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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Sanitary Authority.

Local Education Authority.



REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1927

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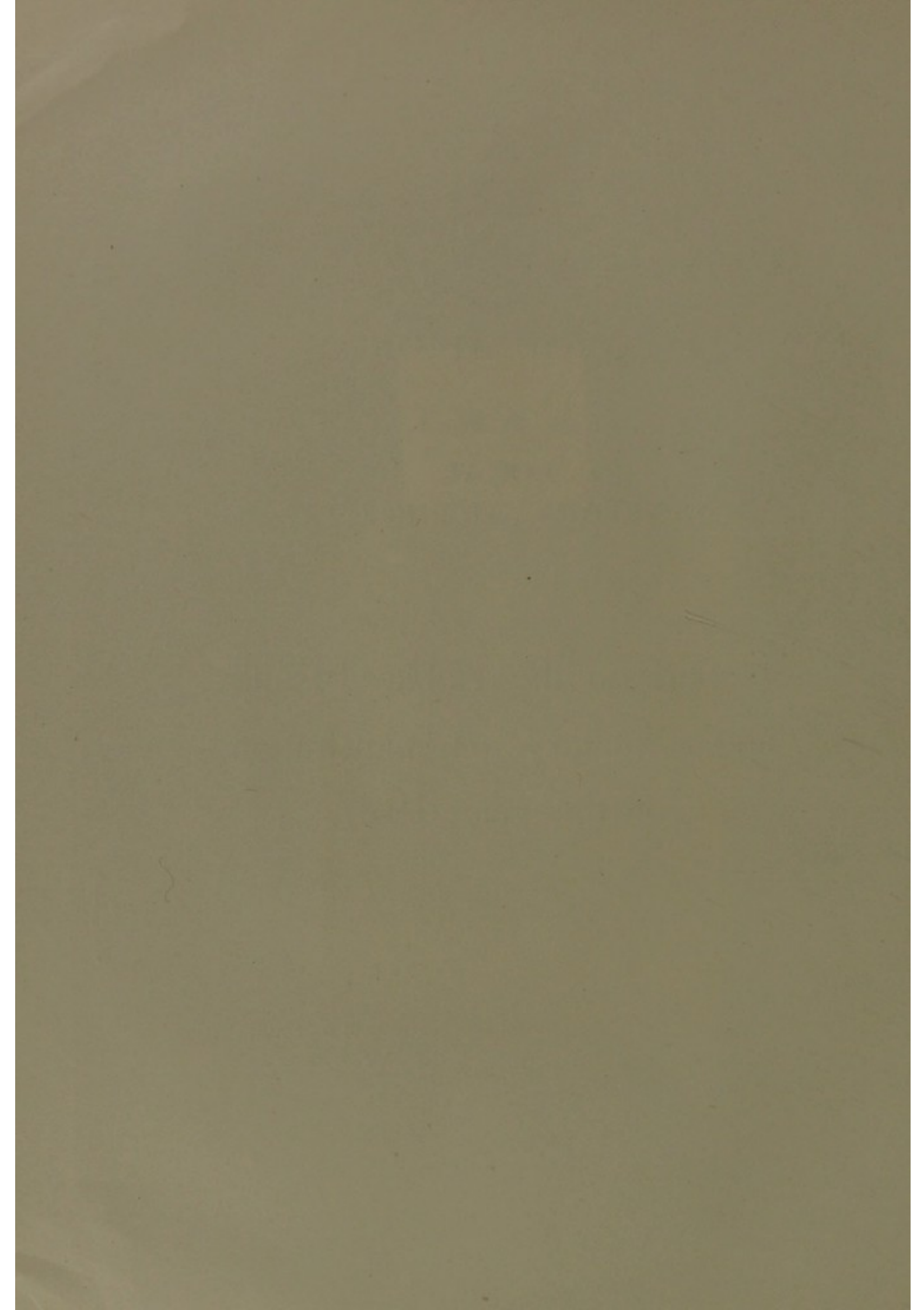


COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health
and Sanitary Administration
for the year 1927.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURNLEY
JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.



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Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1927-28.

*†‡abHIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (MR. COUNCILLOR LEES).

*†‡abALDERMAN CLEGG, J.P., Chairman.

*†‡abCOUNCILLOR MUNRO, Vice-Chairman.

†‡aALDERMAN HEATON, J.P.

*†‡ " OGDEN.

*†b " WHEWELL.

 " SINCLAIR, J.P., O.B.E.

*†abCOUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN, J.P.

ab " CLARK.

ab " DUXBURY.

*†‡ab " PROCTOR, J.P.

*†‡ab " ROBINSON.

 " SAMPSON, J.P.

† " SHERSTON, J.P.

a " TODD.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member.

bMRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Members.

bMRS. J. F. HEAP.

bMRS. E. POPPLETON.

bMRS. W. H. WATSON.

*Standing Sub-Committee.

†Housing Sub-Committee.

‡Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

aTuberculosis Sub-Committee.

bMaternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

The Council by resolution merged the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees into one Committee at the beginning of the municipal year 1927-28.

Staff of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments, 1927.

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 Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers—

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

*ELIZABETH WHEATLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Apptd. May, 1927).

Part-time Medical Officers—

*T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Specialist (School Medical Service).

Dental Surgeon—

*ELIZABETH TIMPERLEY, L.D.S. (Apptd. May, 1927).

Part-time Dental Surgeons (School Medical Services)—

*E. C. MASTERS, L.D.S. } Terminated duties May, 1927.
*J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S. }

Veterinary and Meat Inspector—

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

Borough Analyst—

RAYMOND ROSS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

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

R. JUMP, Mem. R.S.I. (by exam.)^{†b}

Inspector under the Housing Acts—

J. FIELD.[†]

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—

H. ALIFFE.^{†b} J. W. ALMOND.[†] T. TURNER.[†] (Resigned Nov., 1927).

H. CROSSLEY.[†] E. ROBERTS, D.C.M.[†] G. H. WATMOUGH.[†] (Resigned Dec. 1927).

Superintendent Health Visitor—

*MISS M. BURGESS.^{††§}

Health Visitors—

MISS M. BAMBER.[†] (Resigned April, 1927)

MISS A. HEYWOOD.[†]

MISS M. FERNIHOUGH.[†]

*MRS. A. J. JONES (a)

*MISS L. R. FIRTH.

MISS A. PRICE.[†]

MISS S. HEAP.[†]

MRS. H. REEVES.[†]

Clerical Staff—

Chief Clerk—H. V. HARTLEY.[†]

Clerks—P. SHOESMITH, F. SHUTTLEWORTH[†], H. SIMPSON,

MISSES D. FODEN, J. TURNBULL, M. STUTTARD, E. WILKINSON, U. GORMAN.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital—

Hon. Obstetrician—ALEXANDER CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Matron—*MISS G. M. NICOL.*[†]

[†]Certified Sanitary Inspector.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

^bMeat and Other Food Certificate.

[†]State Registered Nurse.

*Certificate of C.M.B.

^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 1,640 acres.
Enumerated Population (Census 1921)	103,157.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1927	99,270
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre	21.1
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	25,295
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1927	26,104
Number of Families, or separate occupiers, 1921	25,515
Number of New Houses erected in 1927	292
Rateable Value, April, 1928	£634,843
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,405 0s. 0d.
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door Relief) paid in 1927	£28,758

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	1927	1926
Number of Births (Legitimate: M. 744, F. 670—Total 1414)		
(Illegitimate: M. 48, F. 45—Total 93)	1,507	1,600
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	15.2	16.1
Number of Deaths (Males 755, Females 774)	1,529	1,312
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	15.4	13.2
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth—		
From Sepsis	1	1
From other causes	11	5
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births	8.3	3.7
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	166	138
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	110.2	86.2
Death Rates per 1,000 of population, from		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.74	0.69
All Forms of Tuberculosis	0.87	0.91
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	2.21	2.25
Cancer	1.55	1.32
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.41	0.75
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	10.6	8.75
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	32	9
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	16
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years	16	14

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1927.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH AND MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1927.

The Vital Statistics present no marked departure from those of the last few years. The Birth-rate shews a slight decline. The Death-rate shews a rise which is chiefly accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths from Influenza.

The Infantile Mortality, which in 1926 reached its lowest figure, has increased to 110 per thousand births; this is slightly above the average for the preceding five years.

Smallpox, after an absence of 22 years in Burnley, became epidemic to a limited extent during the year, and though the disease presented itself in a very mild form, its occurrence gives rise to great anxiety when we consider the generally unprotected state of the community as regards vaccination. To what extent we can look upon the community as vaccinated is difficult to estimate, for no accurate returns can be available. Records are made of vaccinations by the Public Vaccinators, but there are no figures available of persons vaccinated by private Medical Practitioners. It was

found last year that out of 1,546 children examined on entering school, only 22.6% shewed signs of successful vaccination. This percentage may be taken as a fairly accurate indication of the state as regards vaccination of the child population. The absence of Smallpox epidemics, especially of those of a severe kind, has undoubtedly caused the present generation to feel that Smallpox is a thing of the past. That it is not so is shewn by the Infectious Disease returns of last year, for in England and Wales there were no less than 14,769 cases notified.

The disease over the whole of the country has been of a very mild type, but there is no certainty that it may not at any time become a very dangerous and fatal one, or, at least, have the disfiguring and maiming results of former epidemics. It is quite evident that we can not yet discard the protection of vaccination and re-vaccination, the greatest discovery ever made in the field of preventive medicine.

In the body of the report an account is given of the distribution of the cases, and it shews the difficulty of coping with the disease, more especially when it presents itself in such a mild form.

In the epidemic, so far, no vaccinated child has had the disease, and in those who have been vaccinated, the shortest period subsequent to the vaccination has been 27 years. No re-vaccinated person has, so far, contracted Smallpox.

The incidence of the other Notifiable Infectious Diseases has not presented any unusual features. Measles has been fairly prevalent and there were 31 deaths.

Further progress has been made in the substitution of ashbins for ashpits. During the year advantage was taken of the local Act of Parliament which provides for the Local Authority paying half the cost of the substitution of a bin for an ashpit when the Local Authority require such substitution to be made. In this way 843 bins were substituted. Altogether there were 1,004 ashpits abolished in 1927. There are now in Burnley 11,517 ashpits and 14,453 bins.

The gradual abolition of multiple ashpits is being brought about. These, however, usually serve back-to-back houses, of which we still have 2,195 in Burnley. With the demolition of the Finsley Gate area this number will be lessened by 154 in the near future. 23 common ashpits in that district also will disappear. The erection of ashpits practically ceased in Burnley 20 years ago. There are 11,517 still existing which were built before that time, every one of which is a possible source of danger to the public health; even a well kept one must cause a nuisance, if only at the time it is emptied.

The bacteriological examination of milk at the municipal laboratory has been continued with very satisfactory results and a reference to the bacteriologist's report and his remarks thereon is of great interest and importance. The experience gained by the systematic examination of milk in Burnley as regards cleanliness points to the fact that the standard of "Grade A" milk set by the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1923, is not an unreasonably high one, for 87.9 per cent. of the milks examined by us in 1927 were well within that standard.

The increasing number of expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics is evidence of the increasing usefulness of Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

The success also of Bank Hall Hospital as a teaching centre for the training of midwives continues. All the pupils who so far have presented themselves for the examination of the Central Midwives' Board have been successful.

In June, owing to the resignation of Dr. J. M. Ferguson, the Medical Officer to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, the provision of the medical staff at the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital was undertaken by the Burnley Local Sanitary Authority.

The outbreak of Smallpox entirely prevented the use of the Crown Point Isolation Hospital during the summer months as a sanatorium for "closed" cases of tuberculosis in school children. It has been used for this purpose for two summers with very satisfactory results, and it is hoped that with the disappearance of Smallpox it may be possible to use the hospital again. The increasing number of Smallpox patients has necessitated the erection of larger and better wards, and the Joint Hospital Board have had under consideration the erection of more suitable premises for administration purposes.

With more suitable administration quarters and the new wards it should be possible to use this hospital as a sanatorium all the year round.

I have to thank the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their kind consideration during the year, and the various members of the Staff of the Department for their loyal assistance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

July, 1928.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

Section 1.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

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

Mean Height above Sea level, 465 feet.

Area and Population:—

The Borough is 4694·7 acres in area.

The enumerated population at the 1921 census was 103,157.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Burnley at the 30th June, 1927 is 99,270 and is derived from the adjusted 1921 Census figures (105,300); after allowance for the births, deaths and migration, which occurred between the Census date and the 30th June last.

The estimate for the previous year was 99,600, so that a decrease of 330 has been recorded.

The number of deaths exceeded the births by 22.

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 the cotton industry (11,734 males, and 20,217 females), and of these 23,772 or 74% 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 1,099, 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 3,107.

Baths.—There are three Public Baths owned by the Corporation. The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1928, was 198,453

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £28,758. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,900, comprising 857 families; 562 were in receipt of in-door relief.

Unemployment.—The average number of unemployed in Burnley, on the register of the Employment Exchange was 4,153, less than half the average number for 1926, which was 9,183.

Health Insurance.—The total number of insured persons in Burnley, on the 31st March, 1928, was 56,140 or approximately 56% of the total population.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—There have been 1,509 births (786 males, 723 females) registered in Burnley during 1927. 54 of these were born of mothers whose residence was outside the Borough, and are therefore outward transfers. This leaves 1,455 Burnley births registered in the Borough. In addition the Registrar General has assigned 52 births to Burnley which were born outside the area. The net Burnley births registered during the year are therefore 1,507 of which there were 792 males and 715 females.

Illegitimate births amounted to 93 (48 males and 45 females), the percentage being 6·2 compared with 5·1 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population is 15·2 as compared with 16·1 in 1926 and 17·4 the average for the preceeding 10 years. The rate is highest in St. Paul's Ward (22·8), and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward (10·4).

Throughout England and Wales the birth rate in 1927 was 16·7, and in the 107 great towns 17·1.

Deaths.—There were 1,708 deaths registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 232 were treated as outward transfers to other districts, leaving 1,476 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 53 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts. 13 of these deaths occurred in Institutions for the Mentally Defective.

The net deaths therefor are 1,529 (males 755, females 774), giving a crude death rate of 15·4 per 1,000 of population. The death rate for England and Wales in 1927 was 12·3, and in the 107 great towns 12·2

Age Distribution.—There were 244 deaths under 5 years of age (16%) 166 being children under 1 year of age; 34 of school children, *i.e.*, between 5 and 15 years of age; 54 between 15 and 25; 165 from 25 to 45; 458 between 45 and 65 and 574 or rather more than a third of the total were persons aged 65 years and upwards.

There have been 694 deaths in Public Institutions as follows:

	Deaths of residents.	Deaths of non-residents.
Primrose Bank Institution	281	158
Victoria Hospital	112	47
The Sanatorium	19	1
Bank Hall Maternity & Children's Hospital ...	57	19
	<hr/> 469	<hr/> 225

The following table gives comparative figures respecting birth rate, death rate and analysis of Mortality during the year 1927.

Table shewing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1927.

(Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1927. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole populations 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.		
		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.
England and Wales	16.7	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.57	0.51	6.3	69
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	17.1	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.49	0.46	8.3	71
155 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000) ...	16.4	11.3	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.58	0.41	5.0	68
London	16.1	11.9	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.39	0.51	7.5	59
BURNLEY Population (99,270) ...	15.2	15.4	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.08	1.08	0.44	10.6	110

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 1 of the Appendix.

			%
Heart Disease	263	...	17·2
Respiratory Diseases, etc.	219	...	14·3
Cancer	154	...	10·1
Influenza	107	...	7·0
Diseases of Early Infancy	95	...	6·2
All Forms of Tuberculosis	86	...	5·6
Diseases of Arteries	80	...	5·2
Senility	72	...	4·7
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ; Apoplexy	64	...	4·2
Diseases of Urinary System	62	...	4·0
Violence	44	...	3·0
Measles	32	...	2·0

Respiratory and Heart Diseases:—As in former years these continue to be the principal causes of death. Together they make up 31·5% of the total deaths in 1927.

Cancer.—There were 154 deaths from Cancer, an increase of 23 deaths compared with last year. The death rate is 1·55 per thousand of the population and is the highest recorded. The rate has been more than doubled since 1881.

Below are given the deaths from cancer in certain age groups for males and females for the last 10 years.

Year	Total Cancer Deaths	Sex	Under 25	25—45	Age 45—65	65 and upwards
1918	110	M	1	1	27	19
		F	1	6	40	15
1919	105	M	—	6	15	13
		F	—	13	36	22
1920	128	M	—	2	24	25
		F	1	11	41	24
1921	148	M	1	5	43	27
		F	—	7	31	34
1922	108	M	—	—	28	13
		F	1	7	30	29
1923	145	M	1	6	39	21
		F	—	4	47	27
1924	118	M	—	3	26	24
		F	1	7	31	26
1925	126	M	—	5	28	25
		F	1	13	34	20
1926	131	M	—	3	40	18
		F	1	5	40	24
1927	154	M	1	—	31	27
		F	—	16	40	39

Influenza.—The mortality from this cause was very high in 1927. There were 107 deaths, the rate per 1,000 being 1·08. Over three quarters of the deaths occurred in in the first quarter of the year.

Tuberculosis (all forms):—Deaths attributed to tuberculosis in 1927, numbered 86, respiratory system 73, other forms 13. Last years total was 91.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age registered was 166 or 9·2 % of the total deaths at all ages. In 1926 the infant deaths numbered 138 or 9·5 % of the total deaths.

The rate per 1,000 births is 110 compared with 86 in 1926, an increase of 24.

Of the 166 deaths of infants, 20 were illegitimate children. The infant mortality amongst these children was 215 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with 134.1 in 1926.

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:—

				Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 Births.		
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1917	...	...	...	743	776	120	98	161.5	126.3	143
1918	...	...	...	747	716	98	86	131.1	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
1926	...	...	...	845	755	81	57	95.8	75.5	86
1927	...	...	...	792	715	98	68	123.7	95.1	110

The mortality amongst infants during 1927 in England and Wales and in the 107 great towns was 69 and 71 per 1,000 births respectively.

The Neo-Natal Mortality, i.e., the deaths of children under 4 weeks of age in 1927 was 48.9 per 1,000 births.

The comparative figures are:—

1921	...	...	...	48.1
1922	...	...	...	35.9
1923	...	...	...	37.3
1924	...	...	...	35.8
1925	...	...	...	37.2

Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death of children under one year of age are given below with a comparison for 1926. Further details respecting age and Ward distribution are given in the Appendix.

Table shewing Causes of Death of Children under One Year.

Cause.	1926		1925
Congenital Debility, Malformation and			
Premature Birth	94	...	68
Premature Birth, etc. 61		... 35	
Congenital Malformation ... 18		... 14	
Congenital Debility	15	... 19	
Respiratory Diseases	27	...	25
Bronchitis	7	... 10	
Pneumonia	2	... 2	
Broncho-Pneumonia	18	... 13	
 Influenza	9	... ..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	... ..	13
Convulsions	6	... ..	2
Gastritis	2	... ..	3
Syphilis, Congenital	2	... ..	1
Other Causes	13	... ..	25
 Total	166	... ..	138
		

Over 57% of the total infant deaths were due to congenital debility, malformation and premature birth, and respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia etc.), were responsible for 17%.

Table shewing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1927, as
shewn by the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Name of Town.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Colne	116
BURNLEY	110
Preston	109
Rochdale	107
Bacup	104
Wigan	103
Chadderton	98
Ince-in-Makerfield	95
Liverpool	91
Oldham	87
St. Helen's	87
Manchester	82
Chorley	79
Bolton	76
Lancaster	76
Blackburn	75
Salford	75
Padiham	74
Accrington	73
Ashton-under-Lyne	72
Leigh	72
Swinton and Pendlebury	72
Warrington	72
Bury	70
Heywood	70
Ashton-in-Makerfield	69
Blackpool	66
Eccles	66
Darwen	64
Middleton	64
Bootle	63
Hindley	63
Widnes	63
Radcliffe	62
Stretford	60
Farnworth	56
Barrow-in-Furness	55
Lytham-St. Annes	55
Nelson	50
Southport	49
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	43
Atherton	42
Rawtenstall	42

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 the Borough. This 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 1927, 353 Maternity cases and 127 children were received into the Hospital.

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Burnley and District Joint Hospital Board. The Fever Hospital, called the "Sanatorium," is situate within the Borough and has accommodation for 116 patients. The Smallpox Isolation block, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is a temporary structure situate outside the Borough and remote from other habitations.

During the year 332 cases, apart from Tuberculous persons, were admitted to the Fever Hospital. 179 of these were Burnley residents.

63 patients were dealt with at the Smallpox Hospital, 41 of whom 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 1927 was

			Daily Average	
			No. of beds	
In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Occupied.	
1,560	..... 3,085	..... 4,645	.....	105

The Infirmary of the Burnley Union at Primrose Bank is situated in the Borough. There is accommodation for 271 patients: Males 98, Females 109, Children 49, and Maternity Cases 15. During the year 1927, 1,725 patients were dealt with.

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 the year 180 children were admitted, 112 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, 21 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1927.

Registration of Maternity Homes.

Two places are registered under the local act of 1925, one for 7 and the other for 3 beds.

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 two ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases.

Chemical Work.

The analytical work of the Department is carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Raymond Ross, F.I.C., F.C.S.

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 School (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 School on Tuesday.

All these centres are provided by the Local Authority.

(2) Day Nurseries.—None.

(3) School Clinic.

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) Orthopædic Clinic:—

Held at the School Clinic in Elizabeth Street, Surgeon attends every second Thursday in the month. Nurse attends weekly.

(5) Tuberculosis.

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

(6) 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 General Adoptive Acts, 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.
Public Health Act, 1925 	
Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, in Part II. 	
Sections 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, in Part III. ...	
Sections 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, in Part IV. 	
Sections 53 and 55, in Part V. 	30th June, 1926

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 in the basin of the River Brun 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.

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

The consumption of water during the year 1927 was 870,831,139 gallons, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes being 24·0 gallons.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Swinden gathering ground was 50·83 inches ; at Cant Clough gathering grounds: North 44·68 inches, South 47·16 inches. At the Climatological Station, Queen's Park, the amount of rain recorded was 46·63 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 1927.

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	11,465
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	18,334
Latrines (495) with Closets	...	...	...	2,154
Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies	...	...	...	232

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 2 other conveniences for women, and 36 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, 1928.

Total amount of refuse destroyed	...	...	...	16,143 tons.
„ tipped	...	...	...	7,275 tons.
Clinker tipped	...	...	...	3,141 tons.

The number of ashpits in use at the end of the year was 11,517, and the number of bins 14,453.

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	1926	1927
2,969	9,628	9,853	10,615	11,352	11,794	12,146	12,629	13,157	14,453

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

Provided that:—

“ In any case where the Corporation require a galvanised 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 expenses 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 soon be 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 cases of Infectious Disease 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 2,557 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.

	1927	1926
	No.	No.
Visits to Factories	155	79
„ Workshops and Workplaces	365	355
„ Bakeries	930	940
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	369	350

	1927 No.	1926 No.
Visits to Ice-cream Shops	260	258
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	123	141
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	62	64
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ...	100	65
„ Milliners and Dressmakers.....	14	24
„ Other Dress Trades.....	44	16
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	6	9
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	91	155
„ Stables and Manure Pits	2340	2672
„ Premises where Animals are kept	205	222
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	70	92
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	28	24
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	190	81
„ Canal Boats	107	139
„ Single Dwellings	70	125
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	1627	1589
„ Furnished Rooms	598	530
„ Other Dwellings	10169	11834
„ Reported Overcrowded Dwellings	20	34
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	128	128
„ New Property re Closets, &c.	334	56
„ Old Property re Alterations	1055	433
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	11026	11830
Drains Tested	308	272
Legal Notices Served	715	569
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2683	2829
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	129	158
No. of Defects reported to other Departments	1137	1046
Smoke Observations taken	544	332
Visits to Boiler Houses	27	11
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., re Property	2468	2538
Visits to School Premises	441	446

There were 4,318 defects found and dealt with. In connection with these, 2,683 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 690 defects, and 674 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 675 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 433 served relating to—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.....	81
„ Drains, &c.	25
„ Yard Flags	75
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.	96
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	96
Dust Bins	42
Refuse	5
Dirty Houses.....	1
Defective Sinks	22
Others	23

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 466, 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 165

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

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 60

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke..... 2

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42.

Relating to Ashpit and Closet Accommodation ... 1

„ Water Supply 9

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 4

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken on 135 chimneys, the total number of observations being 544. No black smoke was emitted during 473 of these ; of the remainder, three exceeded the limit fixed by the Health Committee beyond which proceedings are instituted, i.e., five

minutes in the half-hour. In two of these cases notices were served, and in the other, a previous notice having been served and not complied with, proceedings were taken, and an order to abate was obtained with costs. The amount of black smoke in the other cases was :—on 48 occasions, two minutes or less, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on six, 3 minutes on six, $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on two, four minutes on two, $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on three, and 5 minutes on two.

After service of statutory notices 17 observations were taken of the chimneys involved. During 16 of these there was no black smoke, in the other there was 2 minutes. 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.

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	544 half-hourly.	4.03

Result of Observations :—

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	153	1334.5	14832.5
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes ...	0.28	2.45	27.27

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	43
Legal Notices served	2
Legal Proceedings	1

Solid Matters in Atmosphere.

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

The table below is abstracted from a Return supplied by the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution. All figures given are annual total for the year 1926-27.

Town.	Rainfall in m.m.	Metric Tons per Hundred Square Kilometres.	
		Insoluble matter.	Expressed per 1000 m.m. of rain.
Burnley	1,256.9	17,929	14,264
Cardiff	985	11,776	11,955
Huddersfield	800	6043	7,554
(Average 2 stations).			
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	559	9,990	17,871
Liverpool ...	902	12,101	13,416
Newcastle	812	12,975	15,979
(Average 3 stations).			
Rotherham	585	12,090	20,667
St. Helens	951	14,776	15,537
Salford	882	10,300	11,678
(Average 3 stations).			
Southport	880	1,736	1,973
(Average 2 stations.)			
Stoke-on-Trent	715	5,258	7,354
Wakefield.....	650	7,718	11,874

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.
Kay Street	215	215	—
Barracks Road	146	146	—

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

Number of visits	70	Defects found	9
------------------------	----	---------------------	---

These defects were:—

Not Limewashed	2	Dirty Towels	1
W.C. Defects	4	Other Defects	2

In addition to these Common Lodging Houses there are a number of others to which 28 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. Six 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 two licenses were renewed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 50 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, the same as 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 50 houses mentioned are divided into 162 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements vary from one to three rooms:—

One-roomed	140
Two-roomed	22
	162

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 598 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. 10 verbal and 28 written notices were given.

Total visits to 162 Houses Let in Lodgings	598
Total defects found.....	87
Defects brought forward from 1926	5
Total defects remedied	90

The 87 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	6
Defective Drains	2
Limewashing overdue	56
Defective W.C.'s	14
Defective Roofs	1
Bins Defective	1
Sundry Defects	7
Total	87

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 394 persons occupied the furnished rooms:—

Adults:—Males	129
Females	148
Infants under 1	17
Children 1 to 12	100
Total	394

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	139
Total	157

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases quite necessarily ; 3 legal notices have been served, and 13 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, 460 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 230 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once week.

2,340 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 16 preliminary notices were sent, and 21 verbal notices were given, referring to 37 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated; in 2 cases it was necessary to serve legal notices. The manure pits were sprayed on 261 occasions with the object of destroying the larvæ of flies.

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	351
Bakehouses	291
Milliners and Dressmakers.....	211
Woodworkers	41
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	128
Metal Workers	53
Sundries	116
Total	1,191

This list 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	155
Defects found	40
Legal Notices served	1
Letter Notices sent	12
Verbal Notices	26

List of Defects—

Water Closets and Urinal defects	9
Dirty Closets	2
Defective Drains	18
Troughs and Spouts	8
Others	3
Total	40

Workshops (other than Bakehouses)—

Inspections	459
Legal Notices served	9
Letter Notices sent	31
Verbal Notices given	59

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	15
Dirty Workshops	5
Defective Drains	35
Defective Eaves and Spouts	11
Defective Ashpits and Bins	5
Other Defects	8
Total	79

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 1927, for the County Borough of Burnley.

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

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories	155	13	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1,389	65	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	1,544	78	—

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	8	8	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	123	119	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or				
defective	30	30	—	—
not separate	—	—	—	—
for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	124	121	2	—
(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)	—	—	—	—
Total	285	278	2	—

*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 1927.

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.

107 boats were inspected during the year against 139 in 1926. One boat, motor propelled, has been added to the Register during the year, and 15 removed. These latter belong to a local colliery company, whose boats now travel short journeys only and are not used as dwellings, and were removed at their request.

The number on the Register is now 24.

7 boats did not comply with the Acts and Regulations ; three were without Certificates on board, one had not been painted during the preceding three years, one had water leaking into the cabin, one was without a proper water vessel and one was overcrowded, the latter being a case where the parents had taken two children with them for a single trip. All have been put in order.

Four children of school age were found on board ; this was during the holiday period.

There have been no cases of Infectious Disease on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Inspector has in all cases been courteously received, and all desired information readily supplied.

The Statistical Statement is appended.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1927) 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 pay for other duties ? Yes. If special, how much ?

1	Number of boats added to Register in 1927	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to structural alterations	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	...

146	Total number registered to 31st December, 1927	...	...	...	...
122	Total number of registrations cancelled	...	...	...	...
<hr/>					
24	Actual number of boats on register at 31st December, 1927	...			
<hr/>					
107	Number of boats inspected in 1927	...	...	...	...
100	Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...
<hr/>					
7	Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...

Total number for which the Cabins were registered 480

Total number occupying the Cabins

Details of occupation: Male Adults 211
 Female Adults 46
 Children of school age 4
 Children under school age 12

— 273

Number of Cases met with.	Details shewing numbers infringing in respect to—	Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration ... ..	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master ... ..	.....
3	Absence of Certificate	3
.....	Certificate not identifying owner with boat ... ..	.....
.....	Marking ... ..	.....
1	Overcrowding	1
.....	Partition (Reg. 8, b. ii.) ... ..	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying ... ..	.....
.....	Cleanliness ... ..	.....
1	Painting	1
.....	Ventilation ... ..	.....
1	Dilapidation	1
.....	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)	.....
<hr/>		<hr/>
7		7

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. 1,697 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 598 to furnished rooms, and 10,169 to other dwellings. 15 were suspected of being overcrowded, and 4 were found to be actually in that state when visited; no legal notices were served. The nuisances in two cases were abated.

Dirty Houses.—71 were suspected of being dirty, but only 35 were found to be so on inspection. In no case was it 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 11,465 clean water closets, 18,334 waste water closets, 465 latrines, and 232 privies. The privies are mostly in outlying cottages and farm houses. Approximately 24,184 houses have their own sanitary conveniences, and 2,394 join with others. Ashpits, estimated number, 11,517, and ash bins, 14,453.

Although the town is almost free from privies, there is a very great sanitary drawback in the 18,334 waste water closets. These are very unsatisfactory, the uncleanness 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	291
Number of Visits paid	930
Verbal Notices	143
Letter Notices	23
Legal Notices	2

Details of Defects found—

Required Limewashing	123
Defective Water Closets	6
„ Drains	14
„ Ashpits and Bins	5
„ Spouts and Eaves	3

Dirty Condition	1
W.C. in Bakehouse	1
Other Defects	13
	—
Total	166
	—

It will be noted that more than three-quarters of 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 standard of cleanliness is observed, and in only one case has any fault been found in connection with the ordinary management, apart from the limewashing already referred to.

Fish and Chip Shops.—There are 139 of these in the town. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid 369 visits to these during the year. The general condition of these is satisfactory, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

53 defects were noted during the year. Eight of these had reference to the cleanliness of the premises, 14 to drainage, and 15 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.

260 visits have been paid to these places, and most of the people in the trade have realised the necessity of being scrupulously clean in the manufacture and storage of such a commodity as ice-cream. 5 defects were noted; of these two had reference to the cleanliness of the premises; the rest were structural defects of the premises.

[illegible]

1. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,732
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,449
(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	568

(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 ...	446
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(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	80
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	65
(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	24
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	20
(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.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.**Milk Supply.**

During the year 186 samples of mixed and unmixed milk have been collected from farms 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 situated is notified.

All milk and cattle have been dealt with under the above 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.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Percentage of Milks containing Tubercle Bacilli
Mixed Milk ...	34	1	1	32	2.9
Unmixed Milk	6	3	—	3	50.0

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

	No. of Samples.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Percentage of Milks containing Tubercle Bacilli
Mixed Milk ...	146	8	2	136	5.4

It is very satisfactory to report that the percentage of milk containing Tubercle Bacilli is very small, when one takes into consideration the number of samples examined and the great amount of milk which is distributed within the Borough.

During the year only five cattle have been condemned and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order:—One cow for producing milk containing

Tubercle Bacilli, one cow for Tuberculosis of the Udder, one for Tuberculous Emaciation and two for Chronic Coughs and showing definite clinical signs of Tuberculosis.

The following is a summary of the market value, total compensation paid and salvage after deduction of expenses incurred in and for purpose of salvage.

Market Value.	Total Compensation.	Salvage after deducting Exp's.
£33/0/0	... £14/5/0	... £4/18/4

The actual amount paid out by the Corporation for compensation was £9 6s. 8d.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER OF 1923.

Only one person applied for a Supplementary Licence under Section (5) 4 of the above Order, to sell Certified Milk in this Borough. This application was granted.

The milk sold by the above person is produced outside the Borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT OF 1922.

During the year 83 persons have been registered as Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk. This brings up the total number of persons registered for the sale of milk within the Borough to 208.

Appended is a list of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk:—

Milk produced outside and	Wholesaled within the Borough	...	19
" " "	Retailed " "	...	22
" " inside and	Wholesaled " "	...	6
" " "	Retailed " "	...	36

The total number of persons retailing milk in the shops within the Borough at the end of the year was 35.

Mr. Kenyon made 188 visits to the above shops, and found them, on most occasions, to be very clean and the tenants exercising every care to prevent contamination of the milk.

Only 4 notices have been served for dirty covers and not having the milk and measures properly covered.

On re-visiting the premises the notices had been complied with in all cases.

Number of Farms	42
„ Visits to the Farms	60
„ Cattle Examined	734
„ Dairies on the Farms	2
„ Visits to the Dairies	4
„ Milk Shops, including New Shops	35
„ Visits to the Milk Shops	188
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors	208

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two Dairies within the Borough to which 4 visits have been made, and on each visit the sanitary condition of these premises was satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 42 Farms within the Borough, 40 of which are used for the housing of cattle, and the remaining 2 Farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry.

60 visits have been made to the above premises and 734 cattle inspected.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle	Atrophy	Hypertrophy.	Fellon.	Mastitis.	Induration.	Total.
1927	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
1926	2	2	1	—	1	3	9

There are 71 cowsheds premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary condition of them:—

LIGHT.

Good	65
Fair	5
Bad	1

VENTILATION.

Good	65
Fair	4
Bad	2

DRAINS.

Good	70
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	47
Fair	23
Bad	1

AIR SPACE.

Good	69
Fair	1
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:—

“ Since the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 came into operation there has been a decided improvement in the general cleanliness of the cowshed premises, cattle, etc.

Only a few 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 had to complain of the dirty condition of the milking stools and water troughs. The majority of the farmers have erected a building for the storage of the milk and milk vessels.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

It is very satisfactory to report that owing to master butchers, journeymen butchers and purveyors of meat realising more fully the importance of the handling and purveying of meat in a cleanly manner, there has been an improvement this year in the carrying out of the above regulations.

Several notices have been served referring to premises where meat is stored as regards cleanliness, dirty carts and meat covers, meat not being properly covered, and for non-provision of metal receptacles with lids for the storage of floor sweepings, fat, etc. In all cases the notices were complied with.

In one instance a notice was sent to decorate the shop premises owing to the ceiling, walls and fixtures being in a dirty condition. In this case the shop was closed down.

The stalls on the Market have been protected as well as possible with sheets round the back, sides and top, to prevent contamination of any meat exposed for sale.

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 at once in a covered cart to the Cleansing Department and destroyed."

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 182 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 Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee.

A few repairs are being carried out on the above premises and will be completed at an early date.

The slaughter houses, lairages, walls, floors, yard and all utensils have been kept very clean."

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.
1927	...	...	...	5,898	3,615	4,437	35,941	405	50,296
1926	...	...	...	6,142	6,089	3,624	28,544	521	44,920

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1927	...	...	...	40	18	70	20	14	162
1926	...	...	...	27	15	11	7	15	75

TABLE III.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—PASSED.

				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1927	...	...	...	14	10	54	10	7	95
1926	...	...	...	7	6	3	2	6	24

TABLE IV.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—CONDEMNED.

				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
1927	...	...	...	26	8	16	10	7	67
1926	...	...	...	20	9	8	5	9	51

TABLE V.

ORIGIN OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES.

		Local.			Leeds.	Preston.		Southwaite.		Hellifield.	
1927	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Beasts	Pig	Lambs	Lambs	Pig	Beast	Lamb.
	13	1	13	7	2	1	1	3	1	1	1

Birkenhead.			Skipton.				Barnard Castle.	Perth.
Sheep	Beasts	Lambs	Sheep	Beasts	Pig	Lamb	Lamb	Sheep
1	5	2	5	5	2	1	1	1

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1927.	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
Wasted and Dropsical ...	—	5	6	3	—	14
Tuberculosis ...	23	—	3	—	—	26
Suffocated ...	2	2	4	6	3	17
Dropsy ...	1	—	1	—	—	2
Immature ...	—	—	—	—	3	3
Accident ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Jaundice ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septicaemia ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unwholesome ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals—1927	26	8	16	10	7	67
Totals—1926	20	9	8	5	9	51

TABLE VII.
WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Lambs.	Calves.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1927 ...	13,384	335	1,611	271	276	15,877
1926 ...	9,668	267	657	142	316	11,050

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
1927 ...	35	16	5	4	2	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	57	26
1926 ...	34	14	4	1	3	—	10	2	2	2	—	—	5	5	58	24

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

On 16th March, 1927, a firm of butchers were fined £10 and special costs, £2 2s. 0d., for having meat deposited on their premises which was unfit for human consumption, and their manager was fined £10 and special costs, £2 2s. 0d., for aiding and abetting. The fines and special costs amounted in all to £24 4s. 0d.

LIST OF FOOD STUFFS EXAMINED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIRS.

1927. Jan. 12th—Two fores and one hind quarter of beef, weighing 480 lbs.
 Feb. 4th—Two clods of beef, weighing 89½ lbs., and one lamb, weighing 24 lbs.
 Feb. 11th—Ten ox tails, weighing 17 lbs.
 Feb. 28th—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 300 lbs.
 Mar. 9th—Two hind quarters of beef, weighing 309 lbs.
 April 4th—Three fore quarters of pork, weighing 65 lbs., and one fore quarter of beef, weighing 180 lbs.
 April 5th—Two hind quarters of beef, weighing 340 lbs.
 April 19th—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 320 lbs.
 May 23rd—118 lbs. of frozen kidneys.
 June 16th—30 crates of Dutch lettuce.
 June 20th—One side of beef, weighing 180 lbs.
 July 1st—168 lbs. of English salmon.
 July 26th—One fore quarter of pork, weighing 15 lbs.
 Aug. 4th—One buttock of beef, weighing 140 lbs.
 Aug. 8th—Nine boxes of fillets, weighing 63 lbs.
 Aug. 30th—One hamper of pears, weighing 40 lbs.
 Sept. 9th—One fore quarter of pork, weighing 17 lbs.
 Sept. 27th—Four boxes of pears, weighing 92 lbs.
 Sept. 29th—Seven boxes of pears, weighing 161 lbs.
 Oct. 3rd—Two fores and two hind quarters of lamb, weighing 24 lbs.
 Oct. 10th—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 255 lbs.
 Oct. 19th—One side of pork, weighing 65 lbs.
 Oct. 29th—Twenty-six couple of English rabbits.
 Dec. 5th—One buttock of beef, weighing 120 lbs.
 Dec. 18th—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 231 lbs.
 Dec. 24th—One side of beef, weighing 256 lbs.
 Dec. 30th—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 212 lbs.

The above articles of food were voluntarily surrendered, and were removed at once 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	616
" " Fish Shops	223
" " Fruit Shops	265
" " Wholesale Shops	552
" " Hardacre's Yard	127
" " Collinge's Yard	127
" " Harrison's Yard	127
" " Sunter's Yard	127
" " Stockdale's Yard	127
" " Forth's Yard	127
" " Co-operative Society	45
" " Cold Air Stores.....	82
" " Triperies and Tripe Shops	182
" " Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	30
" " Cattle Market	46
" " Knacker's Yard	19
" " Charlton's Yard	127
	<hr/>
	3398
	<hr/>

ACCIDENTS.

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

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Although there have been several outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, the Borough has kept free from this disease during the year.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911.

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

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1908, 1911 AND 1922.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	104
No. of Fat Pigs licensed into the Borough	2532
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from Local Lairages	568
	<hr/>
Total	3204
	<hr/>

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

On Tuesday, June 14th, 1927, Swine Fever was confirmed on the premises occupied by Mr. J. T. Hall, Lane Ends Farm, Gretna Green, Burnley. The usual notices were served and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

There were no further outbreaks of this disease within the Borough.

On November 22nd, 1927, the restrictions on the above premises were withdrawn.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ABOVE ORDERS.

On Tuesday, November 8th, 1927, two persons were prosecuted for not carrying out the regulations and were fined respectively £10 and £5 5s. 0d. special costs and £6 7s. 0d. and £5 5s. 0d. special costs, amounting in all to £26 17s. 0d.

FOREIGN DOGS ORDER.

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

POULTRY ACT OF 1912.

Forty-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 no 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 100 animals were dipped:—

	In August.	In November.
Ewes	14	21
Lambs	—	64
Tups	—	1
	—	—
	14	86
	—	—

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	127
" "	Collinge's Yard	127
" "	Harrison's Yard	127
" "	Stockdale's Yard	127
" "	Sunter's Yard	127
" "	Forth's Yard	127
" "	Co-operative Society	45
" "	Charlton's Yard	127
Total		934

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, who submits the samples obtained to the Borough Analyst.

LIST OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

NATURE.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		TOTAL.	
	Genuine	Adul- terated	Genuine	Adul- terated	Genuine	Adul- terated
Milk	124	3	8	3	132	6
Butter	30	—	—	—	30	—
Preserved Cream ...	11	—	8	1	19	1
Cream	—	1	8	—	8	1
Suet	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lard	—	—	20	—	20	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	19	—	19	—
Dried Fruits	—	—	14	—	14	—
Cheese	—	—	8	—	8	—
Baking Powder ...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sausage	—	—	9	—	9	—
Meat Paste	—	—	6	—	6	—
Tripe	—	—	5	—	5	—
Picked Shrimps ...	—	—	4	—	4	—
Coffee Essence ...	—	—	4	—	4	—
Cornflower	—	—	2	—	2	—
Honey	—	—	7	—	7	—
Puff Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—
Meat Pie	—	—	1	—	1	—
Chocolate	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cod Liver Oil ...	—	—	9	—	9	—
Olive Oil	—	—	9	—	9	—
Mercury Ointment ...	—	—	7	2	7	2
Total	166	4	160	6	326	10

Results of Examination of Samples.

LISTS OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Milk—6% added water	Fine	£1.	Costs	£2 2s. 0d.
Milk—31% deficient in fat	This was bottled milk, and in dividing, the top portion was put into one bottle, the Analyst receiving the lower portion, hence deficiency.			
Cream—Contained 0.25% Boron Preservative....	...	...	Costs	5/-
Milk—6% deficient in fat	Fine	£5.	Costs	£2 2s. 0d.

ADULTERATED INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Preserved Cream—Contained 0.42% Boron, being 0.02% in excess of Regulations.	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
Milk—4.6% added water	Subsequent formal sample genuine.
Milk—6.7% deficient in fat, 3.5% added water. Subsequent formal samples showed 8.4% and 8.48% non-fatty solids. The deficiency did not warrant proceedings being taken. Vendor warned.	
Milk—10% deficient in fat. Subsequent formal samples genuine.	
Mercury Ointment—deficient in Mercury, 10% below B.P. Codex. Warned.	
Mercury Ointment—Genuine Ammoniated Mercury Ointment supplied. Warned.	

Report on the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917, for the year 1927.

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

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of Preservative.				No. in which a Preservative was found to be present.		
(a) Milk	138	...	...	...	Nil.
(b) Cream	9	...	...	...	1

(2) Samples sold as Preserved Cream.

Correct statements made. 19

Incorrect statements made 1

The sample of Cream contained 0.25% of a boron preservative, and was sold without the label prescribed by the Regulations ; proceedings were taken, and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 5/-.

The sample of Preserved Cream was an informal one and contained 0.42% of a boron preservative ; a subsequent formal sample was within the prescribed limit.

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.

In May, a case of smallpox was notified from Coal Clough Lane, an unvaccinated youth of 21. Enquiries did not elicit any information as to the origin of this attack.

The rest of the family, father, mother, 1 brother and 2 sisters all contracted the disease, also 1 neighbour who was in the habit of visiting the house. All the family with the exception of the mother had never been vaccinated, the mother only having been vaccinated in infancy. No further cases arose from this source.

In June a case was found at a Common lodging house, but no further cases arose from this.

In July a case was notified from the same Common lodging house, but this apparently had no connection with the one in June. This was followed by two further cases at this lodging house. Also about the same time there was a case at the Infirmary, and this one was followed by four other cases from that Institution.

In August two cases (girls, unvaccinated), were notified from the Padiham Road District ; again no information could be obtained as to the source except that they had been away at the seaside about 3 weeks previously.

Late in August a case was notified from Burnley Wood (Russell Street), a man aged 48, vaccinated only in infancy.

In September, a man of 69, (unvaccinated) was notified from the Fulfilledge District, (Thurston Street).

In October a woman aged 56, (vaccinated in infancy), was notified from Trafalgar Street District.

At the end of October, a woman, unvaccinated, was notified from the Brennand Street District.

There were no further cases until the 30th November, when there was one from the Infirmary (a woman aged 58, vaccinated in infancy).

During the week ended December 24th, there was one from Padiham Road, one from Mark Street, (St. Andrews), one from Robinson Street, (Danehouse), one from Allen Street, (St. Andrew's), one from Athletic Street, (Fulledge), one in Gillowe Street, (Fulledge), five in one house in Brown Street, one in Westmorland Street, and one in Rossendale Road. One of the a cases in Brown Street appeared to be connected with the Athletic Street one, and also with several cases afterwards notified.

Five more cases were notified before the end of the year, two of these in one house.

From the first outbreak in May, to the end of the year, there were 41 cases notified. All were sent immediately to Crown Point, and thorough disinfection of the houses, clothing, etc. was made. No further cases arose from any of these except those contacts who refused to be vaccinated.

The state as regards vaccination of these 41 cases was:—

Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	26
Vaccinated in infancy	...	...	...	...	...	15
Revaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	—
						—
						41
						—

AGE, SEX AND VACCINAL STATE.

Age	Males	Females	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
0—5	—	—	—	—
5—10	2	1	—	3
10—15	1	3	—	4
15—20	3	3	—	6
20—25	5	1	—	6
25—35	1	3	1	3
35—45	1	2	2	1
45—65	9	3	10	2
Over 65	2	1	2	1
—	—	—	—	—
Totals	24	17	15	26
	—	—	—	—

CONTACTS.

599 contacts were under supervision, and 1,942 visits were paid to these by the Infectious Diseases Inspector.

VACCINATION OF CONTACTS.

The vaccination of 220 contacts was carried out by the Public Vaccinator.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 101 cases notified as compared with 143 the previous year, and 209 in 1925. 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:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases per 1,000 of population	0.35	1.24	1.68	1.55	4.55	5.70	0.74	2.04	1.44	1.02
No. of deaths	1	2	3	1	9	9	—	—	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.011	.019	.028	.009	.085	.086	—	—	—	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
							101

As regards Isolation, 59 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the remaining 42 being isolated in their own homes.

RETURN CASES.—Four return cases of Scarlet Fever were reported following on the return home of 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 154, 6 being notified as Membranous Croup. The cases were distributed over the whole of the year and did not assume epidemic form. In 1926 there were 154 cases notified.

In all there were 8 deaths from this disease as against 9 last year. 4 of the deaths occurred at the Sanatorium.

Of the 154 cases notified, 98 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.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases per 1,000 of population	·57	·71	·91	1·96	1·12	1·00	1·00	1·59	1·43	1·55
No. of deaths	8	5	9	8	13	7	8	15	9	8
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·085	·048	·09	·07	·12	·07	·08	·15	·09	·08
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	148·1	68·5	93·7	38·8	110·2	66·6	77·7	92·0	60·6	52·0

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

	Cases.					Deaths.				
Under 1	—	1	...
From 1 to 2	9	...	...	...	1	...
„ 2 to 3	8	...	...	...	1	...
„ 3 to 4	8	...	...	...	2	...
„ 4 to 5	7	...	...	...	—	...
„ 5 to 10	58	...	...	...	2	...
„ 10 to 15	22	...	...	...	1	...

					Cases.	Deaths.
From 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	10	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	23	—
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	5	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	2	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	2	—
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	154	8
					—	—

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.

103 Vials of 8,000 and 3 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 1,587 swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, and 444 of these were positive. 1314 of these examinations were in respect of Burnley residents, 402 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.—One case only of this disease was notified, there were no deaths. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Enteric Fever for the last ten years:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases per 1,000 of population.....	·066	·065	·086	·152	·048	·134	·222	·05	·21	·01
No. of deaths	1	2	2	3	2	3	5	—	2	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·011	·019	·019	·029	·019	·029	·048	—	·02	—
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	166·6	285·7	222·2	187·5	400·0	214·3	217·5	—	95·2	—

The ages of the persons notified are as follows:—

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

During the year 18 Widal Tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 6 notifications of this disease, with 1 death. Last year the figures were 2 cases, 1 death.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 12 notifications.

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

Erysipelas.—51 cases were notified, as against 50 last year. There were no deaths as against 1 last year. Of the 51 cases 12 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

The ages of the cases and deaths are:—

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

					Cases.	Deaths.
From 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	3	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	6	—
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	12	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	20	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	9	—
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	51	—

Measles.—This disease assumed an epidemic form in October, 1926, and continued until the end of February, 1927.

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. 1,192 cases were notified to the Health Department in 1927, and 32 deaths occurred, the case mortality being 26·8 per 1,000. In the last epidemic 48 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 20·6.

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

						Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	90	4
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	169	12
„ 2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	191	6
„ 3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	195	2
„ 4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	197	5
„ 5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	321	3
„ 10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	18	—
„ 15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
„ 20 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
„ 35 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
						—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1192	32
						—	—

Three cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, none were nursed at home by the District Nurse.

The figures relating to morbidity and case mortality for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Cases.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 of population.
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
*1926	2,220	9	4.05	0.09
1927	1,192	32	26.5	0.32

* All cases of Measles notifiable.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—11 notifications were received.

Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever Regulations.

The number and kind of notifications were as follows:—

PNEUMONIA—Primary	...	...	...	...	172
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	38
MALARIA	...	...	.....	...	1
DYSENTERY	...	...	...	...	1

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been 13 cases notified during the year: one between 1 and 2 years of age, 1 between 4 and 5 years, 1 between 5 and 10 years, 1 between 10 and 15 years, 1 between 15 and 20 years, 3 between 20 and 35 years, 2 between 35 and 45 years, and 3 between 45 and 65 years, 7 deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

These cases are brought to the notice of the Health Department through notifications received from schools. Some of the 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	...	...	...	...	140
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	6
Mumps	...	...	...	...	218

Influenza.—The number of deaths registered as being due to influenza was 107, as compared with 16 the previous year. The age groups were as follows:—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 2 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 25 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
							—
							107
							—

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

Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	71
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	11
Others	...	...	...	...	...	11

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 as follows:—

Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	4585
„ Suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	74
„ Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases (Chickenpox)	...	...	...	...	58
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—433)	...	...	...	...	226
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	...	...	...	...	239
Number of times Institutions Disinfected	...	...	...	...	52
Beds Disinfected	...	...	...	...	106
Mattresses do.	...	...	...	...	16
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	254
Blankets do.	...	...	...	...	86
Sheets do.	...	...	...	...	37
Coverlets do.	...	...	...	...	91

Library Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Midwives' Bags and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	397

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

Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Stoving Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Other Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

Open-Air School:—

Blankets Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Crown Point Smallpox Hospital:—

The wearing apparel of 41 Smallpox patients was disinfected before being discharged.

Disinfestation.—No persons have been cleansed at the Disinfecting Station.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Report of work done in the Laboratory during the year 1927.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	positive	.....	97	
	negative		391	488
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive		444	
	negative		1,143	1,587
Hairs for ringworm	... positive		107	
	negative		184	291
Tissues for section	... ..			103
Pus and exudates	... ..			45
Cerebrospinal fluids	... ..			31
Urines...	... ..			51
Fæces	... ..			26
Widal tests	... ..			18
Bloods, culture and count...	... ..			54
Milks for bacterial content	... ..			392
Milks for tubercle bacilli	... ..			188
Other tests by animal inoculation	... ..			8
Various specimens unclassified	... ..			38
Vaccines made	... ..			30
				3,350

VENEREAL DISEASE EXAMINATIONS—

for spirochætes	... ..			14
for gonococci	... ..			331
Wassermann tests	... ..			769
				1,114
Total				4,464

Among the infectious disease specimens are included—

- 260 from Padiham Urban District Council.
- 22 from Brierfield Urban District Council.
- 31 from Burnley Rural District Council.

Exclusive of infectious disease specimens there were—

- 169 from the Victoria Hospital.
- 13 from Primrose Bank Infirmary.
- 45 from Medical Practitioners.

II. The examination in this Laboratory have steadily increased as the following figures show:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
General specimens	1,456	2,087	2,395	3,350
V.D. specimens	932	937	1,062	1,114
Totals	2,388	3,024	3,457	4,464
% increase each year	—	26·6	14·3	28·0
% increase over 1924	—	26·6	44·7	86·9

The large increase this year is due to—

- (a) The number of throat and nasal swabs, arising partly from the systematic swabbing now undertaken at the Sanatorium, and partly from a large number of contacts in connection with cases arising in Padiham, the Victoria Hospital, and the Infirmary;
- (b) Increase in milk examinations for general cleanliness.

III. Of the animals inoculated with milks for evidence of tubercle bacilli 180 have been examined up to the time of this report, of which 11 were definitely tuberculous, while 3 showed lesions suggestive of tuberculosis, though this could not be confirmed by the finding of tubercle bacilli. Even if these 3 be considered positive the percentage of positive samples (7·3) may be considered fairly satisfactory at the present time.

It is well known that many cows are infected with *B. abortus* and pass this organism in their milk. Whether the organism is definitely pathogenic to man is yet a disputed question, though its close antigenic relationship to the *B. melitensis*, the cause of undulant or Malta fever, suggests such a possibility and a few cases of supposed human infection have been reported in this country and in the U.S.A. Recently every guinea-pig in this Laboratory has been inoculated with milk sediment for evidence of *abortus* infection. The bacteriologist has not been successful in isolating the organism in any instance, and gave up attempting isolation in favour of examining the sera of the inoculated pigs for the presence of antibody for the *B. abortus*, using the agglutination test, as in the Widal for typhoid infections. Of 111 pigs' sera so far examined 13 gave positive results at a dilution of 1 in 80 or higher, while 4 more gave positives at a lower dilution.

This indicates that at least 11·7% of the milks examined contained *B. abortus*, and as these were all mixed milks the percentage might be much higher if individual milks were similarly examined. This is mentioned as it is quite possible that minor and unrecognised illnesses in humans may occasionally be due to *B. abortus* infection, and suggests the examination of patients' sera in intermittent pyrexias of undetermined origin.

Contamination of Milk.

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

January Report.

I have to report that during the month of January, 1927, I have examined 90 samples of milks with the following results. The morning samples included one containing bacteria too numerous to count. The evening samples included one with a count of 2,720,000 per cc. Both these are excluded from the following analysis.

60 morning samples	average count	...	49,123	per cc.
	highest	..	575,000	.. ..
	lowest	..	6,000	.. ..
28 evening samples	average count	...	54,571	per cc.
	highest	..	371,000	.. ..
	lowest	..	1,000	.. ..

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

I.	Very good milks...	28 morning and	16 evening samples	=49·0%
II.	Good milks	...25	.. .. 8	.. .. =36·6%
III.	Fair milks	... 6	.. .. 4	.. .. =11·1%
IV.	Bad milks	... 2	.. .. 1	.. .. =3·3%

Of the 90 samples lactose fermenting organisms were—

absent from 0·1 cc.	.....in 53·3%
present in 0·1, not in 0·01 cc.	...in 25·5%
present in 0·01 cc.	.....in 21·1%

April Report.

I have to report that during the period from the 4th to the 26th of April, 1927, I have examined 90 milk samples taken by your Sanitary Inspectors for bacterial count and the presence of lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type.

Two samples were grade A milks received in sealed bottles. They gave counts of 1,000 and 1,500 bacteria per cc., and showed no indication of the presence of coliform organisms even in 1 cc.

One evening sample contained bacteria too numerous to count by the routine method here adopted.

The other 87 samples gave the following general results:—

56 morning samples	average count	...	26,700	per cc.
	highest	„	158,500	„ „
	lowest	„	2,000	„ „
31 evening samples	average count	...	114,860	per cc.
	highest	„	1,404,000	„ „
	lowest	„	4,000	„ „

Adopting the standards laid down in the Milk Order of 1922, these 87 samples fall into the following groups:—

Under 30,000 per cc.	...41 morning and 10 evening samples	=69.0%
Over 30,000 but under		
200,000	...15 „ „ 7 „ „	=25.3%
Over 200,000 per cc.	... 5 „ „	= 5.7%

For the sake of comparison the standards previously used are given:—

I. Very good milks	...41 morning and 19 evening samples	=69.0%
II. Good milks	...13 „ „ 6 „ „	=21.8%
III. Fair milks	... 2 „ „ 4 „ „	= 7.0%
IV. Bad milks	... 2 „ „	= 2.2%

Of the whole 90 milks lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type were—

absent from 0.1 cc.	.....in 64	=71.1%
present in 0.1, not in 0.01 cc.	.....in 16	=17.7%
present in 0.01 cc.	.....in 10	=11.1%

Both on count and presence of lactose fermenters these milks are of a higher standard than those of any previous examination in this laboratory.

July Report.

I have to report that during the period from July 25th, to August 16th, 1927, I have examined 100 samples of milk for bacterial count and presence of lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type. Of these 64 were morning samples, 34 evening samples, and two not stated. One of the morning samples contained bacteria too numerous to count by the routine method employed.

The samples gave the following general results:—

63 morning samples	average count	...	22,685	per cc.
	highest	„	379,000	„ „
	lowest	„	1,000	„ „
34 evening samples	average count	...	183,641	per cc.
	highest	„	1,920,000	„ „
	lowest	„	2,100	„ „

The average count of the evening samples is spoilt by three very bad milks with counts of 1,920,000, 1,200,000, and 1,040,000; if these be excluded the average count of the remaining 31 samples is only 67,219.

Adopting the standards laid down in the Milk Order of 1922, these 97 samples fall into the following groups:—

Under 30,000 per cc.	51 morning and	15 evening samples	=68%
Over 30,000 but under			
200,000	11	15	=26%
Over 200,000 per cc.	1	4	= 5.2%

Using our own standards as in previous reports:—

I.—Very good milks	...	51 morning and	15 evening samples	=68.0%
II.—Good milks	.....	10	8	=18.5%
III.—Fair milks	.....	2	8	=10.3%
IV.—Bad milks	.....	—	3	= 3.2%

Of the 100 samples lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type were:—

absent from 0.1 cc.	.....in 49 samples.
present in 0.1, not in 0.01 cc.	.....in 20 samples.
present in 0.01 cc.	.....in 31 samples.

Though the presence of coliform organisms is still unduly high, on the whole the figures compare favourably with those of previous examinations during warm weather. The morning average of 22,685 is the lowest yet reached, and may, I think be taken as the limit which can be fairly expected.

October Report.

I have to report that during the period from October 4th to 25th, 1927, I have examined 101 samples of milk for bacterial count and the presence of lactose fermenting organisms of the coliform type. One contained bacteria

too numerous to count by the routine method employed, and is excluded from the following analysis. Another sample subsequently obtained from the same source is included instead.

I. GENERAL COUNT.

70 morning samples averaged	40,309	bacteria per cc.
highest	504,000	" "
lowest	1,000	" "
30 evening samples averaged	27,327	bacteria per cc.
highest	132,000	" "
lowest	1,100	" "

II. GRADES ON COUNT ALONE.

Ministry of Health Standards—

Under 30,000 per cc.	...52 morning and 20 evening samples	=72%
Under 200,000 per cc.	...15 " " 10 " "	=25%
Over 200,000 per cc.	... 3 morning samples	=3%

Our own standards—

I. Very good milks...	52 morning and 20 evening samples	=72%
II. Good milks	... 9 " " 8 " "	=17%
III. Fair milks	... 8 " " 2 " "	=10%
IV. Bad milks	... 1 morning sample	= 1%

III. PRESENCE OF ORGANISMS INDICATIVE OF FÆCAL POLLUTION.

Lactose fermenters were—

absent from 0.1 cc.	.....in 42%
present in 0.1, not in 0.01 cc.	.....in 38%
present in 0.01 cc.	.....in 20%

The samples examined show a high degree of purity judged by bacteriological standards, and are considerably better than any previous batch examined, with the partial exception of those examined in April this year, and reported to you in my Eighth Milk Report; even these showed a higher average count of evening samples, and a slightly higher percentage of bad milks (2.2% as against 1.0%).

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING REPORTS AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Morning Samples.		Evening Samples.	
	Number examined.	Average per cc. in thousands.	Number examined.	Average per cc. in thousands.
1925	139	199.1	73	378.8
1926	128	118.3	63	110.3
1927	249	34.9	123	98.7

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE SHOWING LACTOSE FERMENTING ORGANISMS.

Year	Not in 0.1 cc.	In 0.1 not 0.01 cc.	In 0.01 cc.
1925	33.6	28.6	37.6
1926	43.7	23.3	33.0
1927	53.4	25.6	21.0

TABLE III. GRADE (ON COUNT ONLY).

Year	I. Very Good.	II. Good.	III. Fair.	IV. Bad.
	%	%	%	%
1925	33.9	38.2	15.7	12.1
1926	31.8	37.4	29.2	2.5
1927	64.7	23.2	9.5	2.6

Briefly summarised these tables show that in two years

- (1) the average count of morning samples has fallen by over 80%, and that of evening samples by 73% ;
- (2) the percentage of samples showing lactose fermenters in 0.1 and 0.01 cc. has also fallen, though naturally not to the same extent ;
- (3) the percentage of good milks, i.e. Classes I and II of our standards, which are higher than those of the Ministry of Health, has risen by 22%.

The results must, I think, be considered most satisfactory. They reflect great credit on the dairy farmers of this district in their efforts to produce a clean milk supply ; and they show that this can be done without expensive outlay in buildings and equipment, but simply by improved methods. To this result the Health Department has contributed by the system of regular

milk examinations, and by keeping the farmers in touch with their individual results, a happy co-operation which I have reason to know some, at least, of the farmers themselves appreciate.

Analysis of the figures of the past three years brings out another point. The standards laid down by the Ministry of Health in the Milk (Special Designations) Order of 1922, were no doubt intended as a temporary measure until such time as improved and more cleanly methods could be widely introduced. They appear, in fact, to have been meant, and to have operated, as an incentive. It is now a question if these standards are not too low. A count of up to 200,000 bacteria per cc. can certainly not be considered satisfactory for a Grade A milk. The limit here might well be 100,000, a limit that can be easily reached except perhaps in very dry and hot weather. For a first class milk, corresponding to the certified and pasteurised designations, 10,000 per cc. should be enough. Looking over my own results for the years 1925 and 1927, I find that—

in 1925	5.3%	had a count of under 10,000 per cc.
in 1926	7.6%	„ „ „
in 1927	32.1%	„ „ „

One third of the milks examined this year—milks produced under ordinary conditions, and with no special reference to grades—have reached the higher standard I have suggested, showing that no great difficulty is involved in reaching such a standard.

One other point remains. Far too little milk is used in this country, the average being said to be about a quarter of a pint per head each day. The public needs educating to make a greater use of this, the most perfect natural food. It also needs to make some improvements in methods of home storage of milk and in the cleanliness of the vessels used for its reception. If the public is assured that the quality of the local supply is improving, and has, indeed, reached a high standard, it may be encouraged to use more and to take greater care of the food.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, 1927.

SUMMARY OF RADIOSCOPIC AND RADIOGRAPHIC WORK CARRIED
OUT IN 1927.

RADIOLOGY.

Referred by								Chest.
Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total								46

RADIOGRAPHY.

Referred by	Wrist	Knee	Hip	Arm	Rib	Foot	Pelvis	Should'r	Elbow	Ankle	Fing'r	Spine	Mouth
B. Hall Tuberculosis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Officer	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
School Medical Officer ...	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	5	5	4	—	1
Practitioner ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	5	5	5	1	1

	Chest	Leg	Total
B. Hall	—	—	3
Tuberculosis Officer	—	—	9
School Medical Officer	—	2	26
Practitioner	1	—	1
Corporation Accident	—	1	2
	1	3	41

Section 7.

Tuberculosis.

Notification Register.

At the end of 1927 there remained on the Tuberculosis Register in Burnley 441 cases of Pulmonary and 341 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1927.

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease in 1927 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	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	6	7	13	—	—	—	1	3	4
5—10	1	—	1	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	3	4	4	7	11	—	1	1	—	—	—
15—20	8	4	12	7	5	12	1	3	4	4	—	4
20—25	5	11	16	4	3	7	2	6	8	—	—	—
25—35	16	11	27	2	5	7	7	10	17	1	—	1
35—45	15	7	22	1	2	3	11	10	21	—	1	1
45—55	10	5	15	3	4	7	11	2	13	1	1	2
55—65	7	3	10	—	1	1	7	1	8	—	—	—
65 and upw'rds	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total	63	45	108	35	40	75	40	33	73	8	5	13

Notifications.

197 Notifications were received during the year ; 25 of these were duplicates leaving 172 primary notifications. In addition 11 new cases came to the knowledge of the Department otherwise than by notification under the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1912.

The total new cases were therefore 183, of which there were 108 Pulmonary and 75 Non-Pulmonary.

The source of 6 of the new cases coming to the knowledge of the department other than by notification, was the Death Returns. In each case the doctor certifying the death was communicated with regarding non-notification. It was, however, not considered advisable to take any further action in any of the cases.

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.		
5	3	8	86	9.3%

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 under the Tuberculosis Regulations are shewn below.

Occupation.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives	41	18
Labourers	8	—
Miners	4	—
Housewives	10	5
Other Occupations	25	5
School Children.....	3	23
Under school age	—	13
Not Stated.....	9	8
Total	100	72

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.	
34	18	16	17	1	3	8	3	100

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

2 Rooms	6
3 „	3
4 „	46
Over 4	34
Institutions	11
Total	100

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	25
At Home, not Bedfast	58
Working	6
Institutions	11
Total	100

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	27
Bed, but not room to self	11
Sleeps with other person	39
Bed in living-room	12
Institutions	11
Total	100

The 39 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first named being the one suffering from the disease:—

Husband with Wife	16
Wife with Husband	10
Child with Parent	3
Adult with Adult	9
Child with Child	1
	—
Total	39
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS:—

1—3 months	28
3—6 „	49
6—9 „	10
9—12 „	—
1—2 years	2
Institutions	11
	—
Total	100
	—

It will be seen from the above table that the average duration of the illness, which will be certainly understated, of the 89 persons not in Institutions, works out at 4·2 months.

The duration of the illness of the 39 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 3·9 months each. Thus there had been 39 persons exposed daily for a long period in the closest possible manner.

As regards isolation of the 100 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the possibilities of isolation were as follows:—

Good	30
Fair.....	23
Bad	36
Institutions	11
	—
Total	100
	—

Good means that it was easily possible to have 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	9	5	5	10	11	13	15	72

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

1 Room	1
2 Rooms	3
3 „	5
4 „	23
Over 4 Rooms	12
Institutions	28
	—
Total	72
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	6
At Home, not Bedfast	29
Working	6
Attending School	3
Institutions	28
	—
Total	72
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Under 3 months	14
3—6 months	11
6—9 „	6
9—12 „	2
1—2 years	3
Over 2 years	8
Institutions	28
	—
Total	72
	—

Deaths.—86 Deaths were recorded: 73 Pulmonary and 13 Non-Pulmonary, giving a death rate of 0·87 per 1,000 of population as against 0·91 in 1926.

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	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Rate per 1,000 of the population	78	94	76	68	91	94	72	83	69	73
	0·85	0·91	0·72	0·64	0·87	0·90	0·70	0·81	0·69	0·72

No. of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Rate per 1,000 of the population	43	32	37	30	31	31	24	29	22	13
	0·47	0·31	0·35	0·29	0·29	0·30	0·23	0·28	0·22	0·13

With regard to the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 28 of these related to new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the Pulmonary cases was 37·7 years.

The following figures show the length of time between notification and death of the 73 Pulmonary cases.

Under one week	4
Between one week and one month.....	3
Between one month and three months	15
Between three months and six months	7
Between six months and one year	6
Over one year	30
Not Notified	5
Notified after death	3
Total	73

The 13 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are classified below.

General	5
Meningitis	6
Abdomen	1
Bones and Joints	1
	—
Total	13
	—

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 1927 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.

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. Treatment and dressings are carried out each morning except Saturday.

NEW PATIENTS.—There were 242 new cases examined during the year, 50 being seen as contacts.

Of these 242 cases, 139 were diagnosed as tuberculous, 19 were kept under observation to confirm diagnosis or otherwise, and 84 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 4,512 attendances were made at the Dispensary by the patients and 1,514 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. 50 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 652 cases were on the register. At the end there were 637, 359 Pulmonary, 269 Non-Pulmonary, and in 9 cases the diagnosis was in doubt. During the year 163 cases were written off the register, 55 as cured and 108 where diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 48 died during the year, and 58 were transferred to other areas or "lost sight of."

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 1927.

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 ...	44	25	2	1	13	19	19	12	57	44	21	13
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	3	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	10	8
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	16
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	2	8	3	6	8	8	11	9	10	16	14	15
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	22	39	29
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	192	114	25	28	53	79	74	63	245	193	99	91
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	2

Total on Register, 31/12/27—637.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	652	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	12	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	2
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	58	(b) Otherwise ...	223
4. Died during the year ...	48	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	8
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	8	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1514
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	4512	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	Nil.	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	123
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 ...	77
(a) "Light" treatment ...	Nil.	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	280
(b) Other special forms of treatment (X-ray)	1029	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	26
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	40	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	77
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	109

OTHER EXAMINATIONS AT THE DISPENSARY.—211 cases were seen at the Dispensary in addition to the persons dealt with under the tuberculosis scheme, shewn in the return on the preceding page. Out of 207 school children seen.

27 were referred from the School Clinic for Chest examination, 88 as to their suitability for Cod Liver Oil and Malt treatment, 90 in connection with the Open-Air School, and 1 in connection with the Orthopædic Scheme. The 4 remaining cases were for miscellaneous examinations.

In all 1,573 attendances were made: 635 for examination; 431 for Cod Liver Oil and Malt, etc., and 507 for dressings.

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 seven cases received extra nourishment. Medicines and Cod Liver Oil and Malt are issued to patients, chiefly uninsured adults and children. During the year 374 lb. tins of Cod Liver Oil and Malt were issued from the Dispensary. Other articles distributed to the patients were Izal 604 tins, Sputum cups 151, and paper handkerchiefs 10,000.

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. 225 consultations of this kind were held during 1927. 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, 77 initial reports on Form G.P. 17 and 109 progress reports were received from panel doctors.

Diagnosis.—Sputum examination.—488 specimens of Sputum were examined at the Municipal Laboratory during the year. 123 of these were sent from the Dispensary.

X-Ray examination for diagnostic purposes was carried out on 77 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.

The Corporation Dentist carries out the treatment at the School Dental Clinic on Wednesday evenings, and the dentures are made by a local dentist.

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 patients belongs.

During the year 43 sessions were held by the Dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

No. of cases under treatment	40
No. of attendances	144
Dentures supplied	15
„ remakes or repairs	4
Fillings	41
Extractions	229
Scalings	11
Local Anæsthetics	228

In addition 7 cases received dental treatment whilst under Sanatorium treatment at Meathop.

The treatment carried out consisted of

No. of Extractions	11
Scalings	1
Fillings	1
Repairs to Dentures	1

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

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

The other 20 beds are rented from the Burnley 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.

In addition beds are hired from time to time at the Royal Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, for ex-service men only.

The following return shews the extent of residential treatment during 1927.

Name of Institution	In		Admitted	Discharged	Died.	Remaining	
	Institution	Jan. 1st.				on Dec. 31st.	
Meathop...	M.	15 ...	37 ...	32 ...	— ...	20	
	F.	9 ...	25 ...	21 ...	1 ...	12	
	Ch.	— ...	2 ...	1 ...	— ...	1	
Marsden Road	M.	10 ...	29 ...	28 ...	5 ...	6	
	F.	9 ...	24 ...	25 ...	5 ...	3	
Ventnor ...	M.	1 ...	3 ...	3 ...	— ...	1	
Papworth	F.	— ...	1 ...	— ...	— ...	1	
		44 ...	121 ...	110 ...	11 ...	44	

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

Age group.			Meathop.		Marsden Rd.		Ventnor.		Papworth.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15	...	2	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...
15 20	...	4	—	...	1	2	...	...	—	...
20 30	...	10	14	...	9	12	...	1	...	1
30 40	...	13	8	...	5	8	...	1	...	...
40 50	...	5	3	...	9	1	...	1	...	...
Over 50	...	5	—	...	5	2	...	—	...	...
			39	25	...	29	25	...	3	...
									1	

Below is summarized the immediate results of treatment of the persons discharged from residential institutions during the year.

Classification.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Meathop.			Marsden Rd.			Ventnor.		Total
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Pulmonary	Quiescent	11	7	1 ...	1	1 ...	—	— ...	21	
	Improved	12	10	— ...	17	15 ...	3	— ...	57	
	No material									
	Improvement ...	8	3	— ...	9	8 ...	—	— ...	28	
	Died in Institution	—	1	— ...	5	5 ...	—	— ...	11	
Non-Pulmonary	Quiescent	—	—	— ...	—	— ...	—	— ...	—	
	Improved	1	—	— ...	1	1 ...	—	— ...	3	
	No Material									
	Improvement ...	—	1	— ...	—	— ...	—	— ...	1	
	Died in Institution	—	—	— ...	—	— ...	—	— ...	—	

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—No beds are retained for treating this type of case, but sometimes cases are sent to the two Sanatoria in place of Pulmonary cases.

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. 39 cases which had been referred by the Tuberculosis Officer were under treatment during the year. The patients made 1,029 attendances. The average number of treatments per case was 29.

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	Over 60	Total
Males ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	10
Females	—	4	2	—	6	1	6	3	3	2	1	1	29

Diagnosis.	Skin.	Glands.	Total
Males	8	2	10
Females	21	8	29

Results of Treatment.	Males.	Females.
Disease arrested	—	6
Improved	3	13
Improving	7	10
	—	—
	10	29
	—	—

Section 8.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre and Public Health Laboratory.

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 require 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 471 cases under treatment during the year, and of these 245 were cases who attended for the first time. There is an increase in the number of new cases as compared with last year, this being chiefly due to syphilis.

Below are given the particulars of the 471 cases :—

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases which—										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	87	56	—	—	62	7	2	1	151	64
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	11	—
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	90	56	—	—	69	7	3	1	162	64
(a). Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	43	50	—	—	103	7	36	6	182	63
TOTAL*—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) & 2(a)	133	106	—	—	172	14	39	7	344	127
Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer...	1102	893	—	—	1004	62	80	18	2186	973
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	—	—	—	—	2487	179	—	—	2487	179
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	1102	893	—	—	3491	241	80	18	4673	1152
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from.	50	18	—	—	—	—	2	—	52	18

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

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
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	63	39	35	49	59	78	107	140	146
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	33
Gonorrhœa	58	42	56	36	37	32	66	67	78
Conditions other than Venereal	27	31	30	12	50	39	46	65	28
Total	148	112	111	97	146	149	220	279	285
Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of patients residing in Burnley	3940	4012	3165	2931	2652	2776	3137	3288	2488
Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of patients residing in Burnley	51	30	25	66	232	154	294	411	369
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—									
1. Out-patient Clinic ...	786	520	579	644	760	1051	1294	1376	847
2. In-patient Department	—	—	—	9	—	29	41	64	41

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.—These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Eight doctors on the list availed themselves of this free supply, together with the House Surgeons at the Victoria Hospital. 265 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Stabilarsan	43
Novarsenobillon	2
Neokharsivan... ..	196
Sulfarsenol	24

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 1,114 examinations were made:—

For Spirochaetes	14
„ Gonococci	331
„ Wassermann Reaction ...	769

Of these 1,114 examinations 698 related to Burnley residents, as follows:—

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.
For detection of spirochetes ...	For Treatment Centre ...	8
	For Practitioners	3
For detection of gonococci ...	For Treatment Centre ...	154
	For Practitioners	38
For Wassermann reaction ...	For Treatment Centre ...	189
	For Practitioners	306
Other examinations	For Treatment Centre ...	—
	For Practitioners	—
	TOTALS	698

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 1927, notifications were received relating to 1,486 live births and 76 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,507 births were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,562 births were notified by the following:—

Midwife (including births at the Maternity Hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	1,030
Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	495
Parent	...	...	...	...	...	22
Other person	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/> 1,562 <hr/>

Very little difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act, as only 21 persons had to be communicated with regarding non-notification.

Births notified by medical men and by trained midwives 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 325 were attended by doctors, 204 by a doctor and midwife, and 582 by midwives. The rest were born in Institutions (308 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 or midwife 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. Visits are paid to children over 1 year of age as often as is practicable, an endeavour being made to visit each child once a year until it attains school age.

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 104.

Midwives' Acts.—33 Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year, compared with 26 in 1926. 12 of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity Hospital and the Infirmary. The 21 midwives practising externally included 13 trained and 8 bona fide. 582 confinements were attended by them as follows:—

			Certificated.		Bona fide.		Total.
No. of Midwives in practice	...	...	13	...	8	...	21
No. of Confinements attended by the	21						
Midwives	...	...	312	...	270	...	582
No. of calls for medical aid	...	...	44	...	45	...	89

Altogether 89 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 20 of the Central Midwives Board received from Midwives compared with 161 last year.

The details are as follows :

Calls for Medical Aid			...	...	...	...	89
For Mother—71.					For Child		—18
		Certi- ficated.	Bona fide.			Certi- ficated.	Bona fide.
Adherent Placenta	...	1	1	Feebleness or			
Ruptured Perinaeum	...	10	12	Premature	...	3	6
Delayed Labour	...	6	13	Discharging Eyes		1	1
Rise of Temperature	...	2	1	Intestinal			
Ante Natal	...	4	—	Obstruction		1	—
Ante Partum	...			Skin Affection		1	1
Hæmorrhage	...	2	5	Spina Bifida	...	2	—
Post Partum				Unclassified	...	2	—
Hæmorrhage	...	2	—				
Malpresentation	...	3	2				
Unclassified Illness	...	4	3				

Other notifications received related to 17 stillbirths, 6 exposure to infection, death of mother or child 7, artificial feeding 13. Laying out dead 1.

As shewn above, medical aid was sent for on 89 occasions, but in only 2 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:—

Re wrong addresses on notification of birth P.C's. ...	6
For not notifying artificial feeding	1
For not notifying death of child... ..	1
For using letters "C.M.B." on door plate	1

54 routine and 10 special visits were paid by the inspector to the midwives during the year. The Inspector also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on several 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 School.

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

Attendances.—There were 1,040 primary attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres. These included 746 infants, 250 children over 1 year of age, and 44 Expectant Mothers. The total attendances amounted to 12,600.

Consultations at the Centres.—The following table gives the reason for the first consultation.

	Infants.	Toddlers.
Disorders of digestion ...	168	42
Congenital Defects ...	35	30
Minor Ailments ...	139	126
General or Unclassified ...	11	42
Totals ...	353	240

Particulars of work at the various Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

	Parker Street.	Ebenezer School.	Mount Olivet School.	Lane Bridge.	Lower-house	Bank Hall Hospital.	Total.
Sessions held ...	52	45	46	47	49	102	341
Primary attendances:—							
Infants ...	134	127	72	116	42	255	746
Children ...	61	23	22	23	14	107	250
Expectant Mothers ...	30	5	7	2	—	—	44
Total Attendances:—							
Infants ...	990	1256	543	1242	386	2726	8143
(Average per Session)	19.0	27.9	11.6	27.0	7.9	26.7	
Children over 1 year ...	405	688	163	1261	180	1629	4326
(Average per session)	7.8	15.3	3.5	27.4	3.7	16.0	
Expectant Mothers	95	20	11	5	—	—	131
(Average per session)	1.9	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	
Doctors' Attendances ...	47	27	14	21	30	102	241
Doctors' Consultations:—							
Infants ...	227	204	195	127	158	206	1117
Children over 1 year ...	104	35	40	26	62	126	393
Weighings:—							
Infants ...	977	1094	523	1222	383	2026	6225
Children over 1 year ...	392	365	162	410	158	1093	2580

Ante Natal Centres.—Sessions are held twice weekly at Bank Hall Hospital, and once weekly at Parker Street, and at Lowerhouse. Particulars of the attendances are here given.

CENTRE.	Times open.	No. of Expectant Mothers		Attending for the first time.	Attendances		Doctors' Consultations.	
					A.N.	P.N.		
Bank Hall Hospital ...	156	...	361	...	2429	...	—	610
Parker Street ...	45	...	101	...	202	...	28	230
Lowerhouse ...	49	...	11	...	35	...	1	36
Totals ...	250	...	473	...	2666	...	29	876

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 Health is likely to be attended with complications which might prove dangerous if the confinement took place at home.
- (ii) Maternity cases which the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied on the representation of a Medical Practitioner, require immediate institutional treatment.
- (iii) Women who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, 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	...	...	...	...	...	127
Average stay in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	47.4 days.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

No. of Beds	...	...	...	...	...	20
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	353
Births	...	...	...	...	...	328

ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINIC.

				Number who attended for the first time.	Total Attendances.
Infants	...	...	...	255	2,726
Children	...	...	...	107	1,629
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	361	2,429
Totals	...	...	...	723	6,784

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

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.—274 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.

	No. Assisted		No. of Renewals.		Amount of Milk Granted	
	Fresh Milk.	Dried Milk.	Fresh Milk.	Dried Milk.	Fresh. Pints.	Dried. Pkts.
Children	190	20	822	106	28,336	504
Nursing Mothers	34	—	93	—	3,556	—
Expectant	30	—	38	—	1,904	—
Totals ...	254	20	953	106	33,796	504

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.

1 Expectant Mother was granted free dinners during the year. Dinners were supplied at the National Kitchens, Garden Street for 1 month.

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 and Pyrexia, Nursing of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and of Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhoea in young children.

8 new cases of Ophthalmia were referred to the Association. In all the the District Nurse paid 428 visits.

Home Helps.—In necessitous cases a Home Help is sent to cases of confinement. During the year one mother was assisted.

Dental Treatment.—The scheme for the dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children commenced in November, 1925. Cases are referred by the Medical Officers from the various Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, and are dealt with by the Corporation dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Thursday evenings. The following gives details of the work carried out during the year:—

No. of Cases.	Attend- ances.	Extrac- tions.	Local Anæsth'c	Fillings	Dressings	Scalings.	Dentures Supplied.
13 Mothers...	20	35	33	5	1	2	1
9 Children...	9	38	—	4	2	—	—

Maternal Mortality.—There were 12 women who died in or in consequence of childbirth, as compared with 6 in 1926. This is equivalent to 7.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 3.7 in 1926, 7.3 in 1925, 12.9 in 1924, 3.3 in 1923, and 2.6 in 1922.

The causes of deaths were—

Accidents of Pregnancy	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	...	...	...	4
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Albuminuria	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	1

Five of the 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 17 of the Report.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths notified during the year was 76, compared with 92 in 1926.

50 of the stillbirths occurred at home, 20 in the Maternity Hospital, 3 in the Infirmary and 3 in private Maternity Homes. The notifications shewed that 45 of the stillbirths were Males and 26 Females. In 5 instances the sex was not stated. In 36 cases the foetus was full term, in 36 premature, and in 4 cases the period of intra uterine life was not stated. In 3 cases the age of the mother was under 20 years, in 17 cases between 20 and 25 years, 18 between 25—30, 14 between 30—35, 14 between 35—40, and 3 over 40 years. The age was not ascertained in 17 cases.

In 33 of the cases it was a first pregnancy.

In 8 of the cases there was a history of a previous stillbirth or mis-carriage.

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

- 17 of the women were delivered by forceps.
- 4 blamed a fall or shock as the cause of stillbirth.
- 1 mother had heart disease.
- 1 mother had a contracted pelvis.
- 3 Placenta Prævia and 2 Adherent Placenta.
- 7 had suffered from Albuminuria of pregnancy.
- 2 had Induction.
- 4 Were Breech presentations and 3 Tranverse.

In 4 cases the mothers had Ante partum hæmorrhage and in 3 cases post partum hæmorrhage.

3 of the Mothers died.

8 of the stillbirths were macerated.

Puerperal Fever.—6 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified. This is 4·0 per 1,000 births, compared with 1·2 in 1926. One of the cases died. 2 cases were treated at home, and the other 4 were treated at the Infirmary.

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

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1912	1924	1925	1926	1927
Morbidity rate										
per 1,000 Births	2.06	3.12	1.22	3.83	1.53	1.08	2.35	2.4	1.2	4.0
No. of Deaths ...	1	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mortality										
per 1,000 cases ...	333	500	333	555	—	—	—	—	500	166.6

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The regulation defines puerperal pyrexia as “any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature perature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.”

In June an Obstetric Consultant was appointed under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

12 Notifications of Puerperal Fever were received during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1927. The Incidence of this disease per 1,000 births for the last 5 years is as follows:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of Cases ...	13	21	11	18	11
Rate per 1,000 registered births ...	7.1	12.3	6.6	11.25	7.3

In none of the cases did the vision become perceptibly impaired.

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

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases Notified ...	13	21	11	18	11
Treated at Home ...	13	16	9	12	9
Treated at Hospital ...	—	5	2	6	2
Vision unimpaired ...	13	21	9	14	11
Vision impaired ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total blindness ...	—	—	—	1	—
Deaths ...	1	—	1	2	—
No history, (out of Borough) ...	—	—	—	1	—

As regards the 1927 cases, of the 9 treated at home, 8 were attended to by the District Nurse in accordance with our Home Nursing arrangements.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1927.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to:—

Expectant Mothers (144 cases)	...	...	...	...	...	187
Visits to newly born infants...	1,399					
Re-visits—1st year ...	6,809					
2nd „ ...	2,436					
3rd „ ...	2,640					
4th „ ...	1,895					
5th „ ...	1,599	...	...	...	...	16,778

Visits to:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (11 cases)	...	...	...	...	28
Diarrhœa cases...	...	...	...	...	7
Measles cases ...	...	...	...	...	5
Infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	131
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	71
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases...	...	...	...	...	3

Midwives:—

Routine visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	330

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 246 ; Evening, 50)	...	...	...	...	296
Visits to Tuberculous cases	...	...	...	...	1,514

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. of days on which the Clinic was open	...	...	...	...	290
No. of visits paid to School Children's homes...	...	...	...	...	4,468
Special Visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	11
No. of children examined	3,412

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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	755	—	98 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	25 —	86 —	235 —	
Females	1529	774	— 68	— 20	— 16	— 22	— 29	— 79	— 223	
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—										
Malaria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —
Measles	32	19	13	3 1	6 6	8 5	2 1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	2	6	1 —	1 —	— 3	— 3	—	—	—
Influenza	107	43	64	7 2	— 2	— —	1 3	2 4	7 5	16 17
Mumps	1	—	1	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	3	4	—	—	1 —	— 1	— 2	2 —	— 1
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	73	40	33	—	—	—	— 1	3 9	18 20	18 3
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System	6	3	3	—	1 2	—	—	2 —	— 1	—
Tuberculosis of Intestine and Peritoneum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—
Tuberculosis of Joints	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis	5	3	2	—	—	— 1	—	1 —	1 —	1 1
Syphilis	3	1	2	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
Septicæmia	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 —
General Diseases:—										
Cancer—Buccal Cavity	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, Liver and Annexa	47	21	26	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	13 10
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	30	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	8 6
Female Genital Organs	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	8 —	— 14
Breast	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	— 6
Skin	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or unspecified organs	23	12	11	—	—	—	—	1 —	— 1	5 4
Tumours not returned as malignant	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	1 2
Rheumatic Fever	4	2	2	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	1 1
Chronic Rheumatism	8	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3
Rickets	2	2	—	—	1 —	1 —	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	14	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	1 3
Anæmia, Chlorosis	17	5	12	—	—	—	1 —	—	3 —	1 6
Diseases of Thyroid Gland	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
Leukæmia, Lymphadenoma	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	2 —
Other General Diseases	1	—	1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—										
Meningitis	3	2	1	— 1	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —
Tabes Dorsalis	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1
Other Diseases Spinal Cord	5	4	1	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	3 —
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	64	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	13 8

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1927.

65 and over	M	F	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	
			197	130	93	94	152	141	124	105	128	75	154	136	281	112	57	19	
257	—	—	197	130	93	94	152	141	124	105	128	75	154	136	281	112	57	19	
—	317																		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Epidemic—Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—
—	—	—	3	2	—	3	4	1	1	—	1	2	13	2	3	—	—	2	Malaria
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Measles
—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	Whooping Cough
10	31	7	20	5	8	3	9	7	4	14	5	14	11	14	14	1	4	1	Diphtheria
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Influenza
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mumps
—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	Acute Poliomyelitis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Encephalitis Lethargica
1	—	5	6	4	4	11	6	4	7	7	5	7	7	7	15	—	—	9	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuberculosis of Intestine and Peritoneum
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuberculosis of Joints
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	Disseminated Tuberculosis
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	Syphilis
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	Septicæmia
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	General Diseases:—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cancer—Buccal cavity
8	15	8	4	4	1	3	6	4	5	4	2	1	5	2	11	—	—	—	Pharynx, Oesop- hagus, stomach, liver and annexa
8	7	8	1	1	1	—	3	4	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	3	—	—	Peritoneum,
—	6	2	5	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	1	1	—	Intestines and Rectum
—	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	Female Genital Organs
4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Breast
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Skin
6	6	2	2	1	—	2	2	4	2	—	3	2	3	3	7	4	—	—	Other or unspecified organs
1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	Tumours not returned as malignant
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	Rheumatic Fever
—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	Chronic Rheumatism
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rickets
1	7	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	Diabetes
4	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	Anæmia, Chlorosis
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diseases of Thyroid Gland
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Léukæmia & Lymphadenoma
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other General Diseases
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Meningitis
2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	Tabes Dorsalis
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	Other Diseases Spinal Cord
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.
17	22	8	4	2	3	8	7	7	4	4	4	6	5	6	13	2	—	—	

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
Diseases of Bladder	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Prostate	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Tumours of Uterus not returned as malignant	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
The Puerperal State:—																	
Accidents of Pregnancy	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Accidents of Childbirth	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Childbirth not assignable to other headings	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue:—																	
Gangrene	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Skin and Annexa	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—																	
Diseases of the Bones	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations:—																	
Congenital Malformations	19	9	10	8	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																	
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus	15	12	3	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth, Injury at Birth	55	32	23	32	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy	6	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	72	38	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
External Causes:—																	
Suicide: By solid or liquid poisons	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
By poisonous gas	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
By hanging	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
By drowning	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
By jumping from high place	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental burns	5	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Accidental suffocation	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental drowning	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Accidental injury by fall	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Accidental injury by other forms of crushing	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	4
Wounds of war	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Ill-defined Diseases:—																	
Sudden death	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unstated or ill-defined	4	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	1529	755	774	98	68	20	20	22	16	12	22	25	29	86	79	235	223

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Workhouse	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	Diseases of Bladder
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Diseases of Prostate
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tumours of Uterus not returned as malignant
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other diseases of female genital organs
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	The Puerperal State:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Accidents of Pregnancy
-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Puerperal Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Other accidents of Childbirth
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Sepsis
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Childbirth not assignable to other headings
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gangrene
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Other diseases of skin and annæxa
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	Diseases of Bones and Organs of locomotion:—
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the bones
-	-	4	1	3	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	2	1	-	4	1	-	Congenital Malformations:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congenital Malformations
-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	3	-	9	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
-	-	7	8	4	5	4	7	4	6	3	1	3	3	2	-	18	-	Congenital debility, sclerema and icterus
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	Premature birth, injury at birth
36	33	12	5	7	4	6	11	5	5	6	1	6	4	41	-	-	-	Other diseases peculiar to infancy
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Old Age
1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	External Causes:—
1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide—By solid or liquid poisons
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	By poisonous gas
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	By hanging
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	By drowning
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	By jumping from high place
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	Accidental Burns
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Accidental suffocation
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Accidental absorption of poisonous gas
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental drowning
1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	Accidental injury by fall
-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	Accidental injury by other forms of crushing
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Wounds of war
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ill-defined Diseases:—
1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Sudden death
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unstated or ill-defined
257	317	197	130	93	94	152	141	124	105	128	75	154	136	281	112	57	19	Total

TABLE 3.

APPENDIX 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1927 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
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	1732	1701	16.4	1651	16.0	171	48	215	126	1528	14.8
1925	102,300	1663	1639	16.0	1648	16.1	209	71	178	109	1510	14.8
1926	99,600	1607	1600	16.1	1449	14.5	199	62	138	86	1312	13.2
Average	101,247	1819	1808	17.4	1607	15.9	169	69	213	117	1508	14.9
1927	99,270	1509	1507	15.2	1708	17.1	232	53	166	110	1529	15.4

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1927.

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	6	2	—	7	5	5	2	2	—	1	9	2	6	—	—	—	41
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	55	17	18	7	7	7	15	2	7	4	10	5	13	9	—	—	154
Erysipelas	10	2	4	5	2	10	7	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	51
Scarlet Fever	20	6	6	3	2	13	17	12	3	6	6	7	—	1	—	—	101
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Primary Pneumonia	23	19	8	16	1	21	21	4	13	10	22	14	1	2	1	—	172
Influenzal Pneumonia	6	3	2	3	2	7	3	1	4	1	2	4	3	—	1	—	38
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	13
Polio. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	199	184	44	71	77	95	50	89	59	62	143	119	12	1	4	—	1192
Tuberculosis of Lungs†	9	4	8	9	7	10	6	9	12	10	9	7	9	4	—	—	100
Other Forms of Tuberculosis†	8	4	5	5	9	10	5	7	5	2	8	4	2	19	2	—	72
TOTALS	349	242	98	130	116	182	131	131	110	102	214	165	58	42	12	—	1970

*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 1927.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	3	13	16	8	9	4	4	6	14	27	3	47	154
Erysipelas ...	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	7	51
Scarlet Fever ...	9	4	3	7	6	18	4	21	11	6	7	5	101
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	11
Primary Pneumonia ...	10	24	28	19	11	14	5	8	8	18	12	15	172
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	10	15	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	4	38
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	3	2	1	—	1	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Measles and German Measles	746	240	60	22	16	21	8	14	9	7	16	33	1192
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	5	13	5	11	9	6	5	9	7	16	3	11	100
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	7	2	1	6	9	3	12	4	7	8	4	9	72
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	7	1	2	—	19	41
TOTALS ...	788	312	139	81	74	79	48	78	68	97	52	154	1970

TABLE 6—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1927.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.												Total cases removed to Sanatorium.
			At Ages—Years.												
			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	41	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	4 —	6 —	9 —	3 —	12 —	3 —	41
Cholera ...	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Notified Deaths	154 8	— 1	9 1	8 1	8 2	7 —	58 2	22 1	10 —	23 —	5 —	2 —	2 —	98
Erysipelas ...	Notified Deaths	51 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	6 —	12 —	20 —	9 —	12
Scarlet Fever ...	Notified Deaths	101 —	— —	2 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	47 —	11 —	6 —	8 —	1 —	— —	— —	59
Enteric Fever ...	Notified Deaths	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	—
Typhus Fever ...	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Relapsing Fever ...	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Continued Fever ...	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Puerperal Fever ...	Notified Deaths	6 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 —	1 —	1 —	— —	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	Notified Deaths	12 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	6 —	5 —	— —	— —	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Notified	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7.
Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1909-1927.

DISEASE.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Small Pox ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria; including Membranous Croup ...	84	91	139	119	175	129	102	98	60	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154
Erysipelas ...	104	108	108	102	172	117	126	86	52	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51
Scarlet Fever ...	462	418	262	118	204	309	412	179	46	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101
Enteric Fever ...	43	32	29	32	18	22	21	31	5	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	14	15	9	8	6	9	7	2	—	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
C'bro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	20	13	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Measles and German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1534	1519	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192
†Tuberculosis of Lungs...	289	199	194	163	194	149	149	135	145	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100
†Other Forms of Tuber- culosis ...	—	—	—	—	107	62	74	100	74	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72
TOTAL ...	996	864	741	542	877	821	907	2187	1914	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970

† Primary notifications.

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, 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 compulsory notifiable on 1st April, 1914.

Measles became compulsory 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 in to operation on the 1st March, 1919.

The notification of Puerperal Pyrexia commenced on the 1st October, 1926.

TABLE 8.—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 per 1,000 of Population.			
					Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.
Birmingham ...	934,300	19.2	11.8	72	0.005	0.14	0.01	0.07
Liverpool ...	862,600	22.2	13.5	91	0.011	0.04	0.01	0.10
Manchester ..	752,000	18.3	13.7	82	0.004	0.22	0.03	0.12
Sheffield ...	523,300	16.6	12.1	89	0.019	0.04	0.03	0.06
Leeds ...	473,400	17.0	12.8	77	0.004	0.24	0.01	0.06
Bristol ...	383,300	17.1	12.3	56	0.008	0.11	0.01	0.08
Hull ..	294,600	19.3	13.2	91	0.003	0.07	0.01	0.10
Bradford ...	288,700	14.9	14.4	92	—	0.23	—	0.12
Newcastle-on-Tyne	284,700	21.8	12.3	75	—	0.09	0.02	0.05
Stoke-on-Trent ...	275,600	21.5	13.3	97	0.004	0.31	0.02	0.04
Nottingham ...	268,000	17.3	13.7	82	—	0.07	0.03	0.22
Salford ...	247,400	16.7	12.9	75	0.004	0.18	0.02	0.09
Leicester ...	241,700	17.0	12.4	76	0.004	0.11	0.02	0.04
Cardiff ...	225,600	18.8	12.3	76	0.013	0.13	—	0.06
Plymouth ...	187,300	17.8	13.3	58	0.005	—	0.02	0.13
Bolton ...	177,000	15.0	13.6	76	0.023	0.12	0.01	0.56
Sunderland ..	163,800	22.6	13.5	92	0.012	0.30	0.01	0.09
Swansea ...	163,200	18.2	12.1	82	—	0.09	0.01	0.09
Birkenhead...	158,000	18.5	11.9	92	—	0.04	0.01	0.05
Oldham ...	143,000	14.6	13.9	87	0.007	0.05	—	0.11
Middlesbrough ...	133,600	23.6	13.1	85	0.007	0.31	0.01	0.05
Derby ...	136,600	17.9	12.2	66	—	0.15	0.01	0.10
Coventry ...	127,800	16.7	10.7	60	—	0.04	0.01	0.18
Blackburn ...	124,400	14.2	14.7	75	0.008	0.31	0.01	0.09
South Shields ...	123,900	19.9	12.7	90	—	0.14	—	0.10
Stockport ...	125,400	14.9	12.0	71	0.008	0.03	0.04	0.04
Preston ...	124,200	14.4	14.1	109	0.008	0.31	—	0.09
Huddersfield ...	111,900	14.4	14.5	71	0.054	0.04	0.02	0.11
St. Helens ...	110,000	21.4	11.5	87	—	0.55	0.02	0.05
Wolverhampton ...	131,000	19.8	11.9	85	—	0.05	—	0.04
BURNLEY ...	99,600	15.1	15.0	110	—	0.31	—	0.08
Northampton ...	93,530	14.5	11.8	55	—	0.03	—	0.06
Rochdale ...	91,510	11.5	16.3	107	—	0.01	0.01	0.11
Wallasey ...	93,050	13.4	11.1	58	0.011	0.09	0.02	0.12
Wigan ...	88,620	18.8	13.8	103	—	0.63	—	0.01
Bootle ...	84,580	22.7	10.9	63	—	0.20	0.07	0.08
Blackpool ...	88,640	12.5	14.4	66	0.011	0.05	0.02	0.10
Warrington ...	76,940	21.1	10.7	72	0.013	0.19	0.01	0.01
Southport ...	77,970	12.4	13.1	49	0.013	0.01	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness ..	70,420	15.0	11.4	55	—	0.17	—	0.01
Bury ...	56,840	15.1	13.5	70	—	0.07	—	0.04

TABLE 9.—Vital Statistics of the Twelve Wards.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Acreage	No. of Births Registered in the District (uncorrected number)	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberc'losis)	RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	Pulmonary Tuberc'losis Death Rate	Other Forms of Tuberc'losis	Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)		
St. Andrew's ...	15,354	823	160	10.4	197	10.3	332	21.6	.326	—	1.172	6.25	106
Daneshouse ...	8,112	140	104	12.8	130	16.0	234	28.8	.740	.247	0.986	—	125
Stoneyholme ...	5,651	540	75	13.3	93	16.5	85	15.0	.708	.354	2.831	13.3	160
St. Peter's ...	5,633	114	115	20.4	94	16.7	116	20.6	.710	—	4.083	8.7	70
St. Paul's ...	6,231	152	142	22.8	152	24.4	100	16.0	1.765	.321	5.296	49.3	190
Fulledge ...	10,603	735	168	15.9	141	13.3	162	15.3	.566	—	2.075	6.0	89
Burnley Wood ...	8,571	366	114	13.3	124	14.5	120	14.0	.467	.233	1.983	8.7	149
Healey ...	7,458	468	123	16.5	105	14.1	115	15.4	.939	—	1.743	—	81
Trinity ...	7,509	93	120	16.0	128	17.1	93	12.4	.932	.133	2.797	—	142
Whittlefield ...	5,122	239	69	13.5	75	14.6	90	17.6	.976	.390	1.367	—	87
Gannow ...	9,551	497.7	153	16.0	154	16.1	197	20.6	.733	.105	2.722	6.5	105
Lowerhouse ...	9,475	527	128	13.5	136	14.4	154	16.3	.739	.106	1.583	—	63
Workhouse ...	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall Hosp.	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS for the Town as a whole	99,270	4694.7	1,509	15.2	1,529	15.4	1,798	18.1	.736	.131	2.206	8.6	110

TABLE 10.—Shewing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births.

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.			
1882-1886 ...	—	38·9	23·2	2·31	5·15	0·24	34·9	212	142
1887-1891 ...	—	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
1926... ..	99,600	16·1	13·2	0·69	2·25	1·32	8·1	86	70
Average 5 years ...		16·9	14·3	0·79	3·00	1·22	6·1	108	73
1927... ..	99,270	15·2	15·4	0·73	2·21	1·55	8·6	110	69

* The Population for the census years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are taken from the census Returns ; the other populations for the other years are estimations of the Registrar General.

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	7	313	1626	4	1950
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	2	80	80	1	163
	Parlours	—	130	562	1	693
	Bedrooms	37	750	2276	26	3089
Back-to-Back Houses.	Living Rooms ...	1	8	14	—	23
	Bedrooms	7	23	1	—	36
Single Houses	Living Rooms ...	3	8	3	—	14
	Bedrooms	5	7	2	—	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	2	1	—	—	3
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	506	419	966	57	2	1950
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	160	1	2	—	—	163
	Parlours	442	176	68	7	—	693
	Bedrooms	1133	630	1266	51	9	3089
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	1	—	18	4	—	23
	Bedrooms	25	1	3	6	1	36
Single Houses	Living Rooms ...	2	4	7	1	—	14
	Bedrooms	2	1	7	4	—	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
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	318	1063	563	6	1950
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	160	2	1	—	163
	Parlours	259	392	42	—	693
	Bedrooms	796	1525	754	14	3089
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	—	4	19	—	23
	Bedrooms ...	25	3	6	2	36
Single Houses ..	Living Rooms ...	2	8	4	—	14
	Bedrooms	2	6	5	1	14
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

16 parlours used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

OVERCROWDING :—

6 allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

70 allowing 400 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

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

RENTS.

THROUGH HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 6s. 0d. to 10s. 0d., with both rates ... { 11 at 6s. 2d.
13 at 6s. 3d.
34 at 6s. 6d.

Rents ranging from 4s. 9d. to 10s. 4d., clear...	...	...	{ 48 at 6s. 3d.
			{ 174 at 7s. 1d.
			{ 92 at 7s. 7d.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 3d. a week to 6s. 6d. a week, clear.

SINGLE HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 5s. 8d. a week to 6s. 2d., clear.
Single Room Dwellings from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d., clear.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

1214 had cupboards.
235 had cupboards and pantries.

STORAGE OF COAL.

431 had places under the stairs.
352 had cellars.
537 stored coal in yard.
129 had no proper storage for coal.

WATER SUPPLY.

All houses were supplied with Town water.
979 had taps in living rooms.
163 " " scullery kitchens.
304 " " sculleries.
3 " " in other places.

DRAINS.

All houses were provided with drains.
44 had drains underneath (cellar drains).
601 ventilated by downspouts.
566 sloptraps.
61 gullies in cellars.
628 yard gullies.
888 Dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.
2 Soil-pipes.

DOWNSPOUTS.

212 near doors.
392 near windows.
104 on corner of buildings.
601 connected to drains.
Remainder discharging on to sloptraps, yard flags and footpaths.

SLOP-PIPES.

1,414 inside.
35 outside.

YARDS.

1,390 houses had back yards for own use.
 460 under 100 square feet.
 526 between 100 and 125 square feet.
 385 between 125 and 200 square feet.
 19 above 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

1,402 had separate conveniences.
 4 joined at 2.
 43 joined at closets used in common with houses previously inspected.

CLEAN-WATER CLOSETS.

130 with separate cisterns.

WASTE-WATER CLOSETS: 1,274.

ASHPITS.

Large Covered—1, used by 6 houses.
 Small Covered 873
 836 had ashpits for own use.
 35 joined at ashpit with 1 other.
 2 joined at ashpit with 2 others.
 30 joined at ashpits with other houses previously inspected.

ASHBINS 501

493 had bin for own use.
 8 joined at ashbin with 1 other.

DEFECTS FOUND:

DAMPNESS—

Living Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Parlours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Want of wall pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective roof lights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

WANT OF CLEANLINESS—

21 living rooms were in need of re-papering, and 52 bedrooms required white or colour washing.

SLOPSTONES—

- 102 worn, allowing water to lodge or flow over on to the floor.
- 17 had defective woodwork or cementing at back.
- 2 had defective brickwork supporting.

SLOP-PIPES—

- 5 closed and 21 defective.

CLOSETS—

- 30 defects were found in connection with clean-water closets, and 175 in connection with waste water closets.

ASHPITS—

- 36 ashpits and 5 ashbins defective.

Yards—

- 173 with broken or sunken flags.
- 11 with defective walls.
- 54 had doors out of repair.

101 of the houses had forecourts ; 164 were lobbied, 154 had vestibules and lobbies, 66 had vestibules only, and 22 were provided with baths.

245 were occupied by the owners, and 16 were houses and shops.

161 houses were occupied by 2 families, and 2 by 3 families.

- 2 houses occupied by more than 1 family were overcrowded, allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms ; 23 houses allowing 400 cubic feet, and 6 on the basis adopted by the Registrar-General, i.e., more than 2 persons to a room.

BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.—SHEWING DISEASES AND RESULT OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.
PERIOD—1/1/1927 TO 31/12/1927.

Cause of Admission.	Remain- ing from 1926	Ad- mitted in 1927	Total	Discharged—			Remain- ing in Hospital	Died.
				In good health	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.		
Marasmus	4	19	23	3	1	2	4	13
Prematurity	1	5	6	—	2	—	—	4
Rickets	1	18	19	3	4	3	8	1
Respiratory Diseases ...	4	17	21	4	8	3	1	5
Alimentary Diseases	1	24	25	7	5	1	3	9
Tuberculosis	1	3	4	1	—	—	3	—
Pseudo-paralysis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin.....	2	4	6	3	1	1	—	1
General Debility	1	22	23	10	7	3	2	1
Minor Ailments	1	5	6	4	1	—	1	—
Cretinoid	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
Chorea.....	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Tetany	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Observation	1	8	9	6	—	3	—	—
Total	21	127	148	44	31	17	22	34

TABLE II.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHEWS THE AGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN
ADMITTED. PERIOD—1/1/27 TO 31/12/27.

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
3	—	7	16	10	6	3	2	2	22	25	16	10	5	127

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

Reason for Admission.	Average duration of Stay in Days.
Marasmus	54.5
Rickets	78.0
Respiratory... ..	36.1
Alimentary	55.3
Other Conditions ...	55.9

TABLE IV.—SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Out-patient Clinic.	Maternity Ward.
20	104	3

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 CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

PERIOD—1/1/1927 TO 31/12/1927.

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	12	6	6	2	1	2	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases ..	5	4	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alimentary Diseases ...	7	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Debility	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	34	21	13	7	4	7	2	11	3	—	—	—	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1927.

Cases in Hospital on 1st January, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Cases Admitted in 1927	...	...	...	...	...	353
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of External Cases	...	...	...	...	...	9

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

No. of Cases.	NATURE OF CASE.	No. of Births.	DEATHS.				
			Mater- nal.	Infantile.*		Stillbirths.†	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
12	Placenta Praevia	12	1	3	1	3	1
	Contracted Pelvis :—						
6	(a) Caesarian Section	6	1	—	—	—	—
20	(b) Instrumental Delivery	20	—	1	—	1	1
14	(c) Non-Instrumental	14	—	—	—	—	1
19	Malpresentations	20	—	2	1	—	4
22	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	22	3	2	1	5	1
21	Intercurrent Ailments	21	—	—	—	—	—
4	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	3	1	—	—	1	—
7	Adherent Placenta	7	—	—	—	—	—
2	Prolapse of Cord	2	—	—	—	1	—
10	Abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	Normal Cases	201	—	3	2	—	1
15	Patients who did not return	—	—	—	—	—	—
353		328	6	11	5	11	9

NOTE—*Of the 16 Infantile Deaths 9 were premature.

†Of the 20 Stillbirths 1 was premature and 14 were macerated.

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, 1927	16
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1927	353 (50 of these were admitted for Ante-Natal treatment).
(3) Average duration of stay	14.4 days. (For confinements, 13.5 days). (For Ante-Natal treatment, 14.1 days).
(4) No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives	276
(b) Doctors	50 } 326
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	
(a) Ante-Natal	(a) 319 cases seen by Doctor in ordinary routine way. 31 emergency cases.
(b) During Labour	(b) 35. Reasons :— Adherent Placenta 6 Ante-partum Hæmorrhage ... 3 Prolonged Labour 11 Malpresentation..... 10 Eclampsia 1 Prolapse of Cord 2 Post-partum Hæmorrhage 2
(c) After labour (state separately number of ruptured perineums which required suture).	(c) 40. Reasons :— Ruptured Perineum 40
(d) For infant	(d) 16. Reasons :— Prematurity 2 Dangerous feebleness 12 Malformations 1 Abdominal Distension 1
(6) No. of cases notified as :— (a) Puerperal Fever	Nil.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4°F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period) with the result of treatment in each case.	5—4 discharged satisfactory. —1 died.
(7) No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	1
(8) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case	Nil.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(9) No. of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight	4
(10) No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed	8. Reasons:— Insufficient lactation 7 Mother tuberculous 1
(11) No. of maternal deaths, with causes ...	1 Parturition, Cæsarian Section, Infl. Pneumonia. 1 Placenta Prævia, Hæmorrhage. 1 Eclampsia, Cerebral Hæmorrhage. 1 Puerperal Eclampsia. 1 Hæmorrhage, Hydatidiform Mole. 1 Convulsions, Parturition, Chronic Nephritis. — 6 Total
(12) No. of foetal deaths:— (a) Stillborn	Premature 2 Macerated 12 Malformation 2 Full Time 3 Placenta Prævia 1 — 20 — (b) Within 10 days of birth and their causes, and the results of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable. Prematurity 7 Asphyxia Pallida 1 Pemphigus Marasmus 1 Congenital Pyloric Stenosis 1 Atelectasis 4 Convulsions 1 — 15

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:—

In the Stephenson Screen:	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
		Dry Bulb Thermometer.
		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., G.T., 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, 1927.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

1927	THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL.			BRIGHT SUNSHINE.				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.T.														
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.		IN SCREEN.					Mean Min. Solar Max. on Grass		IN GROUND.		Mean Relative Humidity.			No. of days Fall.		Most in a day		No. Total days of Sun		Daily Mean.		Most in a day		No. of Days of:							
			Absolute Extremes of Temperature.			No. of days						Total of Sun		Daily Mean.																Most in a day		
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	High est.	Lowest.	Date	Mean 1 foot	Mean 4 feet	%	M.M.	M.M.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Am-ount.	Day of month	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm								
	Whole d'grees																															
	Mhrs. inches.																															
Jan.	1006.9	29.732	43.1	34.8	38.9	50	9th	21	20th	31.2	55.9	39.2	42.5	88.7	28	116.7	10.8	12th	15	14.9	0.5	4.3	19th	—	2	—	—	14	14	—	1	
Feb.	1018.1	30.066	43.9	32.3	38.1	52	21st	19	11th	27.4	63.5	37.7	40.8	88.3	17	56.8	10.6	28th	15	33.8	1.2	4.5	8th	—	1	4	1	—	8	4	—	10
March	1005.6	29.696	48.7	38.2	43.4	63	7th	29	11th	33.3	83.4	42.0	42.2	82.1	20	100.2	16.3	25th	26	68.9	2.2	6.6	22nd	—	1	3	3	1	14	6	1	2
April	1014.1	29.953	49.8	37.7	43.7	60	16th	23	30th	33.6	93.1	44.9	44.3	76.4	20	81.4	20.3	13th	26	104.9	3.5	11.0	26th	—	5	—	1	—	1	17	6	—
May	1019.5	30.106	58.2	41.9	50.0	73	10th	24	1st	36.1	104.4	50.3	47.4	69.6	14	41.0	13.1	4th	28	144.3	4.6	13.9	8th	—	3	7	2	1	2	9	4	3
June	1013.1	29.918	59.0	44.6	51.8	74	6th	34	10th	40.5	111.9	54.6	51.0	71.0	16	92.0	17.8	23rd	29	151.5	5.0	11.6	2nd	—	2	2	3	—	3	15	3	2
July	1012.9	29.913	66.4	53.2	59.8	78	1st	43	8th	48.0	117.7	59.1	54.4	79.8	19	120.2	36.3	21st	28	115.0	3.7	11.7	10th	—	4	5	6	—	10	3	2	1
Aug.	1010.9	29.853	64.6	53.1	58.8	73	2nd	42	28th	47.4	112.6	59.8	56.9	80.5	24	158.2	33.0	14th	26	106.4	3.4	9.9	17th	—	1	1	7	—	8	11	1	2
Sept.	1008.6	29.786	58.6	45.6	52.1	69	7th	36	5th	42.5	97.9	55.7	55.9	85.5	21	160.7	24.8	21st	23	76.7	2.5	9.9	4th	—	—	2	3	—	4	16	2	3
Oct.	1017.0	30.033	55.6	42.4	49.0	64	2nd	31	24th	36.3	85.4	49.6	51.9	87.2	18	108.6	16.3	26th	25	66.1	2.1	8.3	3rd	—	2	4	1	—	8	6	1	9
Nov.	1015.7	29.993	46.6	36.1	41.3	61	6th	21	9th	30.5	65.7	43.7	48.3	87.2	18	112.8	26.5	5th	19	44.6	1.5	4.9	11th	—	4	6	—	7	5	1	7	
Dec.	1015.4	29.986	37.8	31.0	34.4	49	7th	18	20th	26.4	50.1	37.8	43.6	87.8	13	37.8	22.5	21st	11	20.9	0.7	3.4	27th	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	7
Whole Year	1013.2	29.919	53	41	46.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	36.1	87	47.9	48.3	82.0	228	1184.4	36.3	21.7.27	271	948.0	2.6	13.9	8.5.27	—	25	50	33	2	80	106	22	47

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	Nil.	73.2	42.2	0.3	51.9	435.2	74.4	476.5	30.7	1184.4

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow	Snow lying	Hail	Thunderstorm	Fog	Ground Frost	Gale
19	9	6	7	23	83	3

SUMMARY OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, 1908-1927.

APPENDIX 4

Year	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.		THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN.					GRASS MINIMUM.		No. of Days of Ground Frost.	EARTH THERMOMETERS		Relative Humidity.	RAINFALL.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.								
	Ins.	Mbs.	Mean Temp.	Mean Daily Range	ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.		Low-est Read-ing.	Mean Solar Max.	Low-est Read-ing.		Date	Mean of 1 foot		Mean of 4 feet	No. of Days	Total Fall.	Most in a Day.		No. of Days	Am-ount.	Daily Mean	Most in a Day.				
					High-est Read-ing.	Date.											Amount	Date.				Hrs.	Am-ount.	Hrs.	Am-ount.	
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	20.9.08	272	1201	3.3	15.0	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	3.2.09	282	1144	3.1	13.5	5.5.09
1910	29.861	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	10.11.10	283	1144	3.1	14.4	14.7.10
1911	29.987	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	17.6.11	288	1334	3.7	14.6	8.6.11
1912	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	26.10.12	262	894	2.4	13.1	23.4.12
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	2.8.13	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	15.4.13	271	1055	2.9	13.3	26.7.13
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	21.7.14	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	11.11.14	287	1205	3.3	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	1.3	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	18.6.15
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	16.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	223	44.37	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	2.7	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	10.3.17	279	1136	3.1	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	15.9.18	288	1189	3.2	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	1.1.19	278	1280	3.5	14.0	14.5.19
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	31.5.19	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	9.2.20	274	1018	2.8	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	27.12.21	272	1361	3.7	15.3	7.6.21
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	8.8.22	278	1072	2.9	14.8	12.6.22
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	12.4.23	263	1035	2.8	12.3	6.6.23
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	a	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	241	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	31.5.24	275	950	2.6	13.6	14.6.24
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	10.2.25	284	1097	3.0	13.2	9.6.25
1926	29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	48.7	48.6	81.8	228	44.0	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.11.26	290	1021	2.8	14.4	2.7.26
Mean 19 yrs	29.933	1013.6	46.8	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	47.2	47.4	81.9	212	42.24	1071.9	—	—	—	278	1122	3.1	—	—
1927	29.919	1013.2	46.8	11.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87	12	20.12.27	83	47.9	48.3	82.0	228	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	21.7.27	271	948	2.6	13.9	8.5.27

a Out of Order.

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of the Burnley and District
Joint Hospital Board, 1927.**

TABLE shewing the Notifications of the Four Principal Infectious Diseases in the areas of the Constituent Authorities, and the numbers isolated, together with the percentage isolated :—

Authority.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Total.
BURNLEY BOROUGH (including Workhouse)—					
Total Notified	101	1	51	154	307
Total Isolated	59	—	14	111	184
Percentage Isolated ...	58·4	—	27·4	72·0	59·9
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	21	1	2	11	35
Total Isolated	5	1	—	6	12
Percentage Isolated ...	23·8	100·0	—	54·5	34·4
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	7	1	4	9	21
Total Isolated	1	—	—	2	3
Percentage Isolated ...	14·3	—	—	22·2	14·3
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	14	—	3	92	109
Total Isolated	9	—	1	87	97
Percentage Isolated ...	64·3	—	33·3	94·6	89·0

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS DURING 1927.

Date of Decision	Act, Bye-law or Regulations under which proceedings taken	Offence.	Result.
Jan. 12	Burnley Corporation Acts, 1908, Sec. 85, 1921 Sec. 50, 1925, Sec. 67.	Failure to provide dustbin.	Withdrawn, bin provided. Costs 7/6.
Feb. 16	Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 73.	Distributing toys from rag cart	Fined 5/-.
Mar. 9	Sale of Food & Drugs Act, 1875, Sec. 6.	Selling milk not of nature substance and quality demanded.	Fined 20/-. Costs £2/2/-.
Mar. 16	Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, Sec. 291	Depositing unsound meat for purpose of preparation for sale.	Firm fined £10, Costs £2/2/-. Manager for aiding and abetting, £10 and £2/2/- costs.
May 4	Public Health Act, 1875, Secs. 91-96.	Black Smoke Nuisance	Order and Costs.
Aug. 31	Burnley Corporation Acts, 1908, Sec. 85, 1921, Sec. 59, 1925, Sec. 67	Failure to provide dustbin.	Bin provided. Withdrawn. Costs 5/-.
Nov. 2	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Sec. 6.	Selling cream not of nature, substance and quality demanded.	Costs 5/-.
Nov. 8	Swine Fever Order, 1908-1922.	For not keeping correct register.	Fined £10 and £5/5/- Special Costs.
do.	do.	do.	Fined £6/7/- and £5/5/- Special Costs.
Dec. 7	Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, Sec. 6.	Selling milk not of nature substance and quality demanded.	Fine £5. Costs £2/2/-.

APPENDIX 7.

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

Department.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1928
CLEANSING ...	7	9	3	2	7	1	8	13
EDUCATION...	1	5	1	—	6	1	3	3
ELECTRICITY ...	5	7	10	4	15	20	4	6
GAS ...	17	45	24	28	49	73	25	57
HEALTH ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIGHWAYS ...	11	16	4	14	16	28	33	8
HOUSING ...	2	1	1	—	4	2	—	—
HURSTWOOD ...	26	44	27	31	9	9	2	1
IMPROVEMENT ...	—	6	8	1	7	11	3	—
MARKETS ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	10	—
PARKS ...	—	—	—	6	3	11	6	—
TRAMWAYS ...	45	51	19	47	45	50	55	41
TOWN HALL, BATHS AND CEMETERY ...	—	1	—	—	1	5	3	7
WATER ...	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
PAINTING ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
SEWAGE ...	—	—	—	—	14	2	3	—
JOINERY ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4
PERMANENT WAY ...	—	—	—	—	4	18	26	10
SURVEYORS...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	119	188	97	137	192	236	182	150

In addition to the above 5 examinations were made in respect of claims for compensation by persons other than employees.

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

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
123 ...	30 ...	22 ...	30 ...	221 ...	94 ...	125 ...	131

EXAMINATIONS OF TUBERCULOUS EX-SERVICE MEN FOR THE MINISTRY OF PENSIONS

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
47 ...	146 ...	181 ...	166 ...	113 ...	120 ...	90 ...	99

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS* AND OF
OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1927.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 2nd January, 1927, to the 31st December, 1927, 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	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	1	8	5	16	13	9	5	—	58	66
„ Females ...	—	—	—	3	3	10	10	6	5	3	1	41	42
Non-pulmonary Males ...	1	5	4	4	6	4	2	1	3	—	—	30	35
„ „ Females ...	1	7	4	7	5	3	5	1	4	1	1	39	48

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	3	—	3	3	—	—
„ „ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Age Periods.	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 Cases
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns	3	3
“ Inward ” Transfers	2	—
Other Sources, viz.: Notified after death ...	3	—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Deaths under 1 Year:—

	Legit.	Illegit.
M	91	9
F	56	10

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	755	100	20	21	12	25	86	233	154	104
	F	773	66	20	17	22	28	80	222	189	129
1 Enteric Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	19	4	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	12	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	M	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	M	44	8	—	—	1	2	7	16	8	2
	F	64	2	2	—	2	5	5	17	18	13
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	42	—	—	—	—	3	19	19	—	1
	F	34	—	—	—	1	9	21	3	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	6	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
	F	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	62	—	—	—	—	1	1	31	17	12
	F	97	—	—	—	—	—	16	41	30	10
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage. &c.	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	9	7
	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	8
16 Heart Disease	M	111	—	—	—	—	—	8	40	43	20
	F	144	—	—	—	1	—	9	61	49	24
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	20	12
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	18
18 Bronchitis	M	53	4	2	—	1	—	6	6	18	16
	F	64	2	2	1	—	—	—	19	21	19
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	56	11	6	5	2	1	10	13	6	2
	F	43	9	2	5	4	1	5	5	10	2

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT
PERIODS OF LIFE—(Continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
20 Other Respiratory	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1
Diseases	F	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	—
21 Ulcer of Stomach or	M	13	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	—	—
Duodenum	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	M	13	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
23 Appendicitis and	M	12	—	—	1	2	4	1	3	1	—
Typhlitis	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Acute and Chronic	M	24	—	—	—	—	1	4	14	3	2
Nephritis	F	21	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	3	2
26 Puerperal Sepsis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
27 Other Accidents and	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy	F	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
and Parturition											
28 Congenital Debility and											
Malformation, Pre-	M	54	52	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
mature Birth	F	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Suicide	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
30 Other Deaths from	M	19	—	—	2	2	2	5	6	1	1
Violence	F	14	1	1	—	1	1	1	5	3	1
31 Other defined Diseases ...	M	114	9	3	2	3	5	11	31	23	27
	F	112	7	2	—	5	4	9	32	22	31
32 Causes ill-defined or	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
unknown	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

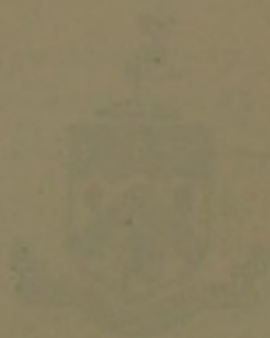


COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Medical Officer's Report 1927

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



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Medical Officer's Report 1937

THOMAS HUNT, M.B. D.P.H.
School Medical Officer

Education Committee

for the Municipal Year 1927-28 is constituted as follows:—

*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR H. LEES.)

*ALDERMAN J. W. CLEGG, J.P., Chairman.

*ALDERMAN H. OGDEN, Vice-Chairman.

*ALDERMAN J. S. KAY.

ALDERMAN L. THORNBUR.

*ALDERMAN E. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. BROWN.

*COUNCILLOR J. BESTWICK.

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*RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR TYNAN, D.D.

REV. CANON WINFIELD, B.A.

A. A. BELLINGHAM, ESQ.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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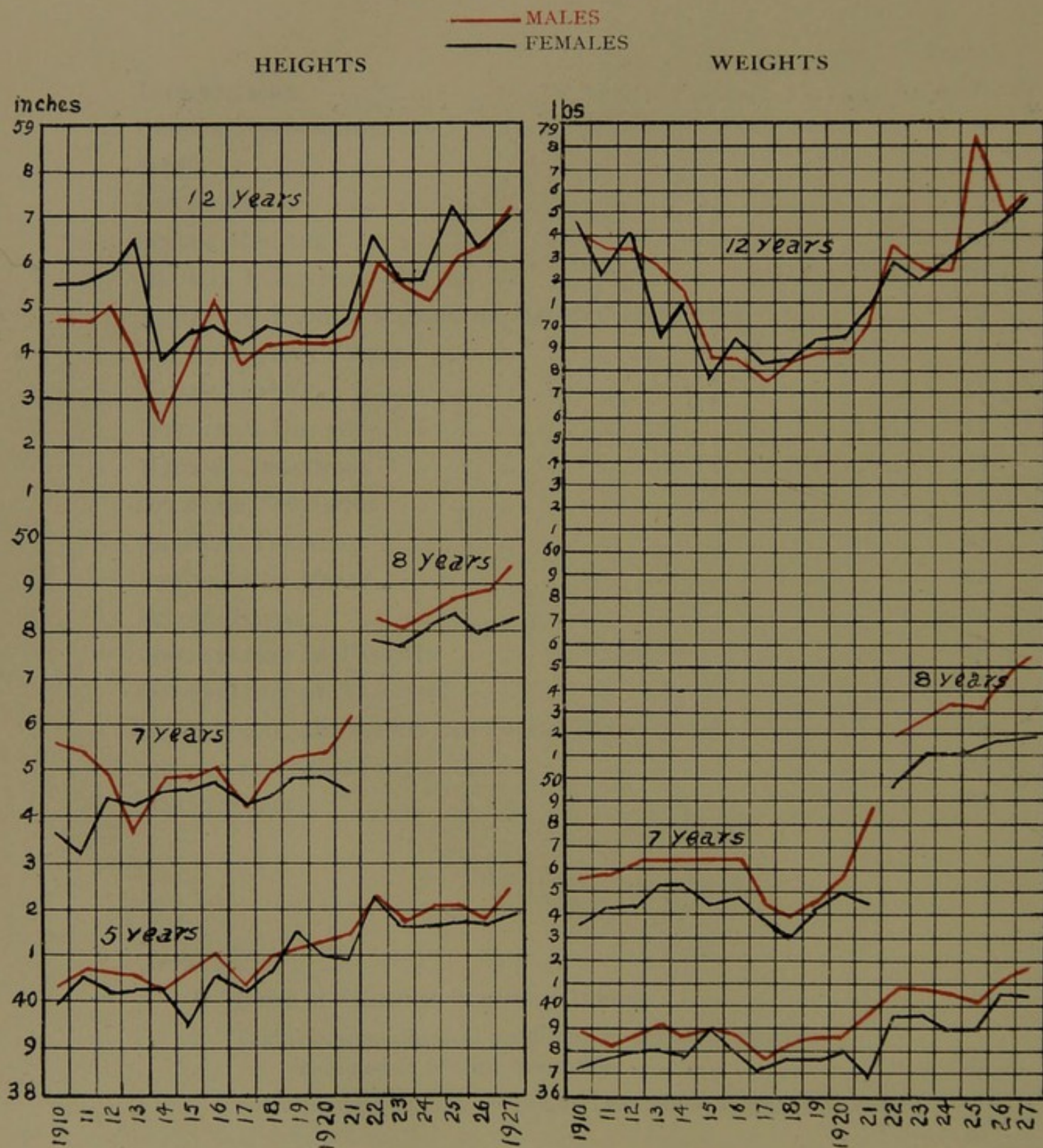
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Chart of average rainfall and average of barometric pressure and (barometer since the formation of Kansas State Normal University) at Lawrence, Kansas



The data for the barometric pressure is from the Lawrence
 at the time of formation of the University and is based on 1892

Charts of average heights and weights of Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, since the inauguration of Routine School Medical Inspection.



The break in the line of Intermediates is due to the fact that the average age at the time of inspection of the Intermediates examined was raised in 1922.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1927.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer on the School Medical Services of the Burnley Local Education Authority.

The past year marks further advance in the usefulness and completeness of the service.

As regards inspection, an addition to the Medical Staff of the Public Health Department has allowed of one of the Medical Officers devoting the whole of her time to the School Medical Service, and in addition to this there is the part-time services as before of all the other members of the Medical Staff. The result of this is shown in the great increase in the number of re-inspections at the schools.

As regards treatment. During the year arrangements were made by the Authority for dealing with children suffering from enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

A whole-time dentist was appointed in place of the two part-time dentists formerly employed.

An Orthopædic Clinic was instituted for inspection and treatment, and arrangements made for children requiring hospital treatment.

As to the benefit that may be derived from the service it is obviously difficult to draw very sound conclusions when we compare reports as from year to year.

There is, however, a very striking set of figures shown in chart form at the commencement of this Report. The heights and weights of children of various ages are shown thereon as from the commencement of routine medical inspection in the schools 18 years ago.

That there is a general improvement in the physique of the school child during this period of eighteen years is well shewn on the charts, for in every instance the average height and weight of a child of a given age is higher in 1927 than it was in 1910.

On the other hand there is an increase of 4 per cent. over last year of the children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental diseases). These defects are almost entirely of a minor character.

It will be seen on comparing one year with another that this percentage is a fairly constant one.

In 1922 the dental examination of all children at the age of 6, and their "following up" by the dentist at an annual inspection was commenced. Thus every child that has attained the age of 6 since 1922 has been examined yearly by the dentist.

The result of this examination and "following up" is well shewn in the figures here given. It shews a remarkable drop in the percentage of dental defects as found by the Medical Officer at the routine inspection of the 8-year old children since 1924, two years after the inauguration of the scheme. It also shews that this remarkable decline has continued.

Percentage of dental defects found by the inspecting Medical Officer among the Intermediates (8-year olds) at routine medical inspection:—

1922	...	...	...	...	...	48.2%
1923	...	...	...	...	...	32.5%
1924	...	...	...	...	...	17.6%
1925	...	...	...	...	...	16.3%
1926	...	...	...	...	...	17.4%
1927	...	...	...	...	...	16.2%

In these figures we have a striking proof of the benefits of a dental service, and in no other branch of a School Medical Service are the benefits so soon and so easily demonstrated. This improvement of the dental conditions

will have an important effect on the subsequent health of the children. It is unfortunate that the Dentist's quarters are so inadequate or one might have looked for even better results than those shewn in this table.

I have again to thank the Special Services Sub-Committee for their great help in dealing with the many matters that have come before them. To the staff, both technical and clerical, we owe much ; their work is of an arduous and often unpleasant nature and the School Clinic where most of it is carried out is not calculated to lighten either of these conditions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,
Burnley, 4th May, 1928.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of scholars on roll on the 31st December, 1927, 13,634 Average attendance during year, 12,109.

TEACHERS.

Men, 85 ; Women, 294 ; Total, 379.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	15
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	13
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher:—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	17
Boys only	...	...	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	6
Infants only	...	...	...	10

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, and orthopædic after-care. The total number of attendances at the various Clinics was 29,803.

The School Clinic was open on 290 days.

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 ;
- Two Assistant Medical Officers of Health (ladies), who act as Assistant School Medical Officers ;
- One Ophthalmic Surgeon (part time) ;
- One whole-time dentist.
- Three Health Visitors acting as School Nurses ; and
- Four Clerks.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

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 Department.

The records kept by the Health Visitors of children from birth to the age of 5 years are passed to the School Clinic when these children enter school. They are filed together with the records made during their school life. In this way a fairly complete history of each child from birth can be obtained at any time. These records ultimately consist of a Health Visitor's record card, a school medical inspection card, a note of any notifiable infectious disease from which the child may have suffered, a dental record, an ophthalmic record if such has been necessary, and a record of any treatment for a minor ailment at the School Clinic.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.—There are 9 schools of fairly modern construction and built by the Local Authority. The rest of the schools, 18 in number, are either rented by the Authority or are "non-provided."

The lighting of the older buildings in some cases is not altogether satisfactory. The heating in all cases is satisfactory. The sanitary arrangements, with one or two exceptions previously noted, are satisfactory.

Sanitary Supervision.

During the year 441 visits have been paid by members of the Sanitary Staff to the Schools. 17 defects were noted, 2 of which existed at the beginning of the year. 15 of these were remedied, leaving 4 still to be dealt with.

New School.

During the year a new school in Lionel Street was opened. The accommodation is as follows:—

Junior Department	...	...	...	...	...	400	scholars
Senior Department	...	...	...	...	...	400	„
Centre for Handicraft and Domestic Science	...					40	„

The classrooms are provided with verandahs having a southerly aspect. The rooms are well lighted and cross ventilated. Special arrangements have been made so that practically the whole of the windows can be opened, and any amount of cross ventilation secured. The heating is arranged on the hot water low pressure system. The buildings are erected on a semi-permanent principle of construction and have cost £31,500.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE SCHOOLS.

Three groups of school children have been examined in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, which provides for the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following

- (a) their first admission ;
- (b) their attaining the age of 8 years ; and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

Each school has been visited once for this purpose.

Special Cases.

Head teachers are given notice at every routine examination that they may submit any cases not falling in the above code groups, which they desire the Medical Officer to see.

All children in the code groups and special cases who have a defect requiring treatment or are to be kept under observation, are re-examined at the schools after a suitable interval has elapsed.

The following table shews the number of children inspected under the various groups during the year, with a comparison for 1926.

Code Groups.

				Total	
Entrants:				1926	
Age 3 years	...	8	13	21	41
„ 4 „	...	146	140	286	405
„ 5 „	...	464	474	938	1181
„ 6 „	...	118	108	226	255
„ 7 „	...	43	32	75	56
				—	—
				779	1938
				—	—
				Total	
Intermediates:				1926	
Age 8 years	...	379	380	759	702
„ 9 „	...	42	33	75	153
				—	—
				421	855
				—	—
Leavers:					
Age 12 years	...	495	504	999	1200
„ 13 „	...	72	76	148	189
				—	—
				567	1389
				—	—
Others	...	30	36	66	72
				—	—
Total Routine Inspections	1797	1796	3593	4254	
				—	—

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections:				1926	
At Schools	...	...	280	277	
At School Clinic	...	...	1575	1342	
				—	—
				1855	1619
				—	—
No. of Re-inspections:					
At Schools	...	...	5044	2726	
At School Clinic	...	...	2328	2555	
				—	—
				7372	5281
				—	—

Details of the numbers examined at the various Schools appear in the Appendix.

Visits of the Medical Officer.

Appended below is the number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools.

For Routine Medical Inspection	Morning	103	Afternoon	95	—	198
For "Following up" of Defects	"	65	"	35	—	100
						298

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspection.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1927 compared with the previous year.

	1927		1926	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Total Number of children inspected at routine inspection	3593	...	4254	...
2. Number of children suffering from				
Malnutrition	—	...	1	...
Uncleanliness	321	8.9	368	8.7
Skin Disease	99	2.8	94	2.2
External Eye Disease	50	1.4	89	2.1
Defective Vision (including Squint)	444	12.4	416	9.8
Ear Disease	67	1.9	89	2.1
Nose and Throat Disease	429	11.9	354	8.3
Enlarged Glands	222	6.2	187	4.4
Defective Speech	1	—	1	—
Defective Teeth	651	18.1	878	20.6
Heart Disease	86	2.4	155	3.6
Anæmia	96	2.7	147	3.5
Lung Disease (Non-T.B.)	119	3.3	109	2.6
Tuberculosis:				
Pulmonary Definite	1	—	—	—
" Suspected	8	0.2	10	0.2
Non-Pulmonary.....	1	—	4	—
Diseases of Nervous System ...	21	0.6	24	0.6
Deformities	100	2.8	91	2.1
Other Defects and Diseases: ...	265	7.4	311	7.3

The percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 36.16 in the Entrants Group, 43.17 in the Intermediate Group, and 37.93 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 38.39, an increase of nearly 4% on last year's figures.

A detailed list of the defects found at routine inspection appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanliness.—As compared with 1926, the percentage of children who were unclean at routine inspection is slightly more—8.9 as against 8.7

Of the 321 children, 238 had unclean heads, chiefly nits, and 83 were noted to have dirty bodies. At the special inspections 24 were noted as being unclean.

The routine cleanliness surveys by the School Nurse are a better guide as to the conditions obtaining in the various schools. During the year 11 visits were paid to 11 of the schools, and 3,412 children were inspected. In 153 instances the Nurse found vermin and advised exclusion of the children from school. On the basis of these inspections 4.5% of the children seen shewed evidence of infestation, as against 5.8% in 1926. In addition 309 children were found with nits only.

Minor Ailments.—Under this heading are included Skin Diseases, External Eye Diseases, etc. The figures are 4.2% as compared with 4.3% in 1926. These diseases are referred to under their respective headings.

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 429 or 11.9% of the children examined at routine inspections: an increase of 3.6% on the 1926 figures. Included are 312 where the tonsils were enlarged (8.7%) and 54 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 10 cases only. There were 53 other conditions.

At the special examinations 210 Nose and Throat Defects were noted. These included 82 cases of enlarged tonsils and 58 of adenoids.

Tuberculosis.—1 case of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis was discovered at the Routine Inspection, and one at Special Inspection, but 8 and 22 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 forms of Tuberculosis found were:—Glands 1, Spine 2, and abdomen, 1. Three of the cases were found at special inspection.

Skin Disease.—At the routine examinations 99 cases of skin disease, including ringworm, were discovered, the percentage being 2·8 as compared with 2·2 last year.

The diseases noted were:—Ringworm 11, Scabies 2, Impetigo 44, Acne 1, Alopecia 3, Seborrhoea 7, Psoriasis 5, Eczema 1, Intertrigo 14, Dermatitis 9, and Urticaria 2.

At special examinations 480 skin affections were revealed. These included 112 cases of Ringworm (Head 59, Body 53), 14 cases of Scabies, 238 with Impetigo and other conditions 116.

External Eye Disease.—50 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted at routine inspections and 123 cases at special examinations. All were referred for treatment. The cases included Blepharitis 41, Conjunctivitis 76, Corneal Ulcers 8, Corneal Opacities 3, other conditions 45.

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, 387 children were found with defective vision, the percentage being 20·6 in the Intermediate Group (aged 8 and 9) and 17·5 in the Leavers. With the exception of 96 cases, all the 387 were referred to the oculist. The rest were kept under observation. In addition there were 113 children noted with defective vision who were wearing suitable glasses: 21 Entrants, 28 Intermediates, 60 Leavers and 4 not coming in the above code groups.

There were also 175 cases of Defective Vision noted at special examinations, 172 of which were referred for treatment. The remaining 3 were kept under observation.

Squint.—57 cases of Squint were found at routine inspections and 17 amongst the special cases. With the exception of 9, all were referred for treatment.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—At routine inspection 8 children were found to be suffering from defective hearing and 59 from other conditions, i.e., Otorrhoea 28, and 31 with "wax in ears."

At the special examinations 98 cases were discovered, 12 being Defective Hearing; the others were chiefly Otorrhoea and "wax in ears."

Dental Defects.—As usual, a large number of children, 651 or 18·1%, were found to have dental defects at routine inspection. 564 of these were referred for treatment. 74 were also noted at special examinations, all of whom were referred for treatment.

Routine inspection by the Medical Officer does not give an accurate return of the prevalence of dental caries amongst school children. This is more fully shewn in the section dealing with dental treatment on page 23.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—At routine inspection 31 children were noted as suffering from Rickets, 17 Spinal Curvature and 52 other deformities. Amongst these were 5 Torticollis, Deformed Chest 18, Infantile Paralysis 6, Flat Foot 3.

Teachers are asked to bring to the notice of the Medical Officer any case of crippling; 4 cases of Spinal Curvature were referred by the teachers for special examination.

In December the Local Authority's scheme for Orthopædic treatment and after-care was commenced. Particulars of the scheme are given on page 20.

Clothing and Footgear.—The examining Medical Officer at routine inspections noted that in 38 instances children were insufficiently clad or their footgear was defective.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages compared with 1926, of the children examined at routine inspection.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1926		1927	1926		1927
Number Inspected	572	...	464	609	...	474
Average Height in inches	41·9	...	42·5	41·7	...	41·9
Average Weight in pounds ...	41·1	...	41·6	40·3	...	40·2

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1926		1927	1926		1927
Number Inspected	344	...	379	358	...	380
Average Height in inches	48·8	...	49·2	48·0	...	48·1
Average Weight in pounds ...	54·6	...	55·2	51·6	...	51·8

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1926		1927	1926		1927
Number Inspected	640	...	495	560	...	504
Average Height in inches	56·4	...	57·1	56·45	...	57·0
Average Weight in pounds ...	74·8	...	76·0	74·3	...	75·8

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 1,576 children attended the Inspection Clinic.

932 of the inspected children had defects of a trifling nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 644 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. The defects of the children who were excluded from school are given below:—

Defective Teeth	21	Nervous Diseases	23
Uncleanliness	18	Affections of the Urinary System...	6
Ringworm	96	Minor Intestinal Parasites ...	15
Impetigo	129	Orchitis	1
Other Skin Diseases	41	Rheumatism	12
Eye Defects	47	Alveolar Abscess	3
Ear Defects	15	Gingivitis	2
Nose and Throat Diseases ...	80	Debility	48
Enl. Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.) ...	35	Minor Intestinal Complaints ...	28
Heart Disease	18	Minor Ailments and Injuries ...	62
Anæmia	43	Infectious Diseases	24
Respiratory Diseases	53	Appendicitis	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis:		Jaundice	1
Definite	1	Influenza	7
Suspected	17	Not yet diagnosed	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3		
Deformities	10	Total	866

All the children who were excluded were referred for treatment and 301 of them received their treatment under the Authority's scheme. The rest were kept under observation and received their treatment otherwise. In 84 cases children were recommended to consult their own medical man.

The total number of attendances at the Inspection Clinic was 3,740.

" FOLLOWING UP."

When the Medical Officer finds a child suffering from some defect which requires attention, the parent, if present, is informed. If the parent is not present a written notice of this is made out, and is passed to the Head Teacher to send to the parent. If this notice does not have the desired effect the School Nurse is instructed to interview the parent and urge the necessity for securing appropriate treatment with instructions in all cases as to how such treatment may be secured. Where treatment may be obtained under the Authority's scheme the parents are informed. All children having been noted as suffering from a defect by the Medical Officer are kept on that officer's list for so long as they are considered to require either treatment or observation. When neither of these are required the child is struck off the list. Children on the " defect list " are seen by the Medical Officer at every visit to the school, and as a result of these re-inspections by the Medical Officer, further visits by the School Nurse may be made.

The following shews the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools:—

For re-inspection (i.e. to see children on defect list):

Morning 65, Afternoon 35—100.

Visits by the Nurse to schools in connection with Medical Inspection:—

Morning 109, Afternoon 101—210.

Visits by the Nurse to homes on account of

Dental Defects ...	...	...	3577
Defective Vision	...	...	745
Other Defects ...	...	...	146

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 Diseases 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.	Deaths.
Smallpox	8	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	58	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	80	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	22	—
Measles	339	3
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	40	—
Encephalitis	2	1

With the exception of Tuberculosis, all cases notified by medical practitioners are visited by the Infectious Diseases Inspector. The cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of any case of sickness amongst school children coming to their notice. During the year notifications were received in respect of 6 cases of Whooping Cough, 140 Chickenpox, 218 Mumps, Influenza 61, and 10 other diseases.

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Under the revised memorandum on closure of and exclusion from school issued by the Board in 1925, 15 certificates covering periods of low attendance, were issued. The total number of weeks to which the certificates related was 15. In 14 instances the illness causing the low attendance was Influenza. In the other instance various kinds of illness led to the low attendance.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Local Authority provides treatment for the following defects.

At the School Clinic:—

Minor Ailments: Daily.

Dental Defects: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and
Saturday morning.

Errors of Refraction: Friday.

Orthopædic: Thursday.

At Victoria Hospital:—

Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Inspection Clinics are also held at the School Clinic 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.	Nose and Throat.	Orthopædic.	Total.
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
1926.....	18,570	3,583	3,156	3,900	—	—	29,209
1927.....	18,550	3,326	3,672	4,032	209	14	29,803

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 £31 10s. 2d.: £16 4s. 0d. for Dental Treatment and £15 6s. 2d. for minor ailments. The total amount collected in 1926 was £17 18s. 5d.

Minor Ailments.—1,081 cases were treated by the School Nurse. This number includes 99 who 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 under treatment 1/1/27.	Total No. of cases dealt with.	No. of Attendances.
	Referred Inspection Clinic	Referred School Medical Inspection			
SKIN:—					
Ringworm: Head	49	3	30	82	5,369
Body	47	6	1	54	888
Impetigo	142	18	9	169	1,449
Sore Head	46	9	4	59	522
Scabies	5	1	...	6	55
Other Skin Diseases	77	9	9	95	1,693
EYE:—					
Blepharitis	12	12	6	30	1,078
Conjunctivitis	43	9	8	60	1,314
Iritis	2	—	—	2	59
Corneal Ulcer	7	1	3	11	332
Other Eye Conditions	28	4	3	35	195
EAR:—					
Other Ear Diseases	71	29	12	112	2,145
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries Bruises, Sores, etc.	329	23	14	366	3,451
	858	124	99	1,081	18,550

In 1926 the Nurses dealt with 1,216 cases.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at this Clinic, it was ascertained that 350 cases were treated otherwise. These were

Ringworm: Scalp	...	...	...	13
Body	...	...	...	8
Scabies	...	...	...	10
Impetigo	...	...	...	75
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	55
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	59
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	61
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	69

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—The Local Authority in May inaugurated a scheme for the operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Dr. Snowball, the rhinologist of the Victoria Hospital, entered into an agreement to deal with these cases sent to him by the School Medical Officer, and the Victoria Hospital authorities agreed to afford him facilities to carry out treatment at the Hospital.

INSPECTION.—During the year the Specialist Medical Officer examined 156 cases.

136 were advised operative treatment.

8 were advised other forms of treatment.

1 was not advised treatment.

11 were deferred.

TREATMENT.—75 received treatment under the Authority's Scheme during the year—70 operative and 5 other forms of treatment.

In addition, it was ascertained that 2 children had treatment apart from the Authority's Scheme, one of whom had operative treatment.

As regards the 5 children who received other forms of treatment from the School Clinic the number of attendances was 53.

Orthopædic Treatment and After-Care.—The institution of an Orthopædic Clinic was held up for the want of accommodation, but as there did not appear to be any immediate possibility of any improvement in this direction, it was decided to proceed with the scheme and to hold the Clinics at such times and in such parts of the School Clinic and Dispensary as might possibly be arranged.

The scheme commenced on the 8th December. Children requiring Orthopædic treatment are referred by the School Medical Officer to the Specialist Officer, who attends once a month at the School Clinic. After care is undertaken by a specially trained nurse who attends at the School Clinic once a week. Hospital accommodation is available at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, for those children who require special forms of treatment or operation, and by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, country hospital treatment is provided at Biddulph Grange Hospital for those who require prolonged treatment; this kind of treatment refers more particularly to cases of spinal curvature.

It is intended that the parents should contribute towards the cost of Hospital treatment and the provision of boots, splints, etc., according to their means.

One session was held by the Orthopædic Surgeon at which there were 9 cases referred to him. Five subsequent attendances were made at the After-Care Centre to see the Nurse.

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.

Owing to an outbreak of Smallpox it was not possible to use Crown Point Hospital for the reception during the summer months for cases of "closed" pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in school children.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, for a radiologist to undertake the treatment by X-ray of cases of Tuberculosis of the Skin and Glands.

11 school children were treated by him during the year: 6 cases of Lupus, and 5 with Tuberculous Glands.

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 19.

External Eye Disease.—Most of these defects are also dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinic. Particulars are to be found on page 19.

Vision.—The authority employs an Ophthalmic Surgeon to carry out refraction work at the Ophthalmic Clinic. He devotes 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. 1,706 attendances were made at the Clinic on this account.

732 new cases of Defective Vision were enquired into last year. 455 of these attended the Ophthalmic Clinic for examination, and 405 children were given prescriptions. In 50 cases the Ophthalmic Surgeon did not advise glasses.

Parents are advised, after having obtained glasses, to present their children again at the Clinic to see if the glasses are according to the prescriptions issued. 319 children were seen on this account during the year.

In addition to the new cases dealt with above, 242 children were re-examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon at a later date to see if the glasses obtained previously were still suitable. As a result 87 children were given re-prescriptions.

The total number of attendances made by the children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including the 1,706 for atropine drops already referred to, was 3,326.

As a result of "following up" by the School Nurse, of the 277 new cases who did not attend the Eye Clinic, the following information was obtained:

Obtained prescriptions from own doctor or optician	39
Promised to see own doctor or optician	...
Parents indifferent	...
Left school or not traced	...
Cases being still followed up at the end of the year...	98

It will be noted that in 127 instances, i.e. 17.3 per cent., the parents were indifferent.

The number of children who actually obtained glasses during the year was 420. Of these 277 were got through the Local Education Authority, in accordance with an arrangement with a local optician.

Dental Defects.—A whole-time dentist (lady) was appointed in April to take the place of the two part-time dentists. She holds 7 sessions each week for treatment and two sessions weekly at the schools for routine dental inspection.

The scheme which commenced in 1922 provides for the primary inspection of children aged 6 years and for their re-inspection yearly throughout school life. Parents of children are notified of any defect requiring treatment, and are advised to consult their own dentist, or, if they so desire, to send the children to the School Dental Clinic.

Inspection.—80 half-days were devoted to inspection during the year. Inspection and re-inspection was confined to children of age groups 6 to 11 years inclusive, together with a few 12 and 13 years. 6,303 were examined and 5,290 or 83·9% had defective teeth as against 87·5% in 1926.

The following gives the number of children examined in each age group, together with the number with defective teeth.

Age Group	Total	Number Inspected		Not requiring Treatment		Number with defects requiring Treatment	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 Years ...	1538	766	772	93	96	673	676
7 „ ...	1363	675	688	88	78	587	610
8 „ ...	454	223	231	29	26	194	205
9 „ ...	925	464	461	84	83	380	378
10 „ ...	878	462	416	96	85	366	331
11 „ ...	1080	531	549	114	122	417	427
12 „ ...	57	29	28	5	12	24	16
13 „ ...	8	6	2	2	—	4	2
Total ...	6303	3156	3147	511	502	2645	2645

In addition to these inspections, 255 children attending the Special Schools were dentally inspected and 196 were found to require dental treatment.

603 special cases were also inspected by the Dentists.

Treatment.—259 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 2,742 cases were dealt with as against 2,637 in 1926. 568 of the 2,742 were special cases referred by the School Medical Officer or teachers.

The following table gives an account of the work of the School Dental Clinic.

Attendances of Children	Fillings		Extractions		Anæsthetics Administered		Other Operations		
	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	General	Local	Scalings	Dres'gs.	T'mts.
3672	1135	229	571	6097	8	5860	14	163	1857

“ Following up ” by the School Nurse.

The parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment, are “ followed up ” by the School Nurse. As a result of her enquiries during the year it was ascertained that 226 children had been treated by their own dentist ; 889 parents promised to secure dental treatment for their children ; in three cases dental treatment was not advised by the child’s medical attendant. 1,906, or 32·8% of the parents were indifferent, and 13 cases had either left school or could not be traced. There were 559 cases remaining to be followed up at the end of the year.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

School Camps.—A permanent camp is established at Hest Bank, near Morecambe. There is accommodation for 50 children. The place was utilised for 12 weeks and 282 school children were admitted, each for a period of two weeks.

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 180 children were admitted, 112 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.

The routine of the school is as follows:—School opens at 9·0 a.m. ; the children have breakfast on arrival. Lessons at 9·30 a.m., dinner at 12·15 ; rest hour in winter from 1 to 2 o’clock, summer 1 to 3 o’clock ; lessons ; tea 4·15. In winter the school is dismissed at 4 p.m. and at 5·15 p.m. in summer.

During the year 52 children were admitted for the following reasons:—

Pre-tubercular ...	...	...	...	18
Chronic Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	11
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	4
Neurasthenia ...	...	...	...	3
General Debility ...	...	...	...	4
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	3
Adenitis ...	...	...	...	2
Enlarged Glands ...	...	...	...	2
Organic Heart ...	...	...	...	1
Dactylitis ...	...	...	...	1
Spinal Disease ...	...	...	...	1
Ostitis ...	...	...	...	1
Chorea ...	...	...	...	1
				—
				52
				—

In addition, 2 children who were temporarily discharged on account of illness, were re-admitted.

The average number on the roll was 120, and the average attendance 108.

The School Nurse attends weekly for cleanliness inspection and the treatment of minor ailments.

52 children were discharged during the year and the following table gives details respecting them.

Discharges from the Open-Air School during the Year 1927.

Sex	Age on admis.	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 that age	Reason for Admission	Reason for Discharge
	years	yrs. mths	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
M.	10	3 8	67	48	86	38	21	Chronic Bronchitis	Age limit
F.	7	3 6	47	38½	50	11½	18	P.T.B.	Restoration of Health.
M.	9	2 8	60	50	66	16	15	Bronchitis	do.
M.	8	1 8	55	56	63½	7½	10	Enlarged Heart	Gone to Australia.
F.	10	1 8	62	54	61	7	12	General Debility	Restoration of health
M.	7	1 6	50	50	57½	7½	8	Bronchial Catarrh	do.
F.	8	1 4	52	42	48	6	5	Enlarged Glands	do.
M.	9	1 2	60	60½	68½	8	8	Debility	do.
F.	9	11	55	51½	60½	9	6	Infantile Paralysis	do.
M.	10	11	67	60	67	7	4	P.T.B.	do.
F.	7	10	47	43	46	3	4	Bronchitis	do.
M.	7	8	50	47	52	5	3	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M.	9	3 11	60	51	69	18	21	P.T.B.	do.
M.	8	1 5	55	52	60	8	9	Bone Disease	do.
M.	7	2 3	50	49	67	18	12	P.T.B.	do.
M.	7	11	50	54	62	8	5	Bronchial	do.
M.	10	11	67	48	53	5	4	Neurasth'nia	Irregular attendance.
M.	10	1 4	67	54	61	7	6	P.T.B.	Restoration of health.
M.	10	1 11	67	53	62½	9½	9	Bronchial	do.
M.	8	2 1	55	49	57	8	13	Chorea	do.
M.	10	3 9	67	57	78	21	22	Bone Disease.	do.
F.	10	1 9	62	58	68	10	12	P.T.B.	Age limit
F.	9	2 11	55	53	68½	15½	20	Bone Disease	Restoration of health.
F.	8	11	52	51	59	8	3	P.T.B.	do.
F.	9	1 11	55	57	66	9	12	T.B.	do.
F.	10	2 4	62	68½	81	12½	18	Peritonitis	do.
M.	8	3 8	55	49	69	20	20	P.T.B.	do.
M.	7	11	50	38	43	5	5	Neurotic	Central School.
F.	8	11	52	45½	49	3½	3	P.T.B.	Ringworm.
F.	9	3 11	55	51	68	17	21	Bronchitis	do.
M.	5	8 3	40	42	72	30	43	General Debility	Irregular attendance
M.	9	4 5	60	54	71	17	27	Anæmia	Operation. Re-admitted.
F.	10	3 6	62	44	66	22	30	Debility	Age limit.
M.	9	1 1	60	59	68½	9½	7	P.T.B.	do.
								Chorea	do.
								Acute Anæmia	do.
								Infantile Paralysis	Restoration of health.

Discharges from the Open-Air School during the Year 1927—*continued*.

Sex	Age on admis. years	Length of stay yrs. mths	Average weight of normal child at similar age. lbs.	Weight on admission lbs.	Weight on discharge lbs.	Gain in weight lbs.	Average gain in weight of normal child at that age lbs.	Reason for Admission	Reason for Discharge
M.	7	1	50	43	44	1	1	Debility	Unsuitable for O.A.S.
F.	8	3 4	52	42	59	17	19	Anæmia	Temporary discharge—illness.
F.	9	10	55	52	55½	3½	6	Chorea	In Hospital. Chorea.
M.	9	4	60	47	51	4	2	P.T.B.	Killed in motor accident.
F.	10	2 5	62	55	80	25	20	P.T.B.	Restoration of health.
F.	9	4 2	55	58	97	39	33	P.T.B.	Age limit.
M.	7	5 4	50	42	80	38	29	P.T.B.	Restoration of health.
M.	9	4 8	60	51	73	22	28	P.T.B.	Age limit.
M.	8	5 8	55	52	78	26	35	P.T.B.	Age limit.
F.	9	1 5	55	52	62	10	9	Chronic Bronchitis	Restoration of health.
F.	7	3 5	47	42	62½	20½	17	Bone Disease.	do.
F.	7	2 5	47	39	55	16	11	P.T.B.	do.
F.	7	1 8	47	41	50	9	7	Debility	Left District.
F.	7	3 0	47	39	46	7	14	P.T.B.	Restoration of health.
F.	7	1 5	47	33	41	8	6	Rickets	do.
F.	7	4 0	47	42	62	20	21	P.T.B.	do.
F.	9	1 5	55	43	50	7	9	Chronic Bronchitis	Rheumatism in Winter.
M.	10	3 8	67	66	92	26	21	Tabes Mesenterica	Age limit.

Average length of stay, 2 years 4·8 months.

Average gain in weight per year, 5·8 lbs.

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 children requiring to be fed averaged 167.

Both breakfasts and dinners are provided. During the year a total of 80,943 meals were supplied (32,701 Breakfasts and 48,242 Dinners). The number of meals supplied in 1926 was 471,621, the large number being of course due to the industrial dispute.

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. 45,421 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 39,369 last year. This increase is due to the Baths being closed 9 weeks in 1926 owing to the coal shortage.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

As in former years, teachers on being advised of the date when routine medical 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. 873 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.

77.5%	of the children had suffered from Measles.
4.8%	„ „ „ Scarlet Fever.
1.2%	„ „ „ Diphtheria.
31.4%	„ „ „ Whooping Cough.
23.9%	„ „ „ Chickenpox.
13.5%	had not suffered from any of the above diseases.
46.5%	had suffered from one of these diseases.
28.4%	„ „ two of these diseases.
11.3%	„ „ three of these diseases.
.3%	„ „ more than three of the diseases.

Of the 1,546 entrants inspected, only 22.6% had been vaccinated.

As regards the Intermediate and Leaver Groups, in a few instances only were parents present at the inspection.

Parents are notified through the Head Teacher 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 20 children attending, of whom 15 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

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.

In 1925 consideration was given to the question of establishing a class for children with seriously defective eyesight, and the Ophthalmic Surgeons are asked to recommend suitable cases.

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.

Nine Technical pupils are in attendance at the Workshop, four being Burnley pupils.

Deaf.—The Local Authority possesses a School for the Deaf, 18 children are receiving instruction here, 12 of them are Burnley children.

The particulars in respect of the Burnley children are:—

Boys ...	11	Girls ...	1
Boys: Totally Deaf ...	10	Girls: Totally Deaf	1
Partially Deaf ...	1	Partially Deaf	—

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 1927, the number of children attending the Special Schools was 134—72 boys and 62 girls.

30 children were admitted (18 Boys, 12 Girls) and 28 were discharged during the year. The following are the particulars of those discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Went to work	9	8
Transferred to Elementary School ...	1	2
Died	1	3
Gone to Guardians' Home	1	—
At home, Invalid	1	1
Left at 16	1	—

The children have been medically and dentally inspected during the year.

The after care of children requiring supervision outside school life is dealt with by the Burnley Ladies' After Care Committee.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Pupils: No. on Roll—Boys 371 ; Girls 354. Total 725.

Teachers: Men 17 ; Women 20. Total 37.

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	—	2	12	54	90	71	57	36	16	9	347
Girls	—	5	33	76	93	52	52	25	11	—	347
Totals	—	7	45	130	183	123	109	61	27	9	694

Special Inspections—

Boys ... ..	...	...	...	—
Girls ... ..	...	...	...	1

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 7 children out of 694 inspected being noted as requiring attention.

Minor Ailments.—These are referred to under their respective headings.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—In 19 instances enlarged tonsils were discovered. 12 were referred for treatment, and 7 were kept under observation.

Tuberculosis.—One case of Tuberculosis was discovered.

Skin Disease.—There were three cases of Psoriasis, two of Acne and one of Intertrigo, and one case of Alopecia. These all required treatment.

External Eye Disease.—There were 7 defects under this heading recorded: 3 Blepharitis, 3 Styne and 1 Corneal Ulcer.

Vision.—There were 87 cases of defective vision found, but only in 47 of the pupils was the defect so pronounced as to require treatment. One case of Strabismus was found. 121 pupils were wearing suitable glasses.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—Defective hearing was found in two cases, Otorrhœa in three cases, and Wax in Ears was present in 9.

Dental Defects.—239 pupils had some dental defect. All the cases were referred for treatment.

Crippling Defects.—23 of the pupils had some deformity. 5 Spinal Curvature, 2 cases of Torticollis, 1 of Infantile Paralysis, 10 Round Shoulders, 3 of Deformed Chest, 1 of Cleft Palate and 1 Enostrosis came under notice.

Heart and Circulation.—There were 31 cases of Heart Disease—organic 6, functional 35; also 25 with Anæmia.

Pupils requiring Treatment.—246 or 35·45% 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.		Average Weight.	
		1927 inches.	1926 inches.	1927 lbs.	1926 lbs.
Age 10 years	5	57.0	56.6	84.5	80.0
Age 11 years	33	56.9	57.5	80.1	75.9
Age 12 years	76	58.0	58.9	81.0	85.0
Age 13 years	93	60.4	60.5	96.1	91.9
Age 14 years	52	61.8	61.9	103.5	101.1
Age 15 years	52	61.8	62.9	108.6	108.8
Age 16 years	25	63.2	62.9	110.5	112.5
Age 17 years	11	63.2	63.9	121.1	128.9
Age 18 years	—	—	65.0	—	112.5

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the Grammar School for Boys.

Age 10 years	2	54.0	54.0	65.0	65.0
Age 11 years	12	56.5	55.8	76.2	72.0
Age 12 years	54	57.3	58.3	80.6	79.7
Age 13 years	90	60.0	59.4	90.0	86.7
Age 14 years	71	62.0	62.4	97.3	94.8
Age 15 years	57	65.1	65.1	110.7	111.0
Age 16 years	36	66.4	66.3	120.8	120.1
Age 17 years	16	68.6	68.3	137.1	128.6
Age 18 years	9	68.8	67.5	133.6	126.2

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 13 instances the pupils attended the School Clinic, one for Dental Defects and 12 for Defective Vision.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—Two 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.

Other Medical Examinations.—152 children were medically examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the Special Schools for Mentally Defective, Blind and Deaf, during the year.

290 children were examined at the School Clinic as to their suitability to go to Hest Bank Holiday Camp.

Deaths of School Children.—34 children between 5—15 years of age died during the year. Included are 3 from Diphtheria, 3 from Measles, 4 Influenza, 1 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Respiratory Diseases 8, Intestinal Diseases 3, Heart Disease 2 ; 3 had accidental deaths, and 7 died from other causes.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES, YEAR ENDED 31/12/27.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Elementary Schools.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	1,546
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	834
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	1,147
Total						3,527

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 66

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

			At Schools.	At School Clinic.		Total.
Number of Special Inspections	...	280	...	1,575	...	1,855
Number of Re-inspections	...	5,044	...	2,328	...	7,372
Totals	...	5,324	...	3,903	...	9,227

Secondary Schools.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number examined ... 694

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	2

TABLE II. (A)—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1927.

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	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness : Head	238	—	16	—	34	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Body	83	—	8	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Skin : Ringworm : Head	4	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body	7	—	1	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	44	—	8	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (non-Tuberculous)	42	—	7	—	109	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Eye : Blepharitis	25	—	1	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	15	—	4	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	291	96	57	1	115	2	47	40	—	—	—	—
Squint	48	9	1	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	7	—	2	—	36	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ear : Defective Hearing	8	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear diseases	59	—	7	—	79	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat : Enlarged Tonsils only	234	78	10	—	72	—	12	7	—	—	—	—
Adenoids only	45	9	7	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	8	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	53	—	4	—	60	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tuberculous)	222	—	18	—	65	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Teeth	564	87	20	—	54	—	239	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation :												
Heart Disease : Organic	69	—	2	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Functional	17	—	2	—	14	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia	96	—	13	—	103	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs : Bronchitis	90	—	7	—	48	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Others (non-Tuberculous Diseases)	29	—	—	—	23	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Definite	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	8	—	3	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Glands	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spine	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System : Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	4	—	5	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	17	—	3	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities : Rickets	31	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	17	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	52	—	2	—	10	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	265	—	52	—	595	1	39	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2700	281	272	1	2006	4	534	47	1	—	—	—

(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	1,546	559	36.16
Intermediates	834	360	43.17
Leavers	1,147	435	37.93
Total (Code Groups)	3,527	1,354	38.39
Other Routine Inspections	66	24	36.33

Secondary Schools.

Secondary Pupils	694	246	35.45
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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 ...	10	1	11
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	1	—	1
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 ...	1	—	1
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Authority)—			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	72	62	134
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	5	5	10
At no School or Institution	7	8	15
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—			
Feeble-minded	—	—	—
Imbeciles	—	—	—
Idiots	1	—	1
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	3	1	4
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	1	—	1
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	1	—	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
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	8	14
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	1	2
Delicate Children (e.g., pre- or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)—			
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	59	62	121
At Public Elementary Schools	38	59	97
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
At Public Elementary Schools	1	5	6
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	—	1	1
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	94	105	199
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	11	12	23

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1927.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE
GROUP V.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp	52	13	65
Body	53	8	61
Scabies	6	10	16
Impetigo	215	75	290
Other Skin Diseases	86	55	141
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	118	59	177
Minor Ear Defects	100	61	161
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	352	69	421
Total	982	350	1332

TABLE IV.—contd.

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) ..	455	20	19	494
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (ex- cluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	455	20	19	494

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	405
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	39

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	277
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	143

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.		
70	74	144	71	215

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	Aged 6	...	1,538	Total	...	6,303
	" 7	...	1,363			
	" 8	...	454			
	" 9	...	925			
	" 10	...	878			
	" 11	...	1,080			
	" 12	...	57			
	" 13	...	8			
Children attending Special Schools			255
Specials			603
Grand Total			7,161

(b) Found to require treatment 6,089

(c) Actually treated 2,966

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of
periodical examination 1,498

(2) Half-days devoted to	...	...	{ Inspection 80 }	Total	...	339
			{ Treatment 259 }			

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 3,672

(4) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,135 }	Total	...	1,364
			{ Temporary Teeth 229 }			

(5) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 571 }	Total	...	6,668
			{ Temporary Teeth 6,097 }			

(6) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions 8

(7) Other Operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 369 }	Total	...	2,034
			{ Temporary Teeth 1,665 }			

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses.	{ 1 Visit paid to 1 Special School.
	{ 10 Visits paid to 10 Elementary Schools.

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses 3,412

(3) Number of individual children found unclean 153

(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 2

(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws 1

APPENDIX II.

Table shewing in detail the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection during 1927.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1546	834	1147	66	280	694	4567
Malnutrition ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Uncleanliness: Head ...	82	80	73	3	16	6	260
Body ...	31	25	26	1	8	1	92
Clothing ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Defective Clothing and Footgear	21	14	3	—	12	—	50
SKIN—							
Ringworm: Head ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Body ...	3	2	2	—	1	—	8
Scabies ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Impetigo ...	23	13	7	1	8	—	52
OTHER SKIN DISEASES							
Urticaria ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Alopecia ...	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Seborrhoea ...	3	1	3	—	1	—	8
Psoriasis ...	—	1	4	—	1	3	9
Eczema ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Intertrigo ...	7	5	2	—	2	1	17
Dermatitis ...	3	5	1	—	2	—	11
Acne ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
EYE DISEASES—							
Blepharitis ...	9	7	9	—	1	3	29
Conjunctivitis ...	7	2	6	—	4	—	19
Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Corneal Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Defective Vision ...	5	172	201	9	58	87	532
Squint ...	39	10	8	—	1	1	59
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Cataract ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stye ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Iritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Staphyloma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ptosis ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Coloboma ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
EAR DISEASES—							
Defective Hearing ...	3	—	5	—	4	2	14
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Otorrhœa ...	15	5	7	1	4	3	35
Wax in Ears ...	9	6	15	1	3	9	43
NOSE AND THROAT—							
Enlarged Tonsils ...	139	77	88	8	10	19	341
Adenoids... ...	25	10	16	3	7	—	61
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	6	2	2	—	3	—	13
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Nasal Polypus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coryza ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nasal Catarrh ...	5	3	2	1	1	9	21
Mouth Breather... ...	5	5	5	—	—	9	24
Tonsillitis... ...	7	—	4	1	2	1	15
Binuvula ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Pharyngitis ...	3	3	5	—	1	2	14
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS ...	106	65	49	2	18	40	280
DEFECTIVE TEETH ...	267	135	236	13	20	239	910

Table shewing Physical Condition of Children Examined—(cont).

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Second-ary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
HEART AND CIRCULATION—							
Heart Disease:Organic	20	20	28	1	2	6	77
Functional	4	3	10	—	2	25	44
Anæmia	43	19	30	4	13	25	134
LUNGS—							
Bronchitis	76	9	5	—	7	2	99
Bronchial Catarrh	23	3	3	—	—	7	36
TUBERCULOSIS—							
Pulmonary: Definite	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suspected... ..	4	2	2	—	3	—	11
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spine	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Babinsky Reflex	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fine Tremors	1	1	—	—	2	—	4
Chorea	—	1	3	—	5	3	12
OTHER CONDITIONS—							
Habit Spasm	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hesitation Stammer	2	3	4	—	1	2	12
Nervous	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
DEFORMITIES—							
Spastic Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Talipes	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Rickets	26	4	1	—	—	—	31
Spinal Curvature	6	7	4	—	4	5	26
Enostosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
OTHER FORMS—							
Round Shoulders	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Facial Paralysis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Knock Knee	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bow Legs	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Contracture Arm	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Torticollis	4	1	—	—	—	2	7
Deformed Chest	6	3	9	—	2	3	23
Wasting of Legs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Paralysis	2	2	2	—	—	1	7
Deflected Septum	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cleft Palate	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Hare Lip... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Flat Foot	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Atrophy of Thigh Muscles	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES—							
Potbelly	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debility	11	7	3	1	3	1	26

Table shewing Physical Condition of Children Examined—(cont).

Disease or Defect	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Phimosis	6	2	—	—	—	—	8
Enlarged Thyroid and Goitre ...	—	5	14	—	5	12	36
Cyst	2	3	1	—	1	1	8
Salivation	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia	5	5	—	—	1	—	11
Warts	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyorrhœa	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Undersized	1	—	1	—	—	4	6
Keloid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alveolar Abscess	22	2	2	—	4	3	33
Backward	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
Periostitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Constipation	14	1	4	1	3	5	28
Headaches	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vesical Incontinence	4	2	—	1	—	—	7
Obesity	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Thread Worms	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Influenza	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Gastritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Mumps	3	—	—	—	3	—	6
Ganglion	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Thyroid Deficiency	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tumour	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Amenorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous	33	12	20	—	16	1	82
Not yet Diagnosed	6	3	2	—	1	1	13
Totals	1194	789	945	53	273	581	3835
No. of individual children having defects... ..	813	533	662	35	238	444	2725

Table shewing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	105	61	88	4	22	280
Back Lane	14	9	12	—	—	35
Burnley Wood	126	40	66	3	7	242
Coal Clough	130	76	58	5	15	284
Fulledge	86	2	—	—	—	88
Habergham	22	9	13	—	—	44
Healey Wood	36	21	14	—	5	76
Hargher Clough	61	32	44	2	16	155
Heasandford	105	46	59	7	32	249
Lane Head.....	24	18	22	3	4	71
Lionel Street	107	45	53	10	18	233
Pickup Croft	48	1	—	—	—	49
Red Lion Street	15	18	19	—	5	57
Rosegrove	65	40	48	4	3	160
St. Andrew's	31	28	31	—	8	98
St. Augustine's	5	6	14	2	—	27
St. John's (R.C.)	37	24	28	—	—	89
St. Mary's	84	73	118	4	20	299
St. Mary Magdalene's	73	30	41	2	6	152
St. Peter's	31	29	55	—	10	125
St. Stephen's	36	12	46	1	4	99
St. Thomas's	55	25	21	2	7	110
Stoneyholme	97	39	67	3	21	227
Todmorden Road	—	44	115	5	37	201
Holy Trinity	63	40	45	6	25	179
Sandygate	—	22	40	2	6	70
Whittlefield	58	21	—	—	—	79
Wood Top	32	23	30	1	9	95
TOTALS	1,546	834	1,147	66	280	3,873



