at routine medical inspection. At the School Clinic there were 26,682 attendances made compared with 18,715 in 1924. As regards the Dental Department, the School Dentists inspected 5,355 children, and treated 2,029 cases at the Dental Clinic, the figures for 1924 were 4,507 children inspected and 1,992 treated. In the Ophthalmic Clinic there were 3,029 attendances made, and 469 prescriptions issued, as compared with 2,716 attendances and 456 prescriptions for 1924.

Regarding the work of routine medical inspection the general results are given in a detailed table in the appendix of this report. Compared with former years there appears to be a steady improvement in the physical condition of the children examined, as shown by an increase in the heights and weights, thus, the average weights of children aged 5 and 12 years in 1909—the first completed year of routine medical inspection—was 37.5 lbs. and 72.9 lbs. respectively. In 1925 the figures are 39.6 lbs. for the 5 year olds, and 76.1 lbs. for the 12 year olds. The average height for the 5 year old children in 1909 was 40.1 ins. The 1925 figures show that the average height of a child at 5 years of age was 41.9 inches.

There is a diminution in the figures relating to children found with enlarged tonsils and adenoids as shown in the table below :—

Year.				Number of Cases.
1921	...	...	...	333
1922	...	...	...	483
1923	...	...	...	411
1924	...	...	...	302
1925	...	...	...	252

We have no scheme for the operative treatment of this condition. As cases are discovered where in the opinion of the inspecting Medical Officer an operation is advisable, the parents are informed. In many cases the parents take the child to the Victoria Hospital or to their own private practitioner. The records show that in 1925, 94 children received operative treatment for this condition.

Though working under a disadvantage as regards accommodation at the School Clinic, a great amount of work has been carried out there. 4623 attendances were made at the Inspection Clinic, 1,231 children made 16,769 attendances for treatment at the Minor Ailments Clinic. The dentists have treated 2,029 cases, involving 6,995 treatments and the Ophthalmic Surgeon has tested the eyes of 490 children and issued 469 prescriptions for glasses.

In the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year 1924, the conditions of a satisfactory dental scheme are set out as follows :—

“ INSPECTION.—Attention should be concentrated in the first instance on the group of children from five to seven years of age. After the first year of the Scheme, provision should be made (i) for the re-examination every year of all children previously inspected by the dentist, (ii) for the examination of the new five year old group, and (iii) for such treatment or supplementary treatment as may be found necessary. In addition to the routine age groups, at all ages, special cases of all school ages may be inspected and treated.

TREATMENT.—(1) Treatment should be conservative in character—by filling rather than by extraction.

(2) A school nurse or other capable attendant should be present to assist the dentist at the time of treatment. An accurate record should be kept of each mouth examined and of the treatment carried out.

(3) General or local anæsthetics should be employed as a routine measure in the extraction of permanent teeth.

The scheme in operation in Burnley practically agrees with this with the exception that on the advice of the dentists a commencement of routine dental inspection is made at the age of 6 years. The scheme has been in

operation since 1922, when all the 6 year olds were inspected. The following year the new 6 year olds were inspected and also those who had been inspected the year before, and who were therefore 7 years old. In 1925 therefore, the dentists examined all the children of 6, 7, 8 and 9 years of age, together with a few aged 10, in all 4,497 inspections. During the year 1926 the whole of the 10 year old children will be added, making a total of approximately 5,569 children dentally inspected. A further quotation from the Report of the Medical Officer to the Board of Education, says:—

“(d) DENTISTRY.—The number of children for whom dental treatment is required is very large, amounting to over 80 per cent, in areas where no treatment has hitherto been available. But it is not easy to secure the attendance of children for the treatment of their teeth, and in any case it is hardly practicable to start a complete scheme for children of all ages in areas where no treatment has been given before. The first essential is to make provision for the dental inspection and treatment of all children in the area between 5 and 7 years of age. In the following year the new group of five year olds might be undertaken, while the groups attended to in the previous year would be kept under supervision and re-treated where necessary. If this system were continued, a new age group being added each year, the first year of the scheme would cover the children from 5 to 7, the second year those from 5 to 8, the third year those from 5 to 9 and so on, till in the eighth year all children of school age fall within the scheme. If a speedier completion of this important side of the Authority's work were aimed at—as is, of course, desirable in itself—the scheme for the first year should include not only the children from 5 to 7, but also those from 7 to 8 or 7 to 9 or 7 to 10, as might be found possible. It is not sound policy to deal with isolated groups of older children who have not been dealt with in earlier years.

School dentistry is best provided in school clinics by school dentists. As regards the staff required for a scheme of school dentistry, the numbers will, of course, vary in different areas; but as a rough guide it may be mentioned that experience shows that one school dentist, working on the lines indicated, can, on an average, deal with the inspection of about 6,000 and treatment of 2,500 children a year.”

In the year 1925 our part-time dentists carried out 4,497 routine and 858 special inspections, and 2,117 treatments. Next year an addition of about 1,200 10 year old children will bring the number to be inspected, apart from the special cases, approximately to nearly 6,000 as mentioned above, and the treatments will be increased from 2,029 to approximately 2,500. Thus at the present time there is full work for a whole-time dentist. When the scheme is completed for the dental inspection of every child throughout its school life some assistance will be required in addition to one whole-time Dental Officer. The ultimate number of inspections will reach approximately 12,000, and the treatments will be increased, though probably not in the same proportion.

As remarked previously the accommodation is inadequate at the School Clinic, and this applies more particularly to that part used for dental treatment. There is no recovery room for the children and the treatment room itself is not sufficiently removed from the waiting room. Unpleasant sounds and sights which are at times associated with the Dental Clinic are often unavoidably experienced by other children waiting to see the dentist.

As regards uncleanness no improvement in this respect is to be noted. The percentage of children who were unclean at Routine Medical Inspection being 9.9 as against 9.3 in 1924. An increased number of inspections for this condition was made by the School Nurse during the year, and 30% of the children were found to be unclean.

Those children who are defective as regards sight, hearing, or any physical defect are greatly handicapped in after life in obtaining a self-supporting occupation, and the provision for the training of those faculties which are left unimpaired is the aim of the Education Authority.

The Open Air School continues to do good work, and again we have to note the high average attendance.

It is gratifying to record the following expression of opinion of the Board of Education.

"The Board note with appreciation the care which has been devoted to the planning of the educational work of the school and the successful results which have been achieved thereby. Dr. Eichholz also reports that the system of recording medical and educational results is deserving of commendation."

It is proposed to use one of the rooms at the Open Air School as a clinic for the children attending, and thus save the time of sending them for minor treatments to the School Clinic in Elizabeth Street.

The experiment of using Crown Point as a Sanatorium for children of school age suffering from Tuberculosis, may be regarded as an unqualified success. 32 Children attended during the four months the Hospital was open. A qualified teacher also attended for the instruction of these youthful patients on five days of the week.

We have a School for the Deaf, and also a School for those whose defective sight comes within the definition of blindness, given by the Board of Education, i.e., "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children."

No provision as yet has been made for another class, namely, those who are unable by physical defect to profit by instruction in an elementary school, but who do not come within the category of those termed blind or deaf.

The opening of Crown Point Hospital as just mentioned, was an effort to provide educational facilities for those children whose condition precluded their attendance at an ordinary school.

Provision is made for children with such a physical defect as Epilepsy, but no child is at present maintained in an Institution by the Local Education Authority. This is due to the fact that the parents are unwilling to allow their children to leave home.

A school for children with physical defects must be residential, and must of necessity combine treatment along with scholastic training. It would appear from the experience gained from using Crown Point Hospital, which, though only opened during the summer, that a school of the kind mentioned would fulfil a useful purpose.

In a report from the Board of Education, dated February 3rd, 1926, this statement is made :—

“ The Board appreciate that a large volume of excellent work is achieved under the Authorities arrangements for their School Medical Service.”

That such a statement is possible is due to the loyalty, efficiency, and whole-hearted service of the Assistant Medical Officers, Nurses and Clerical Staff employed in the School Medical Service.

I have to thank the Special Services Sub-Committee for their helpful and sympathetic dealing of the matters I have had to bring before them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Burnley, March, 1926.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of scholars on school register on the 31st December, 13,900.
Average attendance during year, 11,991.

TEACHERS.

Men, 89 ; Women, 292 ; Total, 381.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	19
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	15
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher :—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	17
Boys only	...	...	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	6
Infants only	...	...	...	21

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.
The High School for Girls.

Special Schools 5

School for the Blind and partially blind, School for the Deaf, the Open Air School and 2 Schools for the Mentally Defective children.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

This is situate at the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street, Children can here obtain treatment for minor ailments, dental treatment, the correction of errors of refraction and X-ray treatment for ringworm. The total number of attendances at the various Clinics was 26,682.

REPORT.

STAFF.

The Staff consists of:—

- The Medical Officer of Health, who is the School Medical Officer ;
- The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer, who acts as Assistant School Medical Officer ;
- The Assistant Medical Officer of Health (lady), who acts as Assistant School Medical Officer ;
- Two Ophthalmic Surgeons (part time) ;
- Three Dentists (part time) ;
- Three Health Visitors acting as School Nurses ; and
- Three Clerks.

CO-ORDINATION.

The co-ordination of the School Medical Service with the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services is assured by the fact that the Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer and every member of the staff engaged on School Medical Work is a member also of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. There are 6 Infant Welfare Centres, but there are no nursery schools. The Council possesses at Bank Hall a hospital for debilitated infants and young children, for whom there are 24 beds.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.—There are 8 day schools, comprising 8 mixed and 8 infant departments, owned by the Local Education Authority, which have been built since 1891. All these are in populous neighbourhoods, but as regards surrounding ventilation the buildings are quite detached, having the playground or street intervening between the school building and the surrounding dwelling houses.

All without exception are on the plan of a central hall with class-rooms. In all cases the ventilation is obtained by special inlets and outlets in addition to open windows. In no case is there any mechanical means of ventilation by fans.

Heating in all cases is central, supplemented in a few cases by open fires in the class-rooms.

Sanitary conveniences for the children are in all cases in the yards, and are fresh water closets. With one exception they are pedestal closets with the usual flushing arrangement worked by the caretaker two or three times a day as required. The exception referred to is at the oldest of these schools, and there trough closets are provided.

Lavatory basins with a plentiful supply of town's water are in each of these schools. The water supply to the schools is excellent quality, but in most cases there are no drinking vessels provided for the children.

The lighting of all these schools is good. For artificial light gas is used in 6 cases and electric light in 2.

As regards flooring, in 6 out of the 8 schools the floors are of wood blocks. In the remaining 2 schools tongued and grooved boards.

All have large playgrounds provided with shelters, and with one exception are laid with concrete or asphalt, the exception being a flagged yard.

There is no special provision in any of the schools for the cooking or warming of children's meals, and only in the school most recently built is there definite provision for the drying of clothes.

In an area like Burnley these are not serious problems owing to the nearness of the children's homes to the schools.

The rest of the schools, 23 in number, are either rented council schools or of the non-provided type. They comprise 14 mixed departments, 2 boys' departments, 2 girls' departments, and 20 infants' departments.

These schools vary in many ways; some are fairly old buildings with more or less recent additions, but are not comparable with the buildings already described.

As regards surrounding ventilation 9 of these are built up to other buildings. The lighting in some cases owing to the nearness of other buildings is not quite satisfactory. As regards artificial light 6 of them have electric light; the rest are lit by gas. Ventilation is carried out by means of special outlets and inlets in addition to the windows. The heating in all cases is central. With regard to the sanitary conveniences, 14 of the schools have trough closets; one has pail closets, and the other 8 have pedestal water closets. The playgrounds in most cases are flagged, asphalted, or of concrete; in 5 the floor of the playground is earth. In 2 of these only are shelters provided. There is no provision for the drying of clothes or the cooking or warming of meals, and in only 2 instances on enquiry was it found that drinking vessels were provided for the children.

The two schools for mentally defective children are modern buildings, and the description already given of the Council Schools applies to both.

The schools for the deaf and the blind are former residences which have been adapted for the purpose of schools. Provision for the serving and preparing of meals is provided in both schools.

The Open Air School is a wood building containing class-rooms, cloak-rooms, covered shelters, dining-rooms and kitchens and is of recent construction.

Sanitary Supervision.

During the year 474 visits have been paid by members of the Sanitary Staff to the Schools. 32 defects were noted, 4 of which existed at the beginning of the year. 30 of these were remedied, leaving 2 still to be dealt with.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE SCHOOLS.

Elementary School Children.—The Assistant School Medical Officer devotes most of her time to this duty.

The three routine medical inspections of the children are made when the child enters school, at eight years of age, and at twelve years, in accordance with the Board of Education's regulations.

The re-examination of children in whom defects were found at previous inspections is also carried out during the Assistant School Medical Officer's visits to the schools.

Many special cases are also brought forward by the teachers, and these are examined and re-examined as required.

The following table shews the type and number of children inspected during the year and in 1924 :—

Routine Medical Inspection.

Entrants :				1925		1924
Age	3	years	... ..	58	.....	42
"	4	"	... ..	386	.....	329
"	5	"	... ..	1073	.....	772
"	6	"	... ..	183	.....	207
"	7	"	... ..	55	.....	64
				—		—
				1755	.....	1414
				—		—

Intermediates :				1925		1924
Age 7 years	...	...		122	.....	892
„ 8 „	...	...		915	.....	180
„ 9 „	...	...		253	.....	—
				1290	.....	1072
Leavers :						
Age 12 years	...	...		1158	.....	1239
„ 13 „	...	...		282	.....	251
				1440	.....	1490
Others	...	...	...	81	.....	114
Total Routine Inspections	...			4566	.....	4090

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :

At Schools	...	...		316	.....	284
At School Clinic	...			1475	.....	1673
				1791	.....	1957

No. of Re-inspections :

At Schools	...	...	...	2252	.....	1893
At School Clinic	...			2219	.....	639*
				4471	.....	2532

*Children re-inspected.

Details of the numbers examined at the various Schools appear in the Appendix.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspections.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1925 compared with the previous year.

	1925		1924	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Total Number of children inspected at routine	4566	...	4090	...
2. Number of children suffering from				
Malnutrition	2	...	2	...
Uncleanliness	454	9.9	382	9.3
Skin Disease	122	2.7	84	2.0
External Eye Disease	83	1.8	98	2.4
Defective Vision				
(including Squint)	449	9.8	459	11.2
Ear Disease	132	2.9	217	5.3
Nose and Throat Disease	349	7.7	447	10.9
Enlarged Glands	261	5.7	432	10.5
Defective Speech	1	—	2	—
Dental Disease				
(as a result of Med. Insp.)	934	20.4	746	18.2
Heart Disease	154	3.4	140	3.4
Anæmia	133	2.9	120	2.9
Lung Disease (Non-T.B.)	81	1.8	60	1.5
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary Definite	—	—	1	—
„ Suspected	28	0.6	20	0.5
Non-Pulmonary	2	—	10	0.2
Diseases of Nervous System ...	25	0.5	15	0.4
Deformities	67	1.5	45	1.1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	377	8.3	255	6.2

The percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 32.82 in the Entrants Group, 35.04 in the Intermediate Group, and 31.39 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 32.98.

A detailed list of the defects found at routine inspection appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanliness.—As compared with 1924, the percentage of children who were unclean at routine inspection practically remains the same—9.3 against 9.9 this year. Of the 454 children, 354 had unclean heads, chiefly nits, and 100 were noted to have dirty bodies. At the special inspections 65 were noted as being unclean.

In addition to the routine medical inspections, periodical examinations for cleanliness are made at the schools by the School Nurses. 40 visits were made to the schools and a total of 7,070 children were examined. 2,183 of 30% were unclean, and 377 of these, 4.1% of the total examined, were so dirty as to necessitate exclusion from school.

Minor Ailments.—Under this heading are included Skin Diseases, External Eye Diseases, etc. The figures are 4.5% as compared with 4.4% in 1924. These diseases are referred to under their respective headings.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 7.7% of the children examined at routine inspections: a decrease of 3.2% on the 1924 figures. This percentage of 7.7 included 4.5% where enlarged tonsils only were noted, and 0.9% where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 8 cases only.

At the special examinations 109 Nose and Throat Defects were noted. These included 20 cases of enlarged tonsils and 28 of adenoids.

Tuberculosis.—No cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered either at routine inspections or special inspections, but 28 and 12 suspected cases were found at routine and special inspections respectively. Practically the whole of these were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. A few, however, were kept under observation by the Inspecting Officer.

Other form of Tuberculosis found were :—Glands 4, Skin 1, other forms 2. Five of the cases were found at special inspection.

Skin Disease.—At the routine examinations 122 cases of skin disease, including ringworm, were discovered, the percentage being 2.7 as compared with 2.0 last year.

The diseases noted were :—Ringworm 22, Scabies 2, Impetigo 50, Alopecia 10, Seborrhœa 3, Scleroderma 4, Psoriasis 6, Urticaria 1, Eczema 6, Intertrigo 2, and Dermatitis 16.

At special examinations 627 skin affections were revealed. These included 155 cases of Ringworm (Head 64, Body 91), 16 cases of Scabies and 381 with Impetigo.

External Eye Disease.—83 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted at routine inspections and 175 cases at special examinations. All were referred for treatment. The cases included Blepharitis 57, Conjunctivitis 127, Keratitis 3, Corneal Ulcers 14, Corneal Opacities 3, other conditions 54.

Defective Vision.—The routine test of vision is carried out in respect of the Intermediates and Leavers. The test is also applied to the Entrants when defective vision is suspected.

With respect to routine inspections, 389 children were found with defective vision, the percentage in respect of the two age groups being 15 in the Intermediate Group (age 8 and 9) and 12·4 in the Leavers. With the exception of 75 cases, all the 389 were referred to the oculist. The 75 were kept under observation.

There were also 208 cases of Defective Vision noted at special examinations, 201 of which were referred for treatment. The remaining 7 were kept under observation.

Squint.—60 cases of Squint were found at routine inspections and 34 amongst the special cases.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—At routine inspection 19 children were found to be suffering from defective hearing, 2 from Otitis Media and 11 from other conditions, i.e., Otorrhœa 38, and 73 "wax in ears."

At the special examinations 122 cases were discovered, 4 being Otitis Media; the others included 81 Otorrhœa, 36 "wax in ears," and 1 Deafness.

Dental Defects.—As usual, a large number of children, 934 or 20%, were found to have marked dental defects at routine inspection. 81 were also noted at special examinations.

Details of the School Dentist's work will be found on page 26.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—At routine inspection 23 children were noted as suffering from Rickets, 11 Spinal Curvature and 33 other deformities. Amongst these were 11 Torticollis, Infantile Paralysis 2, Cleft Palate 2.

Teachers are asked to bring to the notice of the Medical Officer any case of crippling: 15 cases of deformity were referred by the teachers for special examination.

Clothing and Footgear.—The examining Medical Officer at routine inspections noted that in 16 instances children were insufficiently clad or their footgear was defective.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages compared with 1924, of the children examined at routine inspection.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.	
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
Number Inspected ...	375	...	498	...	397	...	575	...
Average Height in inches ...	42.1	...	42.1	...	41.6	...	41.7	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	40.7	...	40.5	...	38.9	...	38.9	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.	
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
Number Inspected ...	477	...	457	...	415	...	458	...
Average Height in inches ...	48.4	...	48.6	...	48.0	...	48.3	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	53.5	...	53.2	...	51.0	...	51.1	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.	
	1924		1925		1924		1925	
Number Inspected ...	632	...	579	...	607	...	579	...
Average Height in inches ...	55.3	...	56.1	...	55.8	...	57.1	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	72.7	...	78.5	...	73.0	...	73.8	...

It will be noted that the heights and weights of the 5 year old and 8 year old children shew little difference to those of 1924, but those for the twelve year old children are distinctly higher, especially as regards the boys' weights.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Tuesday, Thursday and on Saturday morning.

At this Clinic all absentees, not certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school, are sent by the Attendance Officers; also a number are sent by the teachers when they want 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; in many cases the private medical practitioner refers children to the Clinic.

During the year 1,475 children attended the Inspection Clinic.

The following is a tabulated statement of the nature of the various ailments for which children were presented to the Medical Officer.

Malnutrition —	EAR—		
Uncleanliness : Head 52	Defective Hearing —		
Body 7	Otitis Media 3		
SKIN—	Other Ear diseases 114		
Ringworm : Head 63			
Body 91	NOSE AND THROAT—		
Scabies 16	Enlarged Tonsils 16		
Impetigo 376	Adenoids... .. 22		
Other diseases (non-Tubercular) 73	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids 6		
EYE—	Other conditions 51		
Blepharitis 28	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-		
Conjunctivitis 91	Tubercular) 74		
Keratitis 2	Defective Speech —		
Corneal Opacities —	Teeth Defective 56		
Corneal Ulcers 11	HEART AND CIRCULATION—		
Defective Vision 44	Heart Disease : Organic 20		
Squint 16	Functional 45		
Other conditions 34	Anæmia 177		
LUNGS—	NERVOUS SYSTEM—		
Bronchitis... .. 37	Epilepsy 1		
Other (non-Tubercular) 51	Chorea 17		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—	Other conditions 14		
Definite —	DEFORMITIES—		
Suspected... .. 12	Spinal Curvature.. —		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—	Infantile Paralysis —		
Skin —	Rickets 6		
Glands 2	Other conditions 8		
Hip —	Other defects or diseases 609		
Knee —			
Other Forms 2	Total 2,247		
Treated at Various Clinics ... 1088			
Treated otherwise 1032			

783 of these inspected children had defects of a trifling nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 692 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. The defects for which the children were excluded from school are given below :—

Defective Teeth 13	Nervous Diseases 22
Uncleanliness 23	Appendicitis 2
Ringworm 109	Incontinence 1
Impetigo 160	Cystitis 1
Other Skin Diseases 29	Rheumatism 5
Eye Defects 36	Enlarged Thyroid 2
Ear Defects 17	Debility 55
Nose and Throat Diseases ... 37	Minor Intestinal Complaints ... 37
Enl. Cervical Glands (Non T.B.) ... 22	Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor Injuries,
Heart Disease 34	Sores, etc.) 40
Anæmia 75	Infectious Diseases 26
Respiratory Diseases 45	
	Total 791

All the children who were excluded were referred for treatment and 265 of them received their treatment at the Minor Ailment, Dental and Eye Clinics. The rest were kept under observation and received their treatment otherwise. In 132 cases children were recommended to consult their own medical man.

In addition to the inspections by the Medical Officer, 154 children were re-inspected by the School Nurse on account of uncleanness.

The total number of attendances at the Inspection Clinic was 4,623.

“ FOLLOWING UP.”

The “ following up ” of children suffering from some disease or defect is a very important part of the school medical service. The Medical Officer and the School Nurse are engaged in this work, the former by seeing cases at the School Clinic and re-inspecting children with defects at the schools as a matter of routine. The School Nurse attends at the home of a child for the purpose of giving advice as to treatment.

The School Nurse also attends at both routine inspection and the re-inspection of children with defects.

The institution of the School Clinic also facilitates the work of “ following up.”

During the year the School Nurse paid 3,475 visits to children's homes as follows:—

Visits on account of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	2378
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	669
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	30
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	384
Absentees from Open Air School	...	...	...	...	14

The other duties of the School Nurse include work at the Treatment Clinic, at School Medical Inspection, and in connection with cleanliness inspection, as alluded to elsewhere in the report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

The School Medical Officer receives as Medical Officer of Health, notification of all cases of the notifiable Infectious Disease occurring in the Borough and the necessary exclusion certificates under Article 53(b) of the code are forwarded to the School Attendance Department. A list of houses where there are cases of Infectious Disease is also sent daily to this Department.

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

Disease.	No. of Notifications.	Total deaths of School Children.
Scarlet Fever	143	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	82	9
Typhoid Fever	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	30	4
Erysipelas	6	—
Measles	925	5
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	38	2
Encephalitis	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—

Head Teachers are requested to inform the Public Health Department of any case of sickness coming to their notice, apart from the legally notifiable diseases. In this way the Department learned of 933 cases, the chief of which were 85 Whooping Cough, 110 Chickenpox, 80 Mumps.

It was not found necessary during the year to close any school or department under Article 57 of the Code, though one class of the Infants' Department, Coal Clough School, was closed for a period of one week on account of an outbreak of Diphtheria.

In March there was an outbreak of Diphtheria in the Coal Clough district. It was found that 8 of the cases had been attending Coal Clough School, presumably when they were capable of infecting the other children. As a result of this the Assistant School Medical Officer examined 322 children in the Infants Department. 37 of these had septic throats and swabs were taken: 4 were found positive for Diphtheria. In consequence of the 4 all being in one class, this class was closed for 10 days from the date the 4 were last in attendance. It was found, however, that no further cases occurred in the children attending this class.

Fifteen certificates under Article 45(b) of the Code, to the effect that low attendance was caused by the prevalence of an Infectious Disease, were issued. The total number of weeks to which the certificates related was 16. The Infectious Diseases were Measles in 12 cases, Diphtheria in two cases and Mumps in one case.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Local Authority provides treatment for the following defects at the School Clinic in Elizabeth Street :—

Minor Ailments : Daily.

Dental Defects : Monday and Wednesday.

Errors of Refraction : Friday.

Inspection Clinics are also held here by the Assistant Medical Officer on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The cases are either referred to their own doctor in case of children having a regular medical attendant, or are treated at the Clinic by the School Nurse in respect of minor ailments.

The work of the School Clinic is gradually increasing as will be seen by a comparison of the figures with those of previous years.

CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

Year.	Minor Ailments.	Ophthalmic.	Dental.	Inspection.	Total.
1922	10,999	... 843	... 1,183	... 4,754	... 17,779
1923	9,947	... 1,034	... 1,412	... 5,164	... 17,557
1924	10,433	... 1,323	... 2,254	... 4,705	... 18,715
1925	16,769	... 3,029	... 2,261	... 4,623	... 26,682

Charges for Treatment.—The Board of Education require the Local Authority to make a charge for medical treatment where the income of the parents is considered adequate to pay. The following charges were decided upon :—

- (a) For each attendance at the Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, 1d.
- (b) For each attendance for Dental Treatment, 6d.

During the year the amount collected was £17 3s. 4d. : £8 9s. 6d. for Dental Treatment and £8 13s. 10d. for minor ailments.

Minor Ailments.—The attendances at this Clinic held daily in Elizabeth Street, shews a very large increase of 6,336 as compared with 1924. 1,231 cases were treated by the School Nurse. This number includes 55 that were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases and their attendances.

Diseases.	Number of Cases :		No. of Cases remaining on Books, 1/1/25.	Total No. of Cases dealt with.	No. of Attendances.
	Referred from Inspection Clinic.	Referred from School Medical Inspection.			
SKIN :—					
Ringworm : Head	41	11	19	71	3,128
Body	76	6	5	87	1,228
Impetigo	255	21	7	283	2,531
Sore Head	49	3	2	54	385
Scabies	5	—	—	5	58
Other Skin Diseases	51	9	6	66	1,732
EYE :—					
Blepharitis	22	10	3	35	1,246
Conjunctivitis	77	18	3	98	1,973
Keratitis	2	1	—	3	81
Corneal Ulcer	10	1	—	11	292
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	30	—	—	30	266
EAR :—					
Otitis Media	1	1	1	3	13
Other Ear Diseases	96	76	—	172	1,642
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	277	27	9	313	2,194
	992	184	55	1,231	16,769

There is an increase of 232 children treated at the minor ailments clinic as compared with last year.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at this Clinic, it was ascertained that 522 cases were treated otherwise. These were

Ringworm : Scalp	26
Body	17
Scabies	13
Impetigo	102
Other Skin Diseases	55
Minor Eye Defects	76
Minor Ear Defects	62
Miscellaneous	171

Tonsils and Adenoids.—The Authority has not, to date, made any arrangements for the operative treatment of these defects.

“Following up” shews that 94 children received operative treatment from their own doctor or at hospital, and that 456 had other forms of treatment.

Tuberculosis.—Definite and suspected cases of the Pulmonary type in school children are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary, and, if necessary, receive treatment there, though a few find their way to outside institutions.

Last year the Health Committee obtained the approval of the Ministry of Health to utilize the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point for cases of "closed" pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in school children. The hospital was used for this purpose from the beginning of June to the end of September. Arrangements were made for educational instruction to be given to the school children.

32 children were received into the hospital as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	5	10
Females	12	5

In 8 cases the children stayed the whole period (4 months), 2 for 3½ months, 9 for 3 months, 1 for 2 months, 10 for 1 month, 1 for 3 weeks, and 1 for a fortnight. Every child, with one exception, was found to be in an improved condition on discharge.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, for a local practitioner to undertake the treatment by X-ray of cases of Tuberculosis of the Skin and Glands.

2 cases of Lupus in school children were treated by him during the year.

Skin Diseases.—The majority of cases of Skin Diseases occurring amongst school children were dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinic. Further particulars are given on page 23.

External Eye Disease.—Most of these defects are also dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinic. Particulars are to be found on page 23.

Vision.—The authority employs two Ophthalmic Surgeons to carry out refraction work at the Ophthalmic Clinic. They devote one day per week to this duty.

A course of Atropine drops is given by the School Nurse prior to the Ophthalmic Surgeon's examination. 1,613 attendances were made at the Clinic on this account.

752 cases of Defective Vision were enquired into last year. 490 of these attended the Ophthalmic Clinic for examination and 435 children were given 469 prescriptions. 55 of the 490 were not given prescriptions as the Ophthalmic Surgeon did not advise glasses.

Parents are advised to present their children again at the Clinic to see if they had got glasses according to the prescriptions issued. 338 children were seen on this account during the year.

In addition to the new cases dealt with above, 99 children were re-examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to see if the glasses that had been prescribed by him in previous years required changing.

The total number of attendances made by the children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including the 1,613 for atropine drops already referred to, was 3,029.

As a result of "following up" by the School Nurse, of the 262 who did not attend the Eye Clinic, the following information was obtained:—

Obtained prescriptions from own doctor or optician ...	28
Promised to see own doctor	12
Parents indifferent	154
Left school or not traced	12
Cases being still followed up	56

It will be noted that in 154 instances, i.e. 20 per cent., the parents were indifferent.

The number who actually obtained glasses during the year was 352. Of these 232 were got through the Local Authority, either free or at a reduced cost, in accordance with an arrangement with a local optician.

Dental Defects.—Four sessions per week were devoted throughout the year to school dental work, one dentist continuing to give two half-days and the other two, one half-day each.

The scheme, which commenced in 1923, provides for the primary inspection of children at 6 years of age, and for their re-inspection yearly throughout school life.

Parents of the children are notified of any dental defect requiring treatment or advice and are advised to consult their own dentist or send the children to the School Dental Clinic.

Dental Inspection.—The following shews the number of routine inspections carried out under the various age groups, with a statement as to the condition of the children's teeth.

Age Group	Total	Number Inspected		Not requiring Treatment		Number with Slight defects requiring Treatment		Number requiring urgent Treatment	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 Years	674	318	356	52	52	264	298	2	6
7 „	1246	600	646	73	87	520	556	7	3
8 „	1482	762	720	89	80	669	630	4	10
9 „	1072	539	533	91	96	442	433	6	4
10 „	23	12	11	—	3	12	8	—	—
Total ...	4497	2231	2266	305	318	1907	1925	19	23
				623		3874			

There was, therefore, only 13·9% of the children with sound teeth.

In addition to these inspections one of the Dentists inspected 273 children attending the Special Schools and found 234 with defective teeth.

585 emergency cases, ie. specials, were referred by the Medical Officer or teacher to the Dental Clinic.

There was an increase of 848 inspections on last year.

Treatment.—The Dentists devote two sessions per week at the Clinic for treatment.

The following is a full tabular statement of the work of the School Dental Service.

1. Number of children inspected :

(a) Routine Age Groups ...	...	...	4,497
Special School Children...	...	...	273
Special cases ...	...	...	585
Total ...	...	...	5,355
(b) Found to require treatment ...	...	...	4,693

(c) Actually treated :				
Dental Clinic	...	2,029		
Own Dentist	...	88	2,117	
(d) Re-treated during the year as a result of periodical examination 1,210				
2. Half-days devoted to				
Inspection	... ..	73		
Treatment	... ..	100	173	
3. Attendances made by children 2,261				
4. Fillings :				
Permanent Teeth	... ..	404		
Temporary Teeth	... ..	24	428	
5. Extractions :				
Permanent Teeth	... ..	356		
Temporary	... ..	3,531	3,887	
6. Administration of General Anæsthetics for				
Extractions	... ..			Nil.
Local Anæsthetics	... ..			545
7. Other Operations :				
Permanent Teeth	... ..	68		
Temporary Teeth	... ..	2,067	2,135	

The other operations were :

Scalings 2, Dressing 17, Treatments 2,116.

Of the 4,693 cases requiring treatment (including the 585 emergency special cases) it will be noted that 2,117 or 45% of the children received treatment, and that 2,029 of these were attended to by the School Dentists.

As regards the remainder, " following up " by the School Nurse shewed that 1,525 or 32·5% of the parents were indifferent, 740 made a promise to attend their own dentist, 2 were not advised treatment by their own doctor, 9 cases could not be traced and 106 were still being " followed up " at the end of the year.

Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.—The local authority has not, as yet, made provision for the treatment of these cases.

Cases discovered at inspection are, of course, recommended to see their own medical man or are referred to the hospital. They are " followed up " where necessary. In all cases the advice given has been followed.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

School Camps.—One holiday camp for school children was organised during the year by the Rotary Club, 100 boys being sent to the Birkdale Holiday Camp for one week. The Club was assisted in this matter by the teachers of the Elementary Schools, who selected the cases.

Convalescent Home.—There is, at Lytham St. Annes a Convalescent Home for the children of Burnley and District, built by the late Sir John Thursby. Accommodation for 10 children of each sex is provided. During the year 166 children were admitted, 126 of these being Burnley school children. Most of the children were sent to the Home under the recommendation and certificate of the Assistant School Medical Officer.

Day Open-air School.—The Local Authority possesses a Day Open-air School which was established in October, 1918.

The school is situate in the grounds of Bank Hall and is built to accommodate 120 children. Approval for this number has been obtained from the Board of Education.

The children for attendance at this school are selected by the Assistant School Medical Officer who is also the Tuberculosis Officer, from those whose attendance at an elementary school is in most cases very irregular on account of their physical condition. This officer also acts as medical officer in charge of the school, which he visits twice weekly.

During the year there were 41 children admitted for the following reasons :—

Pre-tubercular	11
Diseased Bones or Joints ...	3
Enlarged Abdominal Glands ...	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	1
Chorea	2
Cardiac Affection	3
Chronic Bronchitis	9
Anæmia	4
Debility	1
Rickets	1
Neurosis	1
Spastic Paralysis	2

In addition, 4 children who were temporarily discharged on account of illness were re-admitted during the year.

The average number on the roll was 115, and the average attendance 104.

The School Nurse attends weekly for cleanliness inspection and the treatment of minor ailments.

28 children were discharged during the year and the following table gives details respecting them.

DISCHARGES FROM THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Age	Length of stay	Average weight of normal child at similar age	Weight on admission	Weight on discharge	Gain in weight	Average gain in weight of normal child at a similar age	Reason for Admission	Reason for Discharge
years	yrs. mths	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
10	1 5	62	55	62	7	9	Pre T.B.	Irregular attendance.
9	0 4	55	46	49	3	2	Pre T.B.	Pneumonia ; re-admitted 1926
8	0 3	52	48	51	3	1	Dactylitis	Hospital treatment.
10	3 0	62	53	70	17	18	Pre T.B.	do. re-admitted 1926
13	0 4	87	61	68	7	3	Pre T.B.	Age limit.
9	4 0	55	42	75	33	26	Pre T.B.	Restoration of Health.
11	0 3	68	69	71	2	2	Organic Heart Disease	do.
8	0 2	52	42	44	2	1	Paralysis	Transferred to Special School for Mentally Defective Children.
10	1 0	67	58	67	9	4	Debility	Restoration to Health.
7	2 0	50	36	46	10	10	Rickets	do.
9	2 2	60	51	58	7	15	Enl. Glands	do.
10	1 8	67	61	68	7	7	Lupus	do.
9	2 2	60	60	70	10	15	Chorea	do.
9	1 9	55	38	46	8	11	Caries of Spine	Persistently verminous.
8	2 2	52	34	50	16	7	Rickets	Restoration of Health.
10	2 0	62	55	68	13	12	Pre T.B.	do.
11	3 0	68	49	58	9	25	Heart Disease	Age limit.
10	4 0	67	56	76	20	18	Peritonitis	do.
7	6 9	47	42	73½	31½	31	Anæmia	do.
9	4 8	55	46	77	31	30	Pre T.B.	do.
9	4 2	55	51	78	27	27	Periostitis	do.
7	5 8	50	50	80	30	29	Pre T.B.	Dead.
8	6 3	55	42	67	25	34	Pre T.B.	Age limit.
10	3 9	62	47	74	27	23	Pre T.B.	do.
10	3 8	62	47	75	28	22	Debility	do.
10	1 7	62	58	74	16	10	Debility	Restoration of Health.
10	0 6	67				2	Neuras-thenia	do.
8	0 6	55	34	36	2	3	Tabes	Nervous breakdown.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no Organiser of Physical Training employed.

The Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training (1919) is used in the Schools.

The Local Authority possesses playing fields at Cherry Fold, and these are utilized by the Schools in that district during the afternoons for recreative training and organised games.

School Sports.—Organised competitions take place each year in respect of football and cricket for the boys and basket-ball for the girls. Galas are held for swimming and certificates awarded to encourage the scholars. A Sports Carnival is also organised each year.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The total number of necessitous cases required to be fed during the year was 106. This number compares with 142 in 1924.

Both breakfasts and dinners are provided, and the total number of meals given was 48,000 (21,703 breakfasts and 26,297 dinners) as compared with 56,957 meals in 1924.

The arrangements are in the hands of the Canteen Sub-Committee and the cases are selected by the application of a scale approved by the Board taking into consideration income and number in family.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Wash Baths are not provided at any of the Elementary Schools. They are installed in the two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective and at the Open Air School.

The Baths Committee provide facilities by allowing the Elementary School Children the use of the Public Swimming Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children usually during school hours. 50,872 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

As in former years, teachers on being advised of the date when routine inspection is to take place, are asked to send written notice to the parents of the entrants, requesting them to be present at the examination. The Intermediates and Leavers are also directed by the teachers to inform their parents of the intended examination. 828 parents or relatives of entrants attended, and the following is a summary respecting the illnesses of the children prior to entering school, which was obtained from the relative attending the inspection:

70.53%	of the children had suffered from	Measles.
4.35%	" " "	Scarlet Fever.
2.29%	" " "	Diphtheria.
20.53%	" " "	Whooping Cough.
10.63%	" " "	Chickenpox.
28.38%	had not suffered from of the above diseases.	
45.17%	had suffered from one disease.	
21.86%	" " two diseases.	
4.23%	" " three diseases.	
0.36%	" " more than three diseases.	

Of the 1,755 entrants inspected, 30.3% had been vaccinated.

As regards the Intermediate and Leaver Groups, in a few instances parents were present at the inspection.

Parents are notified of all defects requiring treatment and advised to secure treatment through their own medical man, or in suitable cases, at the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

All the teaching staff co-operate in following up cases requiring treatment, and in the notification of infectious and sickness cases amongst their scholars.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Teachers are instructed by the Director of Education to report twice yearly on given dates the names of all children in their Departments, whom they desire to present to the School Medical Officer, with a view to admission to the Special Schools for Mentally Defective Children.

In addition to the mental cases, they are instructed to bring forward children with physical defects, i.e., those with markedly defective vision, deafness, crippling and epilepsy.

Cases are also referred to the School Medical Officer by the Assistant Medical Officers as a result of routine and special inspections.

Information regarding defective children not attending school is obtained through the Attendance Department.

Blind and Partially Blind.—The School for the Blind, situate at Tarleton House, has accommodation for 20 scholars. There are at present 19 children attending, of whom 14 are Burnley children, the rest being sent by neighbouring authorities.

Of the Burnley children, there are :—

Boys 5.			Girls 9.		
Totally blind	—	...	...	3	
Partially blind	5	...	...	6	

There are five cases of blindness due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Staff of the School consists of a Headmaster and a female Assistant.

Medical and Dental inspections of the pupils is carried out once a year.

Last year consideration was given to the question of establishing a class for children with seriously defective eyesight, and the Ophthalmic Surgeons were asked to recommend suitable cases.

During the year 7 were recommended as suitable cases as they could not receive proper benefit from attendance at an ordinary school on account of defective vision.

The after care of the blind children is dealt with by the Blind Persons Act, Sub-Committee. A scheme for the further instruction of blind young persons between 16 and 21 years is now established, and the County Borough Council through the Sub-Committee maintain a Workshop at Tarleton House.

Six Technical pupils are in attendance at the Workshop, four being Burnley pupils.

Deaf.—The Local authority possesses a School for the Deaf, 19 children are receiving instruction here, 14 of them are Burnley children.

The particulars in respect of the Burnley children are :—

Boys			9	Girls ...			5
Boys :	Totally Deaf	...	6	Girls :	Totally Deaf	...	4
	Partially Deaf	...	3		Partially Deaf		1

A Head Mistress and one Assistant constitute the Staff employed.

All the children were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

The after care of the Deaf children is in the hands of the Burnley Oral Society, and the Headmistress of the Deaf School is a member of that Society.

Mentally Defective Children.—There are two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective, one at Coal Clough and the other at Heasandford. Each school has accommodation for 65 scholars. The Staff at each school consists of a Headmistress and three assistants.

At the end of 1925 the number of children attending the Special Schools was 146—82 boys and 64 girls.

28 children were admitted and 21 discharged during the year. The following are the particulars of those discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Went to work	8	6
Transferred to Elementary School...	—	1
Excluded as Imbeciles	4	1
Illness	1	—

The children have been medically inspected during the year and the Dentist made his usual annual visit.

The after-care of children requiring supervision outside school life is dealt with by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.

After Careers of Special School Children.—The Director of Education has supplied me with the following information regarding the after history of children who have left the Special Schools during the last five years:—

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Year.	Dis-charged.	In Institu-tions.	Em-ployed.	Out of employ-ment at present.	Attending Occupa-tion Centres.	At Home.	Dead.	No After History.
1921	26	4	9	2	2	4	—	5
1922	21	10	5	—	2	1	1	2
1923	24	3	15	—	2	2	1	1
1924	26	2	22	1	—	—	—	1
1925	20	4	12	—	—	2	—	2
Totals	117	23	63	3	6	9	2	11

DEAF SCHOOL.

Of the 14 children discharged during 1921-1925 inclusive, it was ascertained that 13 of them were working and one had died.

BLIND SCHOOL.

13 children were discharged during the last 5 years. 10 of these are receiving further instruction at the Tarleton House Workshop for the Blind, two are employed, 1 at the mill and the other selling newspapers, and one is at home.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical inspection of secondary pupils was continued during the year, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health examining the boys at the Grammar School and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (lady) the girls at the High School.

Generally speaking, the procedure followed is that of the inspection of the children of the elementary schools. All pupils, on entering the secondary schools, are examined as soon as practicable after admission. This is only varied when the Inspecting Officer is satisfied that a recent complete examination has been made in the elementary school. Thereafter pupils are examined once a year.

The School Medical Officer is always available to the Principal for advice concerning pupils who may have shewn signs of some ailment or disability which develops in the period between routine inspection.

During the year the following pupils have been inspected :—

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Ages.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Boys ...	—	—	13	43	75	73	60	37	17	4	322
Girls ...	—	5	40	60	66	56	51	39	15	—	332
Totals ...	—	5	53	103	141	129	111	76	32	4	654

Special Inspections—

Boys ...	...	...	1
Girls ...	...	...	3

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A list of the defects found to require treatment or to be kept under observation is shewn in the Board's Table II.(A) of the Appendix.

Uncleanliness.—The standard of cleanliness in the Secondary Schools continues to be high, only 14 children out of 654 inspected being noted as requiring attention.

Minor Ailments.—These are referred to under their respective headings.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—In 12 instances enlarged tonsils were discovered and two of the pupils had Adenoids. All the cases were referred to the parents for treatment.

Tuberculosis.—One case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was recorded, the part affected being the cervical glands.

Skin Disease.—No cases of Ringworm were found. There were five cases of Impetigo, two of Acne and one of Dermatitis noted. These all required treatment.

External Eye Disease.—There were 2 defects under this heading recorded : 1 Styte and 1 Ptosis.

Vision.—There were 120 cases of defective vision found, but only in 50 of the pupils was the defect so pronounced as to require treatment. Three cases of Strabismus were found.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—Defective hearing was found in two cases, Otorrhœa in two cases and Wax in Ears was present in seven.

Dental Defects.—179 pupils had some dental defect. 122 of these were referred for treatment.

Crippling Defects.—12 of the pupils had some deformity. 3 cases of Flat Foot, two of Torticollis, three of Deformed Chest, two of Clubbed Fingers and one each of Flat Foot and Hammer Toes came under notice.

Heart and Circulation.—There were 22 cases of Heart Disease—organic 6, functional 16 ; also 25 with Anæmia.

Pupils requiring Treatment.—160 or 24·46% of the pupils had defects (apart from uncleanliness and Defective Teeth) which required treatment.

Height and Weight.—Records of the Height and Weight of the pupils were made, and the following shews the averages for each age group.

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the High School for Girls.

			Number Inspected.			Average Height. inches.			Average Weight. lbs.
Age 10 years	...	...	5	...	...	56.6	...	...	67.5
Age 11 years	...	...	40	...	...	54.1	...	...	78.4
Age 12 years	...	...	60	...	...	58.4	...	...	81.2
Age 13 years	...	...	66	...	...	60.1	...	...	90.8
Age 14 years	...	...	56	...	...	62.1	...	...	99.6
Age 15 years	...	...	51	...	...	62.9	...	...	107.0
Age 16 years	...	...	39	...	...	63.3	...	...	116.2
Age 17 years	...	...	15	...	...	64.6	...	...	101.8

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the Grammar School for Boys.

			Number Inspected.			Average Height. inches.			Average Weight. lbs.
Age 11 years	...	...	13	...	...	57.8	...	...	82.5
Age 12 years	...	...	43	...	...	55.2	...	...	79.9
Age 13 years	...	...	75	...	...	59.9	...	...	86.8
Age 14 years	...	...	73	...	...	62.7	...	...	99.7
Age 15 years	...	...	60	...	...	64.0	...	...	106.6
Age 16 years	...	...	37	...	...	67.4	...	...	121.7
Age 17 years	...	...	17	...	...	68.2	...	...	126.9
Age 18 years	...	...	4	...	...	69.5	...	...	137.5

Infectious Disease.—During the year no action was necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and contacts.

Medical Treatment.—Notices are sent to parents through the Principal of the School when defects requiring treatment are found. In the case of minor ailments, errors of refraction and dental defects, the pupils are at liberty to attend at the School Clinic. The "following up" of defects found in pupils is primarily through the Principal.

The majority of the defects were treated privately, but in six instances the pupils attended the School Clinic, one for Dental Defects and five for Defective Vision.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

4 children were referred to the School Medical Department for examination prior to granting a licence for employment out of school hours, but no young persons have been referred to the Department during the year.

The officers of the School Medical Department are at the service of the Juvenile Employment Committee,

SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No special enquiries relating to the School Medical Service were conducted by the Staff during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

166 children were medically examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the five Special Schools during the year.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

50 children of school age died during the year. Included are 9 from Diphtheria, 5 from Measles, 3 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 other forms of Tuberculosis; Whooping Cough 1, Respiratory Diseases 5, Intestinal Diseases 3, Otitis Media 2, Heart Disease 1, and 4 had accidental deaths.

APPENDIX I.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TABLES, YEAR ENDED 31/12/25.

TABLE I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Elementary Schools.

Number of Code Group Inspections :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,755
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1,290
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1,440
Total	...	...	...	...	4,485

Number of Other Routine Inspections ... 81

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

		At Schools.		At School Clinic.		Total.
Number of Special Inspections	...	316	...	1,475	...	1,791
Number of Re-inspections	...	2,252	...	2,219	...	4,471
Totals	...	2,568	...	3,694	...	6,262

Secondary Schools.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number Examined ... 654

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	3
Number of Re-inspections	...	1
Total	...	4

TABLE II. (A)—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1925.

Defect or Disease.	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.			
	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections by M.O. at School		Special Inspections by M.O. at School Clinic		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Uncleanliness : Head	354	—	3	—	52	—	14	—	—	—
Body	100	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Skin : Ringworm : Head	14	—	1	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
Body	8	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	1	—
Scabies	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	50	—	5	—	376	—	5	—	—	—
Other diseases (non-Tuberculous)	48	—	2	—	73	—	3	—	—	—
Eye : Blepharitis	26	—	3	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	31	—	5	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	314	75	157	7	44	—	50	70	1	—
Squint	54	6	18	—	16	—	3	—	—	—
Other conditions	20	—	—	—	34	—	2	—	—	—
Ear : Defective Hearing	19	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Otitis Media	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear diseases	111	—	4	—	114	—	9	—	—	—
Nose and Throat : Enlarged Tonsils only	205	—	4	—	16	—	12	—	—	—
Adenoids only	39	—	6	—	22	—	2	—	—	—
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids... ..	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	97	—	4	—	51	—	8	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)	261	—	6	—	74	—	20	—	—	—
Defective Speech	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teeth	173	761	24	1	56	—	122	57	—	—
Heart and Circulation :										
Heart Disease : Organic	45	—	3	—	20	—	6	—	—	—
Functional	109	—	2	—	45	—	16	—	—	—
Anaemia	133	—	2	—	177	—	25	—	—	—
Lungs : Bronchitis	63	—	2	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
Others (non-Tubercular)	18	—	—	—	51	—	12	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	28	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Glands	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System : Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	10	—	3	—	17	—	2	—	—	—
Other conditions	15	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	—
Deformities : Rickets	23	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other forms	33	—	1	—	8	—	8	1	—	—
Other defects or diseases	377	—	17	—	608	1	36	—	1	—
Totals	2812	842	278	8	2243	4	370	128	3	—

(B)—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to
Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Elementary Schools.

GROUP.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	1,755	576	32·82
Intermediates	1,290	452	35·04
Leavers	1,440	452	31·39
Total (Code Groups)	4,485	1,480	32·98
Other Routine Inspections	81	25	30·86

Secondary Schools.

Secondary Pupils	654	160	24·46
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TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind).			
(i) Suitable for training in a school or class for the totally blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	3	3
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a school or class for the partially blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the blind	5	6	11
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).			
(i) Suitable for training in a school or class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	6	3	9
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a school or class for the partially deaf—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the deaf	3	1	4
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)—			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	82	64	146
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	2	5	7
At no School or Institution	9	8	17
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—			
Feeble-minded	1	—	1
Imbeciles	—	2	2
Idiots	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.			
Suffering from severe epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	2	—	2
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	2	4
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	—	2
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—cont.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	6	3	9
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	5	9
Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition debility, anaemia, etc.)—			
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	59	61	120
At Public Elementary Schools	123	213	336
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	8	12	20
Active Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or Board	—	1	1
At Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	3	3	6
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease—			
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	23	20	43
At other Institutions	1	1	2
At no School or Institution	2	2	4

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1925.
Elementary Schools.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE GROUP V.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp	52	26	78
Body	82	17	99
Scabies	5	13	18
Impetigo	328	102	430
Other Skin Diseases	60	55	115
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	171	76	247
Minor Ear Defects	174	62	236
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	304	171	475
Total	1176	522	1,698

TABLE IV.—cont.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	490*	11	17	518
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—	—
Total	490	11	17	518

* 34 of these attended again and were given represcriptions.

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	435†
(b) Otherwise	28

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	232
(b) Otherwise	120

† 469 prescriptions issued.

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
—	94	94	456	550

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—					
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :					
	Routine age groups	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aged 6} \dots 674 \\ \text{" 7} \dots 1,246 \\ \text{" 8} \dots 1,482 \\ \text{" 9} \dots 1,072 \\ \text{" 10} \dots 23 \end{array} \right.$	Total	...	4,497.
	Children attending Special Schools	...	...	...	273
	Specials	...	...	...	585
	Grand Total	...	...	...	5,355
(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	4,693
(c) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	2,117
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	...	...	1,210
(2) Half-days devoted to	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inspection} \dots 73 \\ \text{Treatment} \dots 100 \end{array} \right.$	Total	...	173
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	2,261
(4) Fillings	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots 404 \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots 24 \end{array} \right.$	Total	...	428
(5) Extractions	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots 356 \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots 3,531 \end{array} \right.$	Total	...	3,887
(6) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	Nil
(7) Other Operations	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Permanent Teeth} \dots 68 \\ \text{Temporary Teeth} \dots 2,067 \end{array} \right.$	Total	...	2,135

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ visits paid to 3 Special Schools.} \\ 35 \text{ visits paid to 17 Elementary Schools.} \end{array} \right.$				
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	7,070			
	Unsatisfactory	...	1,806		
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	Dirty	...	...	377
		Total	...	...	2,183
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	—

APPENDIX II.

Table shewing in detail the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection during 1925.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1,755	1,290	1,440	81	316	658	5,540
Malnutrition ...	1	—	1	—	—	9	11
Uncleanliness: Head ...	142	122	85	5	3	14	371
Body ...	31	38	31	—	3	—	103
Clothing ...	1	5	1	—	—	—	7
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	9	4	2	1	—	—	16
SKIN—							
Ringworm: Head ...	11	3	—	—	1	—	15
Body ...	3	2	3	—	—	—	8
Scabies ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Impetigo ...	29	15	6	—	5	5	60
OTHER SKIN DISEASES—							
Alopecia ...	2	4	4	—	—	—	10
Seborrhoea ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Scleroderma ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Psoriasis ...	—	2	3	1	—	—	6
Urticaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eczema ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
Intertrigo ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dermatitis ...	8	3	5	—	2	1	19
Acne ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
EYE DISEASES—							
Blepharitis ...	6	13	6	1	3	—	29
Conjunctivitis ...	15	4	12	—	5	—	36
Corneal Opacities ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Corneal Ulcers ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Defective Vision ...	6	194	178	11	164	121	674
Squint ...	35	19	6	—	18	3	81
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Stye ...	4	3	1	—	—	1	9
Ptosis ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Nystagmus ...	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
Keratitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Coloboma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cataract ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Blepharo-Spasm ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
EAR DISEASES—							
Defective Hearing ...	6	7	6	—	1	2	22
Otitis Media ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Otorrhoea ...	21	9	8	—	2	2	42
Wax in Ears ...	15	28	27	3	2	7	82
NOSE AND THROAT—							
Enlarged Tonsils ...	84	64	56	1	4	12	221
Adenoids ...	17	12	8	2	6	2	47
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	3	4	1	—	—	—	8
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Nasal Catarrh ...	5	1	2	—	1	3	12
Mouth Breather ...	29	16	10	1	1	3	60
Tonsillitis ...	13	5	6	—	1	1	26
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pharyngitis ...	3	3	3	—	—	1	10
Defective Speech ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	124	79	53	5	6	20	287
Defective Teeth ...	344	211	351	28	25	179	1138

Table shewing Physical Condition of Children Examined—(cont).

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediate	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
HEART AND CIRCULATION.							
Heart Disease : Organic ...	13	17	15	—	3	6	54
Functional ...	32	40	35	2	2	16	127
Anæmia ...	39	42	51	1	2	25	160
LUNGS—							
Bronchitis ...	54	8	1	—	2	—	65
Bronchial Catarrh ...	13	4	—	—	—	12	29
Pleurisy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS—							
Pulmonary : Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	8	10	7	3	—	—	28
Non-Pulmonary : Glands... ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Spine ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abdomen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	—	5	5	—	3	2	15
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Hesitation Stammer ...	5	4	3	—	—	—	12
Habit Spasm ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
DEFORMITIES—							
Rickets ...	15	2	6	—	—	—	23
Spinal Curvature ...	6	3	1	1	—	3	14
OTHER FORMS—							
Hammer Toes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Knock Knee ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Bow Legs ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Torticollis ...	4	4	3	—	—	2	13
Deformed Chest ...	1	2	4	1	—	3	11
Infantile Paralysis ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Deflected Septum ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Cleft Palate ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Flat Foot ...	—	1	1	—	1	2	5
Clubbed Fingers ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES—							
Debility ...	39	17	11	2	3	5	77
Phimosis ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Enlarged Thyroid and Goitre ...	1	4	23	—	1	17	46
Cyst ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	6
Hernia ...	21	—	3	—	—	—	24
Mastitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Jaundice ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Backward ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Undersized... ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	10
Alveolar Abscess ...	40	13	3	—	1	—	57
Desquamation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Constipation ...	18	6	20	—	1	11	56
Diarrhœa ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vesical Incontinence ...	7	4	1	—	—	—	12
Obesity ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thread Worms ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Marasmus ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stomatitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ecchymosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ganglion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria ...	2	—	1	—	5	—	8
Chicken Pox ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
Measles ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous ...	33	5	18	—	5	2	63
Not yet Diagnosed ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	1,383	1,089	1,112	70	286	499	4,439
No. of individual children having defects ...	906	667	655	48	255	337	2,969

Table Shewing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	24	103	92	12	16	247
Back Lane	17	18	14	1	—	50
Burnley Wood	120	81	131	9	46	387
Claremont	—	44	75	5	4	128
Coal Clough	196	95	136	6	29	462
Fulledge	148	59	—	—	9	216
Habergham	22	24	21	—	5	72
Healey Wood	46	29	—	—	—	75
Hargher Clough	75	44	50	4	13	186
Heasandford	103	85	76	7	19	290
Lane Head.....	44	28	5	1	1	79
Lowerhouse	20	5	—	—	1	26
Pickup Croft.....	42	18	—	—	—	60
Red Lion Street	36	29	22	2	7	96
Rosegrove	69	62	60	—	17	208
St. Andrew's	50	33	35	2	19	139
St. Augustine's	6	9	9	—	3	27
St. John's(Council)	80	29	—	—	3	112
St. John's (R.C.)	34	29	33	1	4	101
St. Mary's	104	69	92	8	14	287
St. Mary Magdalene's ...	70	29	78	1	2	180
St. Paul's	—	6	34	1	—	41
St. Peter's	71	42	38	7	13	171
St. Stephen's	46	29	56	2	7	140
St. Thomas's	53	36	21	1	1	112
Stoneyholme	69	63	98	3	17	250
Todmorden Road	—	65	132	3	38	238
Holy Trinity	85	47	53	2	18	205
Sandygate	—	15	50	2	1	68
Whittlefield	66	37	—	—	—	103
Wood Top	59	28	29	1	9	126
TOTALS	1,755	1,290	1,440	81	316	4,882



