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COUNTY
BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



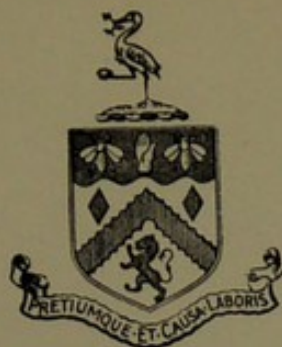
LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY
LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Reports
OF THE
Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR
1930

I. B. A. H

I. B. A. H

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health
and Sanitary Administration
for the year 1930.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURNLEY
JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY

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Committees, 1930.

Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

1st January to 31st March, 1930.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN NUTTALL, J.P.)

COUNCILLOR MUNRO (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN	HEATON, J.P.	COUNCILLOR	POLLARD.
"	LEES, J.P.	"	PRESTON.
"	WHEWELL, J.P.	"	ROBINSON.
COUNCILLOR	CHADWICK.	"	SAMPSON, J.P.
"	J. T. CLEGG.	"	SUTCLIFFE.
"	HEAP.	"	TODD.
"	LYNCH.		

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member.

MRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Members.

MRS. J. F. HEAP.

MRS. E. POPPLETON.

MRS. W. H. WATSON.

Public Assistance Committee.

1st April—31st December, 1930.

†HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN NUTTALL, J.P.)

†COUNCILLOR MUNRO (Chairman).

†ALDERMAN LEES, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN	PLACE.	†COUNCILLOR	LYNCH.
†	" WHEWELL, J.P.	"	POLLARD.
†COUNCILLOR	MRS. BROWN, J.P.	†	" PRESTON.
†	" CHADWICK.	†	" ROBINSON.
†	" J. T. CLEGG.	"	SAMPSON, J.P.
†	" FEARNEHOUGH.	†	" SUTCLIFFE.
†	" FOSTER.	"	TODD.
"	HEAP.		

Co-opted Members.

MRS. HEDGES, J.P.

MR. J. LEEMING, J.P.

MRS. E. POPPLETON.

MR. T. PEIRSON.

MRS. M. WHITEHEAD.

MR. A. YOUNG.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Members.

†MRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Members.

†MRS. J. F. HEAP.

†MRS. E. POPPLETON.

†MRS. W. H. WATSON.

†Public Health and Maternity Sub-Committee.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (WHOLE TIME).

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	*THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer, Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	*M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	*A. H. PRIESTLEY, M.B., CH.B.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Maternity and Child Welfare, and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	*ENID BAILE, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.
School Medical Service	*ELSIE CATLOW, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PART TIME).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Specialist	*T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., CH.B.
--	---------------------------------

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Visiting Obstetrician to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital and Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.	*A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators ...	T. F. CAMPBELL, M.B., CH.B. J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B.

OTHER OFFICERS (WHOLE TIME).

Veterinary and Meat Inspector	J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeon, School Medical, Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services ...	*H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts ...	} R. JUMP, Mem. R.S.I. (by exam.)†a
Housing Inspector	J. FIELD.† (Died 29th Nov.)
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	{ H. ALIFFE†a, J. W. ALMOND†, H. CROSSLEY†, E. HARGREAVES†, E. ROBERTS†, F. SHUTTLEWORTH†.
Superintendent Health Visitor	*MISS M. BURGESS.†||†§
Health Visitors	{ *MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||†, *MISS L. R. FIRTH, *MISS S. HEAP||†, *MISS S. JACKSON||†, *MRS. A. J. JONESb, *MISS L. G. MOORE||†c, *MISS A. PRICE||†, *MRS. H. REEVES||†.
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	{ *MISS G. M. NICOL. ||†. (Resigned, 9th Sept.). MISS M. C. WALKER||†. (Appointed 18th Nov.).
Chief Clerk	H. V. HARTLEY.†
Clerks	{ H. SIMPSON, W. BLACK, MISSES D. FODEN, M. STUTTARD, E. WILKINSON U. GORMAN, B. PINKNEY.
Vaccination Officer... ..	G. MOORHOUSE.

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

aMeat and Other Food Certificate.

||Certificate of C.M.B.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

†State Registered Nurse.

bHealth Visitor's Certificate.

c do. do. R.S.I.

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

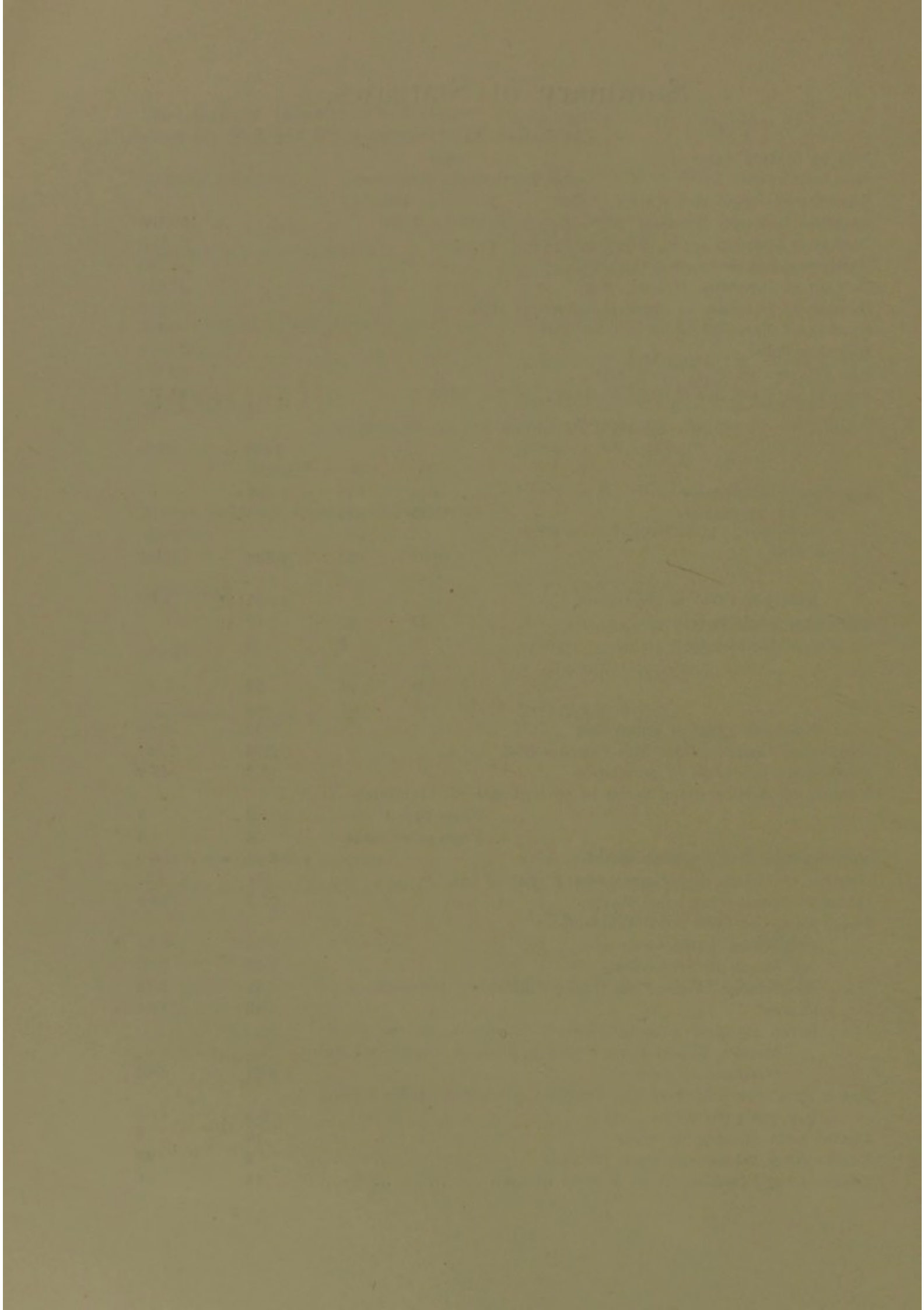
Summary of Statistics.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Statute Acres	4694·7.
Area built upon	approximately 1,698 acres.
Enumerated Population (Census 1921)	103,157.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1929	100,200
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre	21·3
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	25,295
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1930	27,017
Number of Families, or separate occupiers, 1921	25,515
Number of New Houses erected in 1930	187
Rateable Value	£557,977
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,169
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door Relief) paid in 1930	£22,512

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1930 Total.	1929
Live Births: Legitimate	644	610	1,254	
Illegitimate	43	41	84	
	687	651	1,338	1,403
Rate per 1,000 of population			13·35	14·0
Stillbirths: Legitimate	27	22	49	
Illegitimate	2	2	4	
	29	24	53	89
Rate per 1,000 of population			0·53	0·89
Number of Deaths (Males 618, Females 656)			1,274	1,507
Death Rate per 1,000 of population			12·7	15·0
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth—				
From Sepsis			3	3
From other causes			3	4
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births			4·48	5·0
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			101	147
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births			75·5	104·8
Death Rates per 1,000 population from				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0·70	0·75
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0·90	0·93
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			1·36	2·16
Cancer			1·48	1·55
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			0·27	0·62
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			10·5	11·4
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			10	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			8	42
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age... ..			14	16



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer's Report

For the Year ended 31st December, 1930.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to report on the health of the inhabitants of Burnley and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1930.

It is satisfactory to be able to report a considerable reduction in the Infant Mortality rate, and that it reached the lowest figure so far recorded, 75·5, as against 104 per 1,000 births in 1929. The previous lowest rate was 79 in 1928.

Before 1906 the Infant Mortality maintained a yearly average of over 200 deaths per 1,000 births. It was about that time that a systematic attempt was made by the Local Authority to deal with this "black blot."

Many causes contributed to this high mortality, but apart from the deaths due to prematurity and congenital defects, epidemic diarrhoea took chief place.

In 1899 no less than 273 babies under one year old died from this disease alone, and again in 1911 there were 201 deaths certified as caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Infant Diarrhœa is due primarily to errors of diet, which means that the food is unsuitable or, and this is generally the reason, that it is contaminated.

Babies are fed chiefly on milk, and 25 years ago most of them were artificially fed. It was recognised that want of knowledge on the part of those having the care of the babies was the most powerful enemy to be overcome. That it was so is scarcely surprising, most of the future mothers having had no training in domestic duties whatever; they went straight to work on leaving school, and some of them even before leaving school, as "half-timers." These mothers continued at work to within a few weeks of their confinement, and after a few weeks many of them returned to work, leaving the baby in the care of some person who by reason of domestic duties or old age was quite unsuited for such charge.

The first attempt on the part of the Local Authority to deal with this state of affairs was to open a municipal milk depot for the supply of sterilized milk, and to appoint infant health visitors who could visit the homes and instruct the mothers in the care of their children. Little use was made of the milk depot by the mothers concerned; it was closed, and a concentration made on the work of the Health Visitors.

A systematic visitation of practically the whole of the newly born children was made—a great help to this being the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1908, which enabled the Visitors to get in touch with the mothers within a few days of the birth of the child.

The instruction of the mother aimed at by this system of visitation was further augmented by the opening of Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the town, to which mothers might take their babies, and receive advice from the Doctor or the Nurse.

Bank Hall Hospital was opened as an Infant Welfare Centre in 1919, and in addition to the out-patient department provided beds for the treatment of young children where the home conditions were unsuitable, and where the illness of the child could not be regarded as requiring treatment in a general hospital.

That the mothers must have benefited by the instruction and help thus provided would appear to be proved by the practical disappearance of Epidemic Infant Diarrhœa as a cause of death, for it is now 10 years since this disease was prevalent in anything like an epidemic form.

Thus the great fall of the Infant Mortality rate is due to the wiping out of a preventable disease. Prematurity and deaths from congenital defects still cause a great number of deaths, but these causes are not easily dealt

with. The institution of ante-natal clinics and the provision of a hospital where ante-natal care can be given is beginning to have an effect even on that class of disease.

The general death rate reached its lowest point, 12·9 deaths per 1,000 of population as against the previous lowest of 13·2 in 1926.

The death rate from consumption is gradually declining. This decline dating from the time that a definite attempt was made to deal with it by the Local Authority, i.e., compulsory notification, and the setting up of a Tuberculosis Department. There are now means of both treating and isolating cases of this highly infectious disease. This improvement is due to the knowledge of the location of the person attacked, which allows of better supervision and instruction of patients and contacts, and also to the increased hospital and sanatorium accommodation available.

We will have to depend on these methods of dealing with consumption rather than on the "cures" which are periodically presented to us.

An improvement in the method of treating pulmonary consumption could be effected by the provision of sanatorium accommodation for suspected cases. Persons suspected of having Tuberculosis can be dealt with at the Dispensary, but no accommodation is available for isolating and observing such cases, except at Crown Point, where, during the summer months, when this hospital is available, children are taken who are suspected of having Tuberculosis or are in the early stages of the disease.

Further improvement in the position as regards Consumption can be looked for with some confidence for the care of the "poor" who provide most of the cases is now a part of the duty of the Public Health Authority.

With reference to sanitary administration; during the year 682 ashpits have been abolished. In 1908 there were 19,244 in Burnley, of this number 9,265 of these insanitary and dangerous structures are still in use.

Open manure pits along with the ashpits, especially the open ones, must have been a powerful cause of the epidemics of diarrhoea already mentioned, for in addition to polluting the atmosphere they provide breeding places for the germ distributing flies.

Regular supervision by the members of the Sanitary staff has greatly reduced the nuisance from them.

That our milk supply has improved as regards cleanliness is shewn in the report from the Public Health Laboratory. The following Table and the two

Charts show how the samples of milk examined which are not up to the standard of cleanliness set by the Ministry of Health, have decreased, whilst the samples which are of higher standard than that set by the Ministry have increased.

Table shewing Classification on Count alone.

Year	No. of milks exam'd	Not over 10,000	10,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	200,000 to 500,000	Over 500,000
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1925	223	5.3	28.2	15.7	18.8	10.2	5.0	16.1
1926	197	8.6	26.4	15.7	22.3	13.2	8.6	5.0
1927	389	31.6	31.8	11.5	10.8	6.9	2.3	4.8
1928	402	37.5	37.8	9.7	7.0	2.7	2.2	3.0
1929	360	39.1	30.7	9.5	8.1	2.4	3.0	7.0
1930	380	38.1	32.9	12.4	7.9	3.7	3.9	1.0

The accompanying charts show count averages for the past six years, based on Ministry of Health Standards.

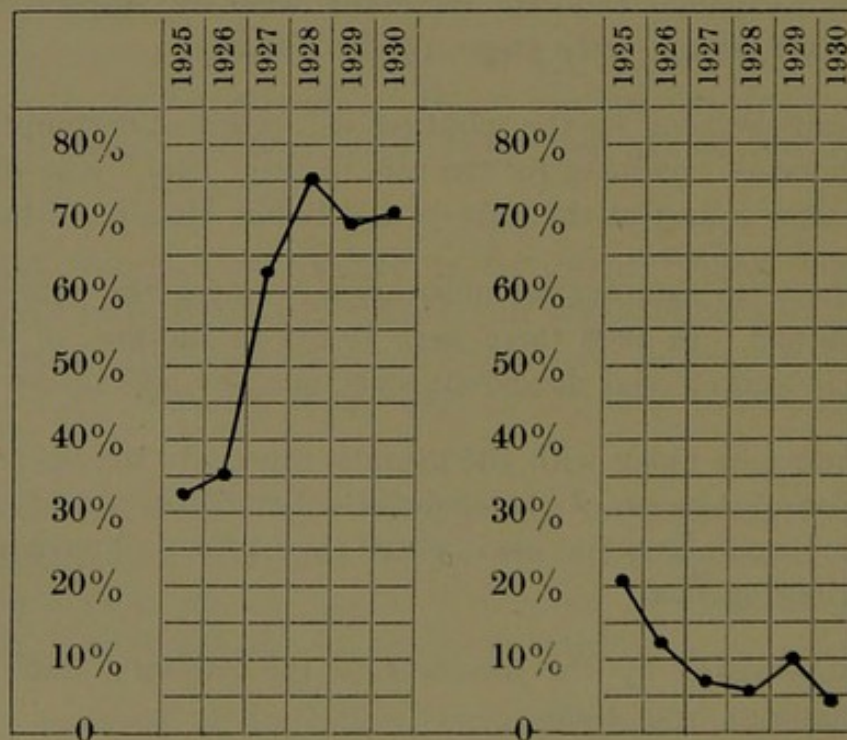


CHART I. HIGH STANDARD.

CHART II. LOW STANDARD.

Chart I. shows the rise in the percentage of milks with a count of below 30,000 organisms per c.c.
 Chart II. shows the fall in the percentage of milks with a count of over 200,000 organisms per c.c.

The position as regards housing has undergone little change during the year 1930. There are over 2,000 back-to-back houses. Most of these are very unsatisfactory on account chiefly of the sanitary arrangements.

In conclusion I have to thank the Committee for their support during the year and my thanks are especially due to the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for the great help and assistance they have personally afforded me in my work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
February, 1931.

REPORT.

Section 1.

Statistics 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 4,694·7 acres in area.

In the absence of definite information, which will not be available until after the 1931 Census, the calculation of mortality rates given in this report are based on an estimated population of 100,200.

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, 1931, was 211,555.

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £22,511 19s. 1d. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,770, comprising 831 cases. There were 911 admissions to the "House."

Rateable Value.—The rateable value for the year 1930-31 was £557,977, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,169.

Unemployment.—The number of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange in the first week of each month in 1930 averaged 13,874, as compared with 5,198 in 1929, the lowest number being 6,796 on January 6th, and the highest 19,266 on August 11th.

Health Insurance.—The total number of insured persons in Burnley on the 31st December, 1930, was approximately 55,072, or about 55% of the total population.

The Weather of 1930 compared with 1929.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1930	1929
Sunshine: Total	1048·9 hrs.	1273·1 hrs.
No. of days with bright sunshine	272	289
Highest amount in 24 hours	14·3 hrs. on 8th June	14·0 hrs. on 14th & 15th July
Rainfall: Total fall	52·0 ins.	42·19 ins.
No. of days of rain	230	199
Highest amount in a day on 26th May	1·39 ins.	1·3 ins. on 11th Nov.
Temperature:—		
Mean Temp. in Shade	47·3°	46·6°
Mean Range	11·6°	13·8°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot...	47·8°	47·2°
„ „ 4 ft.	48·1°	47·4°
No. of days of ground frost ...	131	161
Relative Humidity:		
Mean	83·4%	80·8%

The results for the individual months of 1930 compiled from the observations taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., together with a yearly summary since the Climatological Station at Queen's Park was commenced in 1908, are given in the Appendix to this report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.—There have been 1,336 live births (688 males, 648 females) registered in Burnley during 1930. After adjustment of this total for inward and outward transferable births (supplied by the Registrar General) a net total of 1,338 births, or a decrease of 65 over the total for 1929 is obtained. The following table shews the net births by sex and legitimacy.

Live Births.

1929		1930		
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
722	Males	644	43	687
681	Females	610	41	651
1,403	Total	1,254	84	1,338
14·0	Rate per 1,000 living ...	12·50	0·84	13·35

Illegitimate births amounted to 84 (43 males and 41 females), the percentage being 6·3 compared with 5·2 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 13·35 as compared with 14·0 in 1929, and 17·4, the average for the preceding 10 years. The rate is highest in St. Peter's Ward and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward.

The live birth rate in 1930 is the lowest on record, the next lowest being 14·0 in 1929.

Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1930 was 16·3, and in the 107 great towns 16·6.

Stillbirths.—During the year 53 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 39·0 per 1,000 total births and 0·53 per 1,000 of population as compared with 55·6 and 0·89 respectively in 1929. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1930 are shewn in the following table.

Stillbirths.

1929		1930		
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
50	Males	27	2	29
39	Females	22	2	24
89	Total	49	4	53

Deaths.—There were 1,446 deaths registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 235 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,211 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 63 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these adjustments a net total of 1,274 deaths is obtained (males 618, females 656) giving a crude death rate of 12·7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15·0 for 1929, and 14·3, the average for the previous 10 years. The death rate for England and Wales in 1930 was 11·4, and in the 107 great towns 11·5.

The death rate for Burnley in 1930 is the lowest recorded, the nearest approach to this figure being 13·2 in 1926.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.—There were 147 deaths under 5 years of age (11·5%) (101 being children under 1 year of age), 25 school children, i.e., between 5 and 15 years of age ; 40 between 15 and 25 ; 132 from 25 to 45 ; 412 between 45 and 65 and 518 or rather more than a third of the total deaths were persons aged 65 years and upwards.

INSTITUTIONS.—There have been 623 deaths in the Public Institutions during the year as follows:—

	Deaths of Burnley residents.		Deaths of non-residents.		Total.
Primrose Bank Institution	268	...	144	...	412
Victoria Hospital	85	...	58	...	143
The Sanatorium	36	...	6	...	42
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	10	...	18	...	28
	—	—	—	—	—
	399	...	226	...	625
	—	—	—	—	—

The following table gives comparative figures respecting birth rate, death rate and analysis of Mortality during the year 1930.

Table shewing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1930.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns to the middle of 1929. 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.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.									Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births	Still 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 ...	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000) ...	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55
London ...	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59
BURNLEY Population (100,200) ...	13.35	0.53	12.7	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.61	10.5	75.5

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.

	No.	% of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease	334	26·2
Cancer	148	11·6
Respiratory Diseases, etc.	136	10·7
All Forms of Tuberculosis	90	7·0
Diseases of Arteries	84	6·6
Violence	61	4·8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ; Apoplexy	59	4·6
Diseases of Early Infancy	53	4·2
Diseases of Urinary System	42	3·3

Heart Disease.—Heart Disease, with 26·2% of all deaths to its credit, heads the list of specified diseases as the most frequent cause of death. There were 334 deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 3·3.

Cancer.—There were 148 deaths from Cancer during the calendar year 1930, as against 156 in 1929. The death rate is 1·48 per 1,000.

From the table below it will be seen that the death rate from Cancer is on the increase. Since 1881 the rate has been practically doubled.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
No. of Deaths	148	108	145	118	126	131	154	160	156	148
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	1·41	1·03	1·38	1·14	1·23	1·32	1·55	1·59	1·55	1·48

The following shews the Cancer deaths in age and sex groups.

1930	0—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	Total
Male	—	—	—	2	24	19	45
Female ...	—	—	—	11	48	44	103

The sites affected with cancer are given below.

Site.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity	5	2	7
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, etc.	15	25	40
Peritoneum, Intestine, Rectum ...	16	20	36
Female Genital Organs	—	22	22
Breast.....	—	12	12
Skin	3	2	5
Other or unspecified.....	6	20	26
	45	103	148

Tuberculosis.—The deaths attributed to tuberculosis in 1930 numbered 90 (Respiratory system 70, other forms 20) or 7% of the total deaths. Reference to the mortality from tuberculosis is made in the section of this report headed Tuberculosis.

Influenza.—During the year there were 7 deaths, as against 68 last year, when Influenza was prevalent during the first quarter.

Respiratory Diseases.—During the year 136 deaths occurred from Bronchitis, Br.-Pneumonia, Pneumonia, etc., as compared with 217 in 1929. This is equivalent to a death rate of 1.36 per 1,000 of the population or 10.7% of the total deaths. The age groups are as follows:—

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Bronchitis	2	1	—	2	2	17	34	58
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	7	5	1	7	20	14	71
Other Respiratory, including Pleurisy, Empyema, Laryngitis, etc.	1	2	—	1	1	2	—	7
Total	20	10	5	4	10	39	48	136

Accidents as a cause of mortality.—There were 41 accidental deaths, 12 of which were due to vehicular traffic. The particulars and age groups are:—

Cause.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65-	Total
Burns	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	6
Suffocation by Poisonous Gas	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Accidental Drowning ...	—	1	2	1	—	3	1	8
Injury by Fall	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
Injury in Mine	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Injury by Vehicular Traffic	—	2	4	—	2	2	2	12
Other forms of violence ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	3	4	8	3	7	11	5	41

Deaths in Institutions.

More use is being made of Institutions by people suffering from various complaints. In 1930, 397 or 31·2% of the deaths of Burnley people occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough.

The comparative figures for the last 10 years are given below.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Institutions.	%
1921	1,439	313	21·8
1922	1,619	394	24·3
1923	1,403	317	22·6
1924	1,528	383	25·0
1925	1,510	362	24·0
1926	1,312	366	27·9
1927	1,529	469	30·6
1928	1,345	390	29·0
1929	1,507	436	29·0
1930	1,274	399	31·2

Infant Mortality.

There were 114 deaths under one year registered in Burnley during the year 1930. After adjustment for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 101 deaths is obtained, or 46 less than the net deaths registered in 1929.

The infant mortality rate for 1930 is 75·5 per 1,000 births, as compared with 104·8 in 1929, a decrease of 29, and is the lowest on record. The next lowest infantile death rate was 79·3 in 1928.

The average infant mortality for the 10 years 1920–1929 is 108 per 1,000 births.

Of the 101 deaths, 7 were those of illegitimate children. The infant mortality amongst these children was 83·3 as compared with 68·5 per 1,000 in 1929.

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
1920	1,213	1,243	182	135	150·0	108·6	129
1921	1,239	1,107	171	168	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
1928	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8
1930	687	651	59	42	85·9	64·5	75·5

The mortality amongst infants during 1930 in England and Wales and in the 107 great towns was 60 and 64 per 1,000 births respectively.

A table shewing the Infant Mortality rates in the Lancashire towns during 1930 follows.

Table shewing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1930, as
shewn by the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Name of Town.							Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Ince-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Wigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Chorley	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Salford	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Southport	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Ashton-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Rochdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Bury	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Oldham	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Bacup	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Hindley	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Morecambe and Heysham	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Padiham	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Bootle	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Widnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Radcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Colne	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Atherton	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Lytham-St. Annes	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Causes of Death of Infants.

The table on the next page gives the stated causes of death of infants at various ages under 1 year.

It will be seen that the deaths of children under 4 weeks of age in 1930 amounted to 47, giving a mortality rate of 35.1 per 1,000 births. The comparative figures for the previous years are

Year.				Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.
1925	...	...	...	37.2
1926	...	...	...	36.9
1927	...	...	...	48.9
1928	...	...	...	42.6
1929	...	...	...	43.5

Congenital malformations, debility and premature birth caused 53 deaths or 53% of the total, and respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) were responsible for 20 deaths or 20%. There were 14 deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

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

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Cannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital
All Causes	38	6	3	...	47	18	14	11	11	101	16	1	7	5	15	10	8	7	9	5	10	8	10	31	6
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	5	17	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	2	5	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	2	1	...	3	6	3	1	1	14	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Infancy	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	4	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	6	...
Premature Birth	22	2	...	...	24	1	1	...	...	26	6	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	10	1
Congenital Debility, etc.	4	...	1	...	5	3	2	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Totals	38	6	3	...	47	18	14	11	11	101	16	1	7	5	15	10	8	7	9	5	10	8	10	31	6

Nett Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,254 ; Illegitimate, 84 ; 1338.

Nett Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 94 ; Illegitimate Infants, 7.

Section 2.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Hospital:—

This is situate in the Borough and comprises wards for maternity cases (21 beds) and one ward for sick or ailing children (24 beds), together with a Clinic for expectant mothers and children. The Hospital is used by persons residing outside the Borough to the extent of approximately 6% of the total admissions. The Hospital is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Public Assistance Committee.

Staff:

MEDICAL:—(1) The Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, who is the Resident Medical Officer to the Institution, and (2) one part-time Obstetric Surgeon.

NURSING:—A Matron, three Sisters, two Staff Nurses, 6 Probationer Nurses and 12 Pupil Midwives.

During the year 1930, 361 maternity cases and 97 children were received into the Hospital.

Primrose Bank Infirmary.

Primrose Bank Poor Law Infirmary is situate in the Borough. The following is the bed accommodation:—

	Males	Females	Total
Medical	54	55	109
Surgical	45	54	98
Children		52	52
Maternity	—	15	15+10 cots.
Venereal and Skin ...	7	8	15
Chronic Sick	* 14	* 45	* 59
		Total ...	289+10 cots.

* The chronic sick are included in the Medical and Surgical beds shown above.

	Males	Females	Total
Mental	74	74	148

The Infirmary is administered by the Institution Sub-Committee of the Public Assistance Committee of the Burnley Corporation. In addition to Burnley residents, there are admitted cases from the No. 6 area of the Lancashire County Public Assistance Committee. The percentage of cases admitted from this area is approximately 33.

Staffing.

MEDICAL:—One resident medical officer, one part-time consultant surgeon, one part-time consultant physician, one part-time radiologist, one part-time anaesthetist, one part-time lecturer for the nurses, one part-time dental surgeon.

NURSING:—A Superintendent Nurse, twelve sisters, forty-one probationers.

There is an operating theatre, X-ray department, and artificial light department. The pathological work in connection with the Infirmary is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory of the Burnley Corporation.

The Burnley Corporation has resolved to ask the sanction of the Ministry of Health to appropriate the Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Children's and Venereal Wards of the Primrose Bank Poor Law Institution as a Municipal Hospital under the Public Health Acts.

The following statistics relate to the period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.

1. Total number of admissions—1,241.
2. Number of Maternity cases admitted—54.
3. Number of live births—53.
4. Number of still births—Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)—1.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year—11.
7. Number of Maternal deaths—Nil.
8. Total number of deaths—235.
9. Number of patients discharged—1,037.
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)—48.
11. Number of beds occupied (a) average during the period—213:
(b) highest—245 on 6/5/30 ; (c) lowest—202 on 17/12/30.
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)—170.
13. Number of abdominal sections—44.

Venereal Diseases.

No Hospital is provided or beds specifically set apart by the Local Authority for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease. There

is an arrangement between the local authority and the Victoria Hospital whereby persons requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to that Hospital. The lock wards of Primrose Bank Infirmary are only used for the temporary isolation of infectious cases of venereal disease pending transference to the Crumpsall Infirmary by arrangement with the Manchester Public Assistance Committee.

Tuberculosis.

The Local Authority does not possess a Sanatorium or Hospital for the treatment of tuberculous persons. 10 beds are reserved at the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital) for the treatment of advanced tuberculosis in females. In addition an average of 50 beds are utilised in various Sanatoria and Hospitals for the treatment of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. During the summer months cases of "closed" pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis and suspected cases in school children are treated at the Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital at Crown Point, when available. In 1930 there was an average of 29 children undergoing treatment.

Orthopædics.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, children suffering from crippling defects coming under the Orthopædic Schemes of the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Departments are treated at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

By arrangement with the Victoria Hospital Authorities (voluntary institution), school children suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids are operated upon at the Victoria Hospital, and admitted for in-patient treatment if necessary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No beds are specifically set apart for the treatment of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and women suffering from puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia. Cases are admitted for in-patient treatment to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's "Sanatorium," Marsden Road, as and when required.

Mental Hospitals.

The provision of institutional accommodation for mental cases is in the hands of the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board, of which Burnley, under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, is one of the constituent authorities. Burnley has two representatives on this Board.

The Mental Hospitals of the Board are five in number, and the total number of cases under treatment for the whole of Lancashire at the end of December, 1930, was: Males, 5,990 ; Females, 7,312 ; Total, 13,302.

Mental Deficiency.

The various Acts regarding mental deficiency are administered by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board. Mental Defectives from Burnley are sent to the Board's Institutions at Calderstones and Brockhall. The Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare is the voluntary committee for the care of Mental Defectives, and their activities include the general supervision of mental defectives of all grades in the Borough. An occupation centre is also held in Salem School.

The offices of the Association are at 41, Alma Street, Blackburn, and the organising secretary is Miss E. M. Dash.

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

(1) Marsden Road Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital).

Hospital accommodation for the treatment of cases of infectious disease is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the four constituent authorities. The "Sanatorium" is situate within the Borough, and has accommodation for 116 patients. When accommodation is available 30 of the beds are used for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis in females, 10 being allocated to Burnley cases and 20 for Lancashire County Council cases. During the year there were 397 admissions, including 80 cases of tuberculosis.

(2) Crown Point Smallpox Hospital.

This Hospital is situate outside the Borough. It is maintained by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board for the treatment of cases of smallpox, and has accommodation for 28 cases on the basis of 144 square feet per bed. A further reference to this hospital is made under the heading of tuberculosis.

Staff.

MEDICAL:—(1) A medical superintendent, who is the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Burnley. (2) a resident medical officer, who is Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Burnley. (3) a part-time Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, and (4) the services of a surgeon specialist are requisitioned as required.

NURSING:—a matron. 3 sisters. 6 staff and assistant nurses. 7 Probationers.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital, Salus Street, Burnley.

This is a General Hospital and a voluntary institution. The bed accommodation is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Surgical	34	33	67
Medical	14	15	29
Children		24	24
		Total	120

The Hospital serves Burnley and District, the proportion of admissions from outside the Borough being approximately 15%.

The Hospital is equipped with a complete operating theatre unit of very modern construction, capable of dealing with all types of surgery and surgical specialities such as gynæcology, urology, proctology and orthopædics, and possesses ophthalmic and aural departments. An electro-cardiograph apparatus is installed in the medical block to assist in the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from cardiac diseases.

A modern radium clinic was established in October, 1929, dealing with all forms of treatment of cancer by radium, both for out-patients and in-patients so far as the bed accommodation will allow. This clinic is already possessed of 120 needles of radium (of various sizes) of a total weight of 330 mgms., and purchased at a cost of over £4,000. Photographic and microphotographic apparatus are also in use in the clinic.

A new out-patient department was erected during 1930. This building has been designed on modern lines, and is equipped with every resource known to modern medical science for the treatment of patients. It has two floors, allowing of extension to a third floor when practicable. There is a large waiting hall, two consulting rooms (each having two examination rooms) and a large ophthalmic and aural department and a dispensary capable of dealing with in-patient and out-patient dispensing.

The casualty department is on the ground floor of the new building, and consists of a surgical dressing room, operating theatre, anæsthetic room, sterilizer room and recovery room.

A lift connects with the first floor on which is accommodated the Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Departments, consisting of massage and ultra-violet light rooms and a medical gymnastics room.

That part of the Hospital previously used as an out-patient department and casualty departments is being reconstructed as an X-ray department, and it is hoped will be opened very shortly. This new department will be equipped in a most efficient and modern manner, and will deal not only with the radiographic side but also with X-ray therapy.

A new laboratory has been constructed which deals with Bio-chemistry as separate and distinct from Pathology. It is situated on the first floor of the new building and is in charge of a fully-qualified and experienced chemist. Here are carried out the usual chemical estimations made in a Clinical Laboratory such as blood-sugar, urea, cholestrol, etc.

The Corporation's Public Health Laboratory and Venereal Diseases Clinic is housed in an annexe in the grounds of the Hospital, and the Corporation's Pathologist acts as Honorary Pathologist to the Victoria Hospital.

Staff.

MEDICAL:—	Honorary	Physicians	...	...	...	...	2
	„	Surgeons	...	...	...	...	5
	„	Radiologist	...	...	...	...	1
	„	Surgeon, Ear, Nose and Throat and					
		Ophthalmic Departments	...				1
	„	Pathologist	...	...	...	...	1
	„	Anæsthetists	...	...	...	...	2
	„	Dental Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1
	„	Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1
	„	Clinical Assistants	...	...	...	...	2
	Resident	House Physician	...	...	...	...	1
	„	House Surgeons	...	...	...	...	2
	Registrar	and Radium Officer			...	...	1
	Physicist	...	...	...	...	...	1

NURSING:—One matron, one assistant matron, one home and tutor sister, one night sister, seven ward sisters, five staff nurses, and thirty-one probationer nurses.

The number of patients dealt with at this Hospital during the year ended 30th November, 1930, was:—

I. IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Remaining in hospital at beginning of year	...	114
2.	No. of admissions	...	1730
3.	Remaining at end of year	...	108
4.	Average duration of stay	...	21.1 days
5.	Daily average number of beds occupied	...	106

II. OUT-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of Out-patients	...	...	7503
2.	Total number of attendances	...	...	43255
(a) Number of Casualty patients included in No. 1 above—755.				
(b) Number of Casualty attendances included in No. 2 above—1954.				

III. OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

1.	In-patients	...	...	...	...	1330
2.	Out-patients	...	...	...	...	130
						<hr/>
						1460
						<hr/>

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.—Contributions are made by the Local Authority to the following:—Victoria Hospital, Burnley; Burnley 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 twelve boys and twelve girls, and during the year 333 children were admitted, 175 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 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, Pyrexia, 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 1930.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

No applications for registration of Nursing Homes have been received during 1930. There is one Nursing Home registered in the Borough.

There have been no applications for exemption from registration during the year.

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

There are no institutions specifically set apart for dealing with these cases. Such cases are usually dealt with at the Primrose Bank Poor Law Institution.

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. The Health Department also possesses an ambulance which is used for the conveyance of cases of Smallpox and certain cases of Tuberculosis.

Chemical Work.

The analytical work of the Department is carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. F. Maudsley, B.Sc., F.I.C.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Local Authority provide the following Clinics at the places and times stated below:—

Place.	Day and Time of Opening.
--------	--------------------------

(1) Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

*Bank Hall Maternity and Children's

Hospital	Monday and Friday, 2—4 p.m.
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Ebenezer Sunday School, Colne Road	...	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
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Rosegrove Sunday School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
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Lanebridge Sunday School, Parker Lane	...	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
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Mount Olivet Sunday School, Plover

Street	Monday, 2—4 p.m.
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*Parker Street	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
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(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

*Bank Hall Maternity and Children's

Hospital	Monday and Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
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Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow

Lane	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------------

*Parker Street	Friday, 2—4 p.m.
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Place.	Day and Time of Opening.
(2) Tuberculosis.	
*Tuberculosis Dispensary, Nicholas Street ...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30—12 noon. Wednesday, 6—7-30 p.m.
(3) Venereal Diseases.	
Victoria Hospital V.D. Clinic	Males:— Monday, 10—11 a.m., 5-30—6-30 p.m. Thursday, 5-30—6-30 p.m. Females:— Friday, 11—12 noon, 5-30—6-30 p.m.
(4) Artificial Light.	
*Bank Hall Hospital	As required.
(5) Medical Inspection, School Children.	
*School Clinic, Elizabeth Street, Inspection Clinic	Tuesday, Thursday, 9-30—11-30 a.m., Monday and Wednesday, 2—4 p.m. Saturday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Friday, 9-30—12 noon.
Orthopædic Clinic	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 9-30 a.m. and Tuesday and Thurs- day at 2 p.m.

*Owned by the Local Authority.

Day Nurseries.—None provided.

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	...	...	1st June, 1891.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	...	5th February, 1908.
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, 50, in Part IV.	...	...
Sections 53 and 55, in Part V.	...	...	1st September, 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. The water is analysed and reported upon monthly by the Borough Analyst.

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 1930 was 867,600,594 gallons, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes being 24 gallons.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Swinden gathering grounds was: Surface 58·04 inches, House Top 58·12 inches; at Cant Clough gathering grounds: North 55·58 inches, South 54·26 inches. At the Climatological Station, Queen's Park, the amount of rain recorded was 52·0 inches.

Rivers and Streams.

The water from the rivers as they run through the town is not used for domestic purposes.

The rivers are fairly free from pollution and no action has been taken by the Local Authority (the Ribble Joint Committee) 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 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 Sedimentation Tanks	...	...	...	3,160,000 gals.
„ Aeration and Mixing Tanks	...	...	...	138,000 gals.
„ Storm Water Tanks	...	...	...	200,000 gals.
Average daily dry weather flow of sewage	...	...	...	3,400,000 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 1930.

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	12,471
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	18,306
Latrines (465) with Closets	...	...	...	2,026
Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies	...	...	...	218

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 3 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, 1931.

Total amount of refuse destroyed	...	...	16,869 tons 16 cwts.
„ „ tipped	...	...	4,778 tons.
Clinker disposed of	...	...	2,578 tons 3 cwts.
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped	...	...	7,744 tons 1 cwt.
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	...	...	21,647 tons 16 cwts.

The number of ashpits in use at the end of the year was 9,265, and the number of bins 18,067.

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.

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
9,628	9,853	10,615	11,352	11,794	12,146	12,629	13,157	14,453	15,178	17,025	18,067

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 Diseases and the supervision of disinfection, etc. There are five District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided. One district is very small and the Inspector is available to render help where required, and also carries out certain special duties.

During the year 2,954 complaints were received and investigated. The conditions revealed, 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.

	1930	1929
	No.	No.
Visits to Factories	232	299
„ Workshops and Workplaces	710	780
„ Bakeries	1062	977
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	401	428

	1930	1929
	No.	No.
Visits to Ice-cream Shops	224	169
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	141	115
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	124	171
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ...	57	63
„ Milliners and Dressmakers.....	18	28
„ Other Dress Trades.....	4	9
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	8	2
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	232	224
„ Stables and Manure Pits	3592	4421
„ Premises where Animals are kept	212	189
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	136	133
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	41	40
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	107	107
„ Canal Boats	57	82
„ Single Dwellings	163	255
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	1443	2076
„ Furnished Rooms	838	702
„ Other Dwellings	12580	13572
„ Reported Overcrowded Dwellings	20	41
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	88	98
„ New Property re Closets, &c.	166	353
„ Old Property re Alterations	614	977
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	13454	15120
Drains Tested	450	309
Legal Notices Served	531	657
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	2641	3275
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	213	243
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	463	712
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	753	762
Smoke Observations taken	343	556
Visits to Boiler Houses	13	38
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., re Property	2636	2806
Visits to School Premises	420	418

There were 4,521 defects found and dealt with. In connection with these 2,641 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 608 defects, and 531 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 740 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 420 served relating to—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.	106
„ Drains, &c.	48
„ Yard Flags	60
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.	73
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	134
Dust Bins	18
Refuse	1
Dirty Houses	1
Defective Sinks	27
Others	38

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 506, 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..... 54

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

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 44.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke 2

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42.

Relating to Water Supply 2

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 9

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken on 121 chimneys, the total number of observations being 343. No black smoke was emitted during 311 of these ; of the remainder, two exceeded the limit fixed by the Health Committee beyond which proceedings are instituted, i.e., five

minutes in the half-hour. In these cases notices were served. The amount of black smoke in the other cases was:—on 22 occasions, two minutes or less, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on six, 3 minutes on two.

After service of statutory notices 11 observations were taken of the chimneys involved. During these there was no black smoke. 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.
121	343 half-hourly	2.83

Results of Observations :—

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	69	517	9704
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.2	1.5	28.3

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	11
Legal Notices served	2

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 end of the year.

	Accommodation.	Males.	Females.
Kay Street	215	215	—
Barracks Road	120	120	—
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel)	76	76	—

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited.

Number of visits 136 Defects found 12

These defects were:—

Not Limewashed 4 Other Defects 5
W.C. Defects 3

In addition to these Common Lodging Houses there are a number of others to which 41 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. Four 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 licences for the keeping of Common Lodging Houses. During the year the three licences were renewed. The three lodging houses are buildings which were originally built for other purposes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 43 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings.

Bye-laws have been made, and provide:—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.

- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied.
- (3) For the inspection of such houses.
- (4) For enforcing drainage and for the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
- (5) For cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof.
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

The 43 houses mentioned are divided into 167 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements have one or two rooms :

One-roomed	144
Two-roomed	23
	<hr/>
	167
	<hr/>

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 838 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. 17 verbal and 24 letter notices were given, and 6 Legal notices served.

Total visits to 167 Houses Let in Lodgings	838
Total defects found	101
Defects brought forward from 1929	11
Total defects remedied	105

The 101 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	8
Limewashing overdue	64
Defective W.C.'s	5
Defective drains	4
Defective Ashpits	2
Sundry Defects	18
	<hr/>
Total	101
	<hr/>

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 393 persons occupied the furnished rooms:—

Adults:—Males	133
Females	148
Infants under 1.....	13
Children 1 to 12	99
	<hr/>
Total	393
	<hr/>

In the above list every person over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the Bye-law 7, which states 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 licence from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

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

Gut Scraper.	Tanner.	Fish Fryer.
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and Manufacturers of Manure from Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter.

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

Marine Stores	5
Tripe Boilers	3
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fellmonger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Fish Fryers	142
	—
Total	159
	—

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases quite necessarily ; 2 legal notices have been served, and 20 letters sent, and constant verbal reminders have had to be given in one or two cases. The result is that these trades are carried on with, as a rule, very little nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they are situate.

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

The Offensive Trades have been well supervised by this Department, 464 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 184 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

3,592 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 34 preliminary notices were sent, and 31 verbal notices were given, referring to 64 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 3,877 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	317
Bakehouses	323
Milliners and Dressmakers	202
Woodworkers	48
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	123
Metal Workers	54
Sundries	120
<hr/>	
Total	1,187
<hr/>	

This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. The number of bakehouses is also constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place " in

which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

Factory Inspection—

Number of Inspections	232
Defects found	37
Legal Notices served	4
Letter Notices sent	9
Verbal Notices	21

List of Defects—

Water Closets and Urinal defects	8
Defective Drains	14
Troughs and Spouts	12
Others	3
	—
Total	37
	—

Workshops (other than Bakehouses)—

Inspections	964
Legal Notices served	4
Letter Notices sent	28
Verbal Notices given	4

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets	22
Dirty Workshops	10
Defective Drains	32
Defective Eaves and Spouts	11
Defective Ashpits and Bins	6
Other Defects	12
	—
Total	93
	—

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 1930, 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	232	13	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	2,026	53	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	2,258	66	—

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	12	11	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	138	133	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective	34	32	—	—
{ not separate				
{ for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground				
bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	116	110	—	—
(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	300	286	—	—

*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 1930.

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

The number of boats inspected during the year was 57, against 82 in 1929.

Five boats did not conform in all respects with the Acts and Regulations ; two had not been painted during the preceding three years, one had leakages into the bunks, one into a cupboard, and in one case the Registration Certificate did not indentify the owner with the boat.

Notices were sent in these cases, and all have been attended to.

In almost all cases the boats are occupied by men for a few nights on journeys, and who have homes elsewhere ; few women and only one child being present on the boats inspected.

No boats have been added to or removed from the Register during the year. The number now on the Register is 25.

No cases of infectious disease have occurred on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Inspector wishes to again acknowledge the courtesy he has always received when inspecting the boats, and the readiness with which information has been supplied.

The Statistical Statement is appended.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT to the (1930) 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 ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Number of boats added to Register in 1930. |
| 0 | Number re-registered owing to structural alterations. |
| 0 | Number re-registered owing to other reasons. |

147	Total number registered to 31st December, 1930.
-----	---

122	Total number of registrations cancelled.
25	Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1930.
57	Number of boats inspected in 1930.
52	Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations.
5	Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations.

Total number for which the cabins were registered	...	...	266
Total number occupying cabins	...	...	125

Details of occupation: Male adults	...	...	114
Female adults	...	...	10
Children of school age	...	...	1
Total	...	...	125

Number of Cases met with.	Details shewing numbers infringing in respect to:—	Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration ... ..	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master ... ..	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate ... ..	.....
1	Certificate not identifying Owner with boat	1
.....	Marking ... ..	.....
.....	Overcrowding ... ..	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8. b. 11) ... ..	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying ... ..	.....
.....	Cleanliness ... ..	.....
2	Painting	2
.....	Ventilation ... ..	.....
2	Dilapidation	2
.....	Removal of Bilge Water ... ..	.....
.....	Without Pump ... ..	.....
.....	Refusal of admittance to Inspector ... ..	.....
.....	No proper water vessel ... ..	.....
.....	Without requisite double bulkheads ... ..	.....
.....	Non-notification of Infectious Disease ... ..	.....
.....	Number of boats detained for Cleansing (Not for I/D) ... ..	.....
5		5

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Number of Printed Notice Forms issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number still corresponding about	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 1,606 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 838 to furnished rooms, and 12,580 to other dwellings. 15 were suspected of being overcrowded, and 5 were found to be actually in that state when visited ; no legal notices were served.

Dirty Houses.—46 were suspected of being dirty, but only 24 were found to be so on inspection. In one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Water Supply.

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

Sanitary Accommodation.

There are 12,471 clean water closets, 18,306 waste water closets, 465 latrines, and 218 privies. The privies are mostly in outlying cottages and farm houses. Approximately 24,970 houses have their own sanitary conveniences, and 2,293 join with others. Ashpits, estimated number, 9,265, and ash bins, 18,067.

Although the town is almost free from privies, there is a very great sanitary drawback in the 18,306 waste water closets. These are very unsatisfactory, the uncleanliness of the pans, the dirty water used for flushing, the accumulation of slime in and about the tipper, and the frequency of blockages causing serious nuisance ; and the smell from them is at all times offensive.

Inspection of Bakeries.—

Number on Register	.....	323
Number of Visits paid	.....	1,062
Verbal Notices	.....	141
Letter Notices	.....	19
Legal Notices	.....	2

Details of Defects found—

Required Limewashing	116
Defective Water Closets	12
„ Drains	6
„ Ashpits and Bins.....	15
„ Spouts and Eaves	7
Dirty State	2
Other Defects	12
	—
Total	170
	—

It will be noted that about two-thirds 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. In only two cases has any fault been found in connection with the ordinary management, apart from the limewashing already referred to.

Fish and Chip Shops.—There are 142 of these in the town. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid 401 visits to these during the year. The general condition of these is good, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

48 defects were noted during the year. 11 of these had reference to the cleanliness of the premises, 9 to drainage, and 6 to water closet defects, the rest being concerned with defects in structure.

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

224 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. 6 defects were noted ; 3 referred to the cleanliness of premises, and 3 were structural

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspectors, in the routine visits to premises, make enquiries as to the presence of Rats or Mice, and, where necessary, offer suggestions.

Frequent visits have been paid by the Officer under the Act to Piggeries, Poultry Runs, Allotments, Refuse Tips, etc., with reference to the prevalence of Rats.

122 applications were received at the office and assistance in the form of poisons, etc., was given. In addition the Officer paid 84 visits to places about which complaints had been received. No notices have been served.

Section 4.

Housing.

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

Vans and Sheds	5
One-roomed houses	122
Back-to-back and Single Houses	2,048
Other Houses	25,088
Total	<hr/> 27,263 <hr/>

Inspection.—Houses inspected and recorded:—

To the end of 1929	13,581
During 1930	74
Total	<hr/> 13,655 <hr/>

During 1930, 1,106 re-inspections were made of the above houses.

In connection with defects found 947 re-visits were also made by the Inspector.

General action taken as regards unfit houses :—

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

376 rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 3(1) of the Housing Act, 1925, and Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1930.

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

Finsley Gate Area Improvement Scheme Order, 1924.

To the end of 1930, 182 buildings had been demolished, as follows:—

Houses 164 (155 Back-to-back and Single dwellings).

Houses and Shops 10, Lock-up Shops 2, Workplaces 3, Public House 1, Stables 2.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total number (including B)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
	(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
	(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(3) By other persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
(b)	With State assistance under Housing Acts—								
	(1) By the Local Authority—								
	(a) Under Part II., 1925 Act	...	...	Nil.					
	(b) Under Part III., 1925 Act	...	...	Nil.					
	(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	102 (under Housing Act, 1924).				

1. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	1,471
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
(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	...	...	...	...	...	728

(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	502
---	-----	-----	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

A. Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	67
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	49
	(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 | 66 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 45 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | None. |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, and Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (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.

Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows:—

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

Milk Supply.

During the year 170 samples of mixed and unmixed milk have been collected from farms within and without the Borough.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these milks shows that only nine of them proved positive, this being equal to a percentage of 5·29.

This, I consider, is most satisfactory when one takes into consideration the number of samples examined and the amount of milk distributed within the Borough.

I feel sure that the purity of the milk distributed within the Borough, if put to the test, would compare very favourably or be better than many of the towns in this country.

The procedure in the case of a cow housed within the Borough being suspected of producing milk containing Tubercle Bacilli, is that 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. With regard to a cow housed outside the Borough, if the examination reveals Tubercle Bacilli, the Medical Officer of the district in which the farm is situate 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	32	2	—	30	6·25
Unmixed Milk ...	6	1	—	5	16·66

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

	No. of Samples.	Positive.	Negative.	Percentage of Milks containing Tubercle Bacilli.
Mixed Milk ...	132 ...	6 ...	126 ...	4.54

During the year only two cows in milk have been condemned and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order.

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 ...	£8/10/0 ...	£2/10/0

The actual amount paid out by the Corporation for compensation was £6 0s. 0d.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT OF 1922.

During the year 302 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 501.

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

Milk produced outside and	Wholesaled within the Borough	...	1
„ „ „	Retailed	„ „	6
„ „ inside and	Wholesaled	„ „	1
„ „ „	Retailed	„ „	16

Number of persons registered for the sale of Sterilized Bottled milk only	278
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The total number of persons retailing loose milk in the shops within the Borough is 54.

The total number of persons retailing sterilized bottled milk in the shops within the Borough is 285.

353 visits were made to the above shops, and on most occasions, they were found to be very clean, the tenants exercising every care to prevent contamination of the milk.

5 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.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER OF 1923.

During the year three persons were licensed to sell Grade " A " milk within this County Borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year one person residing within the Borough has been registered as a Cowkeeper.

Number of Farms	41
„ Visits to the Farms.....	65
„ Cattle Examined	972
„ Visits to the Dairies	8
„ Milk Shops, including New Shops	345
„ Visits to Milk Shops	353
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors	501

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two Dairies within the Borough to which 8 visits have been made, and on each visit the sanitary condition of these premises was satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 41 Farms within the Borough, 39 of which are used for the housing of cattle, and the remaining 2 Farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry.

65 visits have been made to the above premises and 972 cattle inspected.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle	Atrophy	Hypertrophy.	Induration.	Total.
1930	1	2	—	5	8
1929	—	2	—	1	3

There are 68 cowsheds premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary conditions of them:—

LIGHT.

Good	66
Fair	1
Bad	1

VENTILATION.

Good	64
Fair	3
Bad	1

DRAINS.

Good	67
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	51
Fair	16
Bad	1

AIR SPACE.

Good	66
Fair	1
Bad	1

I am pleased to report that the general cleanliness of the cowshed premises and cattle has been fairly satisfactory, for only in a few instances was it necessary to serve notices for dirty cattle, floors, walls and boskins. In all cases the notices were complied with.

The milk vessels, utensils, water troughs, stools, milk floats, etc., on the majority of the farms have been kept very clean, but in just a few instances notices were served for dirty stools, water troughs and milk floats. These notices were also complied with.

The farmers and retail purveyors of milk are now recognising the importance of collecting and purveying milk in a cleanly manner, as they find that by preventing dust, dirt or flies from entering the milk there is much less danger of disease being carried through the milk and, apart from that, it gives better satisfaction to the customers, for the milk keeps sweet a much longer time in the homes.

All the farmers have erected a building for the storage of the milk and milk vessels only. On inspecting these places I found them clean.

The Local Authority has decided not to make any improvements to the cowshed premises, etc., at Causeway End Farm, but have agreed to allow Mr. Crain to continue his tenancy until May, 1931, and, after the time mentioned, no milch cows will be housed on the premises.

CONTAMINATION OF MILK.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

I have to report that the above Regulations have been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner, for only in a few instances has it been necessary to serve notices for the following, viz.:—to wear a clean and washable head cover and overall ; to clean the floor of shop ; to put the refrigerator in good repair ; to decorate the place where the refrigerator is stored ; to remove rubbish out of the cellar ; not to store any old bones, fat, etc., where the meat is kept ; to repair the tank of refrigerator ; to decorate the shop ; to paint the inside of the refrigerator ; to protect the meat with suitable covers ; to keep clean all fobs, back sticks and cambrels and not to have the shop window open. In all cases the notices were complied with.

There have been no requests for the marking of meat.

The majority of the stalls on the Market have been well protected with sheets round the sides, back and top, to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of any meat, etc., exposed for sale. Only in one instance was it necessary to serve a notice for the sides of the stall not being protected with a sheet.

In this case the notice was complied with.

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 222 visits paid to these shops, etc., and on each visit the premises were satisfactory, except in one case where the premises required decorating. A notice was served on the tenant and he immediately put the shop in good condition.

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The management of the Public Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee.

During the year some of the sheep pens have been reconstructed, a new roof put to the pig slaughter house and lairages, rails with runners substituted for the fixed hangers and the whole of the premises painted.

The slaughter houses, lairages, walls, floors, yard and all utensils have been kept very clean and the whole of the premises disinfected each week.

There are no private slaughter houses within the Borough, all animals being killed at the Public Abattoirs.

MEAT INSPECTION.

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1930	5,727	3,093	29,446	205	3,392	41,863
1929	5,963	3,026	34,692	362	4,155	48,198

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1930	17	20	20	2	94	153
1929	22	16	31	8	85	162

TABLE III.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—PASSED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1930	7	8	8	2	91	116
1929	9	3	11	5	73	101

TABLE IV.

RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1930	10	12	12	—	3	37
1929	13	13	20	3	12	61

TABLE V.

ORIGIN OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES.

	Local				Settle
	Lambs	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Lambs
1930	6	6	3	2	3

	Hellifield			Birkenhead			Skipton	
	Lambs	Beasts	Sheep	Beasts	Lambs	Pigs	Lambs	Sheep
	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1930	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Totals
Cirrhosis of the Liver and Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wasted and Dropsical ...	—	10	—	—	—	10
Tuberculosis ...	10	—	—	—	—	10
Suffocated ...	—	1	3	—	1	5
Pyæmia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unwholesome ...	—	1	3	—	—	4
Accident ...	—	—	5	—	—	5
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals—1930 ...	10	12	12	—	3	37
Totals—1929 ...	13	13	20	3	12	61

TABLE VII.
WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1930 ...	4,954	409	393	—	585	6,341
1929 ...	5,765	500	810	186	981	8,242

TABLE VIII.

TUBERCULOUS CASES 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
1930	13	6	4	1	2	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	40	3	67	13
1929	25	8	5	—	7	2	16	2	—	—	—	—	12	3	65	15

LIST OF FOOD STUFFS EXAMINED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIRS.

1930. Jan. 30—23½ stone of cod fish.
 Feb. 19—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 400 lbs.
 Mar. 14—One ox brisket and one hind quarter of beef, weighing 156 lbs.
 „ 24—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 153 lbs.
 April 1—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 152 lbs.
 „ 24—One case of oranges.
 May 3—14 lbs. of lamb.
 „ 12—One tin of corned beef, weighing 6 lbs.
 „ 20—Two hind quarters of beef, weighing 321 lbs.
 „ 24—1¾ cwts. of potatoes.
 July 19—Ten tins of salmon, ten tins of grape fruit and one tin of pineapple, weighing 27 lbs.
 Aug. 3—One fore quarter of pork, weighing 30 lbs.
 Sept. 2—One side of veal, chuck of beef, ten necks and loins and one chicken, weighing 2½ cwts.
 „ 13—One chicken.
 „ 23—Seven lbs. of beef kidney.
 Oct. 7—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 84 lbs.
 „ 14—One side of beef, weighing 360 lbs.
 „ 24—Four boxes of pears, weighing 40 lbs.
 Nov. 2—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 255 lbs.
 Dec. 23—One chicken.
 „ 24—Eighty English rabbits.

Total weight of meat and other food stuffs condemned—4 tons 1 cwt. 79 lbs.

The above articles of food were voluntarily surrendered. The fish, fruit and vegetables were removed to the Destructor and there destroyed. Carcasses or parts of carcase were disposed of at the artificial manure manufacturers.

TABLE IX.

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

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	418
„ „ Butchers' Shops	587
„ „ Fish Shops	331
„ „ Fruit Shops	402
„ „ Wholesale Shops	493
„ „ Charlton's Yard	142
„ „ Collinge's Yard	142
„ „ Harrison's Yard	144
„ „ Sunter's Yard	141
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	140
„ „ Forth's Yard	98
„ „ Co-operative Society	53
„ „ Cold Air Stores	92
„ „ Triperies and Tripe Shops	222
„ „ Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	19
„ „ Cattle Market	42
„ „ Knacker's Yard	17
	<hr/>
	3,484
	<hr/>

ACCIDENTS.

On May 28th, 1930, at the request of Mr. Stafford, Tramways and Omnibuses Manager, I examined a horse which had collided with a tramcar, and forwarded a report on the condition of the animal.

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.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	182
No. of Fat Pigs licensed into the Borough	443
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from Local Lairages	690
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from outside the Borough	784
	<hr/>
Total	2,099
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The above pigs were found to be very healthy and the cleaning of the sties was satisfactory.

POULTRY ACT OF 1912.

Forty-three 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 are well protected with sheets, and no cases of overcrowding were noticed.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER OF 1928.

During the year no animals under the above Order have been licensed into the Borough.

SHEEP SCAB DOUBLE DIPPING ORDER OF 1928.

This Order, made in 1928, 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 544 animals were dipped:—

	July.		September.
Ewes	221	...	115
Lambs	206	...	—
Tups	—	...	2
	—		—
	427	...	117
	—		—

During the year there have been no cases under the following Orders:—

- (1) Swine Fever Order of 1908.
- (2) Parasitic Mange Order of 1911.
- (3) Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925 and 1928.
- (4) Sheep Scab Order of 1928.

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 washed down and disinfected several times each week.

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to Collinge's Yard	142
„ „ Harrison's Yard	144
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	140
„ „ Sunter's Yard	141
„ „ Forth's Yard	98
„ „ Co-operative Society	53
„ „ Charlton's Yard	142
Total	860

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

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

The administration of this Act 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.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Nature.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.
Milk	111	2	6	—	117	2
Butter	34	—	—	—	34	—
Cream	10	—	6	—	16	—
Margarine	1	—	1	—	2	—
Tea	—	—	10	—	10	—
Condensed Milk	—	—	10	—	10	—
Lard	—	—	12	—	12	—
Raisins	—	—	17	—	17	—
Baking Powder	—	—	10	—	10	—
Coffee	—	—	10	—	10	—
Olive Oil	—	—	9	—	9	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	10	—	10	—
Pepper	—	—	7	—	7	—
Ginger	—	—	5	—	5	—
Sausage	—	—	8	—	8	—
Candied Peel	—	—	7	—	7	—
Corn Flour	—	—	6	—	6	—
Eggs	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total	156	2	136	—	292	2

LIST OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN.

Milk	.....	1.22% deficient in Non-fatty solids	...	Warned.
Milk	.....	29.6% deficient in Fatty solids	.....	Fine £2, Costs £1/1/-.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action has been necessary under this Act.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

No conditions were observed that suggested the necessity of taking action under these Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Ten samples of Condensed Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, and were found to conform in all respects with the Regulations and the statements on the labels.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservatives, and prohibited colouring matters. In no case was there any breach of the Regulations.

Section 6.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

In the Appendix (Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6) will be found the numbers, age groups, ward distribution and seasonal prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1930, together with the number reported yearly since 1912.

The following table shews the prevalence of the chief notifiable infectious diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during the year, together with the case rate per 100,000 population, as compared with the decennial average 1920-1929.

Disease.	1930		England and Wales.	1920-1929	
	No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000	Case Rate per 100,000	Average No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000
Smallpox	—	—	29	22	21
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	90	90	184	132	130
Erysipelas	81	81	45	71	69
Scarlet Fever	242	242	276	257	253
Enteric Fever	5	5	7	10	10
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	189	189	—	160	157
Measles and German Measles ...	2373	2368	—	1204	1185

In three instances the incidence was higher than the decennial average, i.e., Erysipelas, Influenzal and Primary Pneumonia, and Measles.

The number of deaths and the case mortality of the Chief Infectious Diseases are given in the following table.

Disease.	1930		1920-1929	
	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.	Average No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Diphtheria	7	77.7	9.2	70.0
Erysipelas	5	61.7	2.0	28.2
Scarlet Fever	1	4.1	3.1	11.7
Enteric Fever	1	200.0	2.0	200.0
Measles	10	4.2	18.4	15.3

It will be seen that Scarlet Fever and Measles were of a milder type and that Erysipelas and Diphtheria were more severe in 1930 as compared with the period 1920-1929.

Smallpox.—There were no notifications received during 1930 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health. The Vaccination Officer reports that of the 1,425 births registered during 1929—

377 were successfully vaccinated.

5 were insusceptible to vaccination.

949 declarations of conscientious objection were received.

83 died unvaccinated.

1 not accounted for.

5 postponed by medical certificate.

5 removed to other districts.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 242 cases notified as compared with 481 the previous year, and 144 in 1928. One death 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:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases per 100,000 of population	155	455	570	74	204	144	102	143	480	242
No. of Deaths	1	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.009	.085	.086	—	—	—	—	.01	.08	.01
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	6.1	18.8	15.1	—	—	—	—	7.0	16.6	4.1

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which commenced during the later part of 1929, continued during the first quarter of the year, 128 cases being notified.

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

							Cases.	Deaths.	
Under	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
From	1	to	2	...	...	...	2	...	1
„	2	to	3	...	...	...	10	...	—
„	3	to	4	...	...	...	20	...	—
„	4	to	5	...	...	...	10	...	—
„	5	to	10	...	...	...	116	...	—
„	10	to	15	...	...	...	40	...	—
„	15	to	20	...	...	...	25	...	—
„	20	to	35	...	...	...	17	...	—
„	35	to	45	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	45	to	65	...	...	...	—	...	—
65 and over				...	...	...	—	...	—
							—	—	—
							242	...	1
							—	—	—

As regards Isolation, 127 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the remaining 115 being isolated in their own homes.

RETURN CASES.—2 return cases of Scarlet Fever were reported following on the return home of a patient from the Infectious Diseases Hospital after treatment. 2 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 90, 5 being notified as Membranous Croup. The cases were distributed over the whole of the year and did not assume epidemic form. In 1929 there were 137 cases notified.

In all there were 7 deaths from this disease, the same number as last year. 4 of the deaths occurred at the Sanatorium.

Of the 90 cases notified, 59 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.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases per 100,000 of population	196	112	100	100	159	143	155	94	137	90
No. of Deaths	8	13	7	8	15	9	8	8	7	7
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·07	·12	·07	·08	·15	·09	·08	·08	·07	·07
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	38·8	110·2	66·6	77·7	92·0	60·6	52·0	84·2	51·1	77·7

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

						Cases	Deaths
Under 1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
From 1 to 2 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
„ 2 to 3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
„ 3 to 4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
„ 4 to 5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
„ 5 to 10 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	41	2
„ 10 to 15 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
„ 15 to 20 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
„ 20 to 35 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
„ 35 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
„ 45 to 65 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
65 and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
						—	—
				Total	...	90	7
						—	—

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

93 vials of 8,000 units have been supplied to medical men. 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 616 swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, and 178 of these were positive. 320 of the swabs were sent by private practitioners in respect of Burnley residents. 66 were positive.

RETURN CASES.—One return case occurred during the year, after a patient's discharge from the Infectious Disease Hospital.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—Five cases only of this disease were notified, 2 of which were notified as Para-typhoid Fever. There was one death registered as due to Typhoid Fever. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Enteric Fever for the last ten years:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases per 100,000 of population	15.2	4.8	13.4	22.2	5.0	21.0	1.0	5.0	7.0	5.0
No. of Deaths	3	2	3	5	—	2	—	1	2	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	.029	.019	.029	.048	—	.02	—	.01	.02	.01
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	187.5	400.0	214.3	217.5	—	95.2	—	200	286	200

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
„ 20 to 35 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
„ 35 to 45 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
„ 45 to 65 ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	...	1 (not notified)
65 and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	1

During the year 24 Widal Tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 8 notifications of this disease. There were 3 deaths from Puerperal Sepsis. Last year the figures were 7 cases, 3 deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 17 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.—81 cases were notified, as against 77 last year. There were 5 deaths as against 2 last year. Of the 81 cases 2 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

The ages of the cases and deaths are:—

						Cases.	Deaths.
Under	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
From	1 to	2	...	...	...	—	—
„	2 to	3	...	...	...	—	—
„	3 to	4	...	...	...	—	—
„	4 to	5	...	...	...	1	—
„	5 to	10	...	...	...	1	—
„	10 to	15	...	...	...	1	—
„	15 to	20	...	...	...	—	—
„	20 to	35	...	...	...	11	—
„	35 to	45	...	...	...	11	1
„	45 to	65	...	...	...	33	1
65 and over			...	...	...	21	2
						—	—
Total						81	5

Measles.

In accordance with the provisions of the Borough of Burnley (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, all cases of Measles and German Measles have to be notified. 2,373 cases were notified to the Health Department in 1930. 487 of these were certified as German Measles. 10 deaths occurred, the case mortality being 4·2 per 1,000. Last year 3 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 12·8. There was an epidemic of German Measles in the first three months of the year and Measles assumed epidemic form in the last three months.

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

						Cases.	Deaths.
						Measles.	German Measles.
Under	1	...	...	...	...	67	13
From	1 to	2	...	...	...	132	17
„	2 to	3	...	...	...	156	19
„	3 to	4	...	...	...	229	32
„	4 to	5	...	...	...	335	52
„	5 to	10	...	...	...	932	302
„	10 to	15	...	...	...	19	28
„	15 to	20	...	...	...	6	9
„	20 to	35	...	...	...	6	13
„	35 to	45	...	...	...	4	2
„	45 to	65	...	...	...	—	—
65 and over			...	...	...	—	—
						—	—
Total						1,886	487
						2,373	

No cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; one was nursed at home by the District Nurse under the scheme for Home Nursing.

The figures relating to morbidity and 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.
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	26·8	0·32
1928	1,405	8	5·7	0·08
1929	235	3	12·8	0·03
1930	2,373	10	4·2	0·10

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—17 notifications were received.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

The number and kind of notifications were as follows:—

PNEUMONIA Primary	...	...	...	...	173
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	16

There were no notifications of Malaria or Dysentery.

Influenza.—The number of deaths registered as being due to Influenza was 7, as compared with 68 the previous year. The age groups were as follows:—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 2 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ 25 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								—
				Total	...	...	...	7

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

Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	3

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been 4 cases notified during the year: one between 2 and 3 years, one between 10 and 15 years, and two between 20 and 35 years. Four deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two cases were notified.

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 notified by the Head Teachers:—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	43
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	73

Isolation Hospital.—The Isolation Hospital is administered by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the constituent authorities.

The accompanying table gives particulars of the Burnley residents admitted to the Board's Sanatorium during 1930, apart from those suffering from Tuberculosis.

Disease.	In Hospital 31/12/29	Admitted in 1930	Dis- charged	Died.	Remaining 31/12/30	Average Stay in Hospital of those discharged.
						days
Scarlet Fever ...	48	127	168	—	7	42·8
Diphtheria	10	59	60	5	4	38·3
Typhoid	—	5	5	—	—	36·5
Erysipelas	0	2	2	—	—	11·5
Other Diseases ...	—	8	7	1	—	21·5
Total	58	201	242	6	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 Basket 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	...	...	...	...	2,332
„ Suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	...				40
„ Measles cases	...	...	...	...	2,371
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—732)	...	...	...	...	417
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	...	...	...	...	182
Number of times Institutions Disinfected	...	...	...	...	60
Beds Disinfected	...	...	...	...	141
Pillow Cases do.	...	...	...	...	216
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	420
Blankets do.	...	...	...	...	273
Sheets do.	...	...	...	...	63
Coverlets do.	...	...	...	...	114
Library Books	...	...	...	...	1,299
Midwives' Bags and Clothing	...	...	...	...	2
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	...	...	...	...	312

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

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stoving Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Open-Air School:—

Blankets Disinfected	498
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Disinfestation.—14 persons have been cleansed at the Disinfecting Station.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. Priestley, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1930.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	positive	122	
	negative	504	626
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive	178	
	negative	438	616
Hairs for ringworm	positive	192	
	negative	306	498
Tissues for section...	...	...	128
Pus and exudates	...	...	61
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...	...	29
Urines	...	...	184
Fæces	...	...	27
Widal tests	...	...	24
Blood counts and cultures	...	...	56
Milks for bacterial count	...	...	392
Milks for T.B. by animal inoculation	...	...	184
Other tests by animal inoculation	...	...	7
Vaccines made	...	...	28
Various specimens unclassified	...	...	28
			<hr/> 2,888

V.D. EXAMINATIONS—

for spirochaetes	...	...	...	5	
for gonococci	...	...	...	286	
Wassermann tests	...	...	...	685	976
					<hr/>
Total					3,864
					<hr/>

II. Sources of the specimens exclusive of V.D. specimens:—

Padiham Urban District Council	...	...	...	34
Burnley Rural District Council	...	...	...	15
Brierfield Urban District Council	...	...	...	11
Lancashire County Council	...	...	...	2
Borough of Colne	...	...	...	5
Hartley Hospital, Colne	...	...	...	1

Victoria Hospital, Burnley	...	...	...	334
Clinics and Departments of the Burnley Corporation	...	...	...	1,728
Practitioners	...	...	...	758
				<hr/> 2,888 <hr/>

III. Comparision of the last six years:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
General specimens	2087	2395	3350	3806	3121	2888
V.D. specimens	937	1062	1114	1116	917	976
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	3024	3457	4464	4922	4038	3864
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The fall in the number of general specimens examined this year is due to the examination of "Sanatorium" swabs by the Medical Officer to that Institution. The other specimens show an increase of 183 on last year.

IV. 184 animals were inoculated during the year with milk deposits for evidence of tubercle bacilli. Nine proved positive, giving a percentage of 4.89. The percentage of positive T.B. milks in the last four years is as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930
No. of milks examined	188	180	158	184
Positive for T.B.	14	10	4	9
Percentage positive	7.4	5.5	2.5	4.9

V. The examination of milks for bacterial content and evidence of faecal pollution has been continued throughout the year, and is the subject of a separate report.

VI. Examination of the sera of milk-inoculated guinea-pigs for the presence of *B. abortus* agglutinin has been continued. The total results reached so far show that of 569 animals so examined, 104, or 18.2%, have manifested evidence of abortus infection.

658 human sera have been examined in the same manner, and only four of these have shown the presence of abortus agglutinin. From none of these has any definite history been obtained of an illness simulating undulant fever. It is thus clear that, though the opportunity for human infection with *B. abortus* through infected milk is very great, the risk of such infection is practically nil, and the few sporadic cases which do arise are not contracted in this way.

Annual Milk Report, 1930.

In the following series of tables and charts I bring to your notice a comparison of the milks examined during the year 1930 with those in previous years.

TABLE I. AVERAGE COUNTS.

Year.	Morning Milks.				Evening Milks.			
	Number		Average per cc.		Number		Average per cc.	
	Examined.		in thousands.		Examined.		in thousands.	
1925	139	...	199.1	.....	73	...	378.8	
1926	128	...	118.3	.....	63	...	110.3	
1927	249	...	34.9	.....	123	...	98.7	
1928	253	...	36.9	.....	146	...	108.7	
1929	235	...	67.2	.....	125	...	172.4	
1930	260	...	30.3	.....	120	...	118.2	

TABLE II. PERCENTAGE SHOWING LACTOSE FERMENTING ORGANISMS.

Year.	Not in		In 0.1 not		In 0.01	
	0.1 cc.		0.01 cc.		cc.	
1925	33.6	...	28.6	...	37.6	
1926	43.7	...	23.3	...	33.0	
1927	53.4	...	25.6	...	21.0	
1928	59.9	...	24.3	...	15.8	
1929	58.9	...	20.4	...	20.6	
1930	57.6	...	22.1	...	20.2	

From these tables it would seem that the averages of the last four years may be taken to indicate what may reasonably be expected of the milk supply of Burnley under present conditions.

They show that

the average count of morning milk is 41,800 per cc. ;

the average count of evening milks is 124,000 per cc. ;

the average number of milks with a count of under

10,000 per cc. is 36.5% ;

the average number of milks with a count of under

30,000 per cc. is 69.9% ;

the average number of milks with a count of over

200,000 per cc. is 6.8%.

I have no statistics from other boroughs for comparison, and from enquiries I have made very few seem to have their milk supply regularly examined. I should be surprised if any other borough can produce better averages than Burnley.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, 1930.

SUMMARY OF RADIOGRAPHIC WORK CARRIED OUT IN 1930.

Referred from	Wrist	Knee	Arm	Ribs	Foot	Chest	Ankle	Fing'r	Spine	Hand	Total
Bank Hall	13	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	17
Dispensary ...	—	2	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	18
School Clinic ...	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	19
Practitioner ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17
Corporation											
Accident ...	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	8
Orthopædic											
Clinic	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	24	2	1	2	2	47	2	2	1	1	84

Section 7.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary notifications received each year since all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable is shewn below.

No. of Primary Notifications.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1913	194	107	301
1914	149	62	211
1915	149	74	223
1916	135	100	235
1917	145	74	219
1918	124	56	180
1919	126	59	185
1920	110	56	166
1921	122	63	185
1922	155	78	233
1923	172	85	257
1924	143	92	235
1925	126	85	211
1926	120	68	188
1927	100	72	172
1928	134	64	198
1929	110	57	167
1930	112	55	167

Notification Register.

At the end of 1930 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 807 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
254	219	473	154	180	334	807

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1930 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	—	1	1	9	3	12	—	—	—	4	2	6
5—10	—	—	—	12	5	17	—	—	—	1	1	2
10—15	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—20	3	5	8	5	1	6	1	5	6	—	—	—
20—25	8	10	18	2	1	3	4	3	7	2	1	3
25—35	15	17	32	4	4	8	7	10	17	1	2	3
35—45	19	5	24	2	1	3	11	2	13	—	—	—
45—55	15	7	22	—	1	1	16	6	22	—	1	1
55—65	5	4	9	1	1	2	4	1	5	—	1	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Total	67	51	118	39	21	60	43	27	70	9	11	20

Notifications.

206 Notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, were received during the year ; 39 of these were duplicates, leaving 167 primary notifications. In addition 11 new cases came to the knowledge of the Department otherwise than by notification under the above Regulations, i.e., from the local Registrar's Death returns 4, transferable deaths 4 ; transfers from other areas 3.

The total number of new cases was therefore 178, of which there were 118 Pulmonary and 60 Non-Pulmonary.

Non-notification and Late Notification.

The source of 8 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 8·8% compared with 11·7% in 1929. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases.	Percentages of non-notified Cases.
Pulmonary.	Non- pulmonary.	Total.		
5	3	8	90	8·8%

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

Under one week	6
Between one week and one month	2
„ 1—2 months	8
„ 2—3 months	5
„ 3—4 months	4
„ 4—5 months	2
„ 5—6 months	1
„ 6—9 months	4
„ 9—12 months	6
„ 1—2 years	9
„ 2—3 years	7
Over 3 years	11
Not notified	5
	—
Total	70
	—

The following are the particulars obtained by the Tuberculosis Nurse regarding the 167 new cases notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

Occupation.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives	46	11
Labourers	9	2
Miners	8	2
Housewives	8	2
Other Occupations	36	7
School Children.....	5	18
Under school age	—	13
	—	—
Total	112	55
	—	—

Pulmonary.

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
35	24	13	21	2	1	14	2	112

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

1 Room	—
2 Rooms	5
3 „	5
4 „	42
Over 4	44
Institutions	16
	—
Total	112
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	27
At Home, not Bedfast	59
Working	10
Institutions	16
	—
Total	112
	—

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	34
Bed, but not room to self	7
Sleeps with other person	50
Bed in living-room	5
Institutions	16
	—
Total	112

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

Husband with Wife	19
Wife with Husband	16
Child with Parent.....	1
Parent with Child.....	2
Adult with Adult	11
Child with Child	1
	—
Total	50
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS:—

1—3 months	38
3—6 „	40
6—9 „	13
9—12 „	3
1—2 years	2
Institutions	16
<hr/>	
Total	112
<hr/>	

It will be seen from the above that the average duration of the illness, which will be certainly understated, of the 96 persons not in Institutions, works out at 4·4 months.

The duration of the illness of the 50 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 4·8 months each. Thus there had been 50 persons exposed daily for a long period in the closest possible manner.

As regards isolation of the 112 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the possibilities of isolation were as follows:—

Good	47
Fair.....	19
Bad	30
Institutions	16
<hr/>	
Total	112
<hr/>	

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.	
3	5	7	2	14	7	13	4	55

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

1 Room	—
2 Rooms	3
3 „	—
4 „	23
Over 4 Rooms	12
Institutions	17
	—
Total	55
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	8
At Home, not Bedfast	20
Working	4
Attending School	6
Institutions	17
	—
Total	55
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Under 3 months	18
3—6 months	12
6—9 „	5
9—12 „	1
1—2 years	2
Over 2 years	—
Institutions	17
	—
Total	55
	—

Deaths.—90 deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1930—70 Pulmonary and 20 Non-Pulmonary.

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	13	30	27	—	70
Nervous System	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	4
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	6
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Joints	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Disseminated	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Other Organs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	3	3	3	16	33	29	3	90

With regard to the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, 27 of these related to new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the Pulmonary cases was 37·9 years.

The 90 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis gives a death rate of 0·90 per 1,000 living, compared with 0·93 in 1929.

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

No. of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Rate per 1,000 of the population	68	91	94	72	83	69	73	83	75	70
	0·64	0·87	0·90	0·70	0·81	0·69	0·72	0·83	0·74	0·70

No. of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Rate per 1,000 of the population	30	31	31	24	29	22	13	16	19	20
	0·29	0·29	0·30	0·23	0·28	0·22	0·13	0·16	0·19	0·20

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 1930 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 10 beds at the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board for Burnley and District. Beds have also been requisitioned during the year at other Sanatoria and at Orthopædic Hospitals. There was an average of 56 beds occupied during 1930.

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, one Tuberculosis Nurse and one Clerk.

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 CASES.—The number of new cases seen at the Dispensary during the year was 213. 26 of these were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures for last year are 187 new cases (including 11 contacts).

Of the 213 new cases 67 or 31% were children under 16 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Total 1929
Adult	87	...	59	...	146	...	146
Children (under 16)	35	...	32	...	67	...	41
	122	...	91	...	213	...	187

DIAGNOSIS.—63 of the new cases were diagnosed as Non-Tuberculous (29.1%). 133 were diagnosed as Tuberculous (92 Pulmonary and 41 Non-Pulmonary), and the remaining 17 cases were still under observation by the Tuberculosis Officer at the end of the year.

Below are given particulars of the 133 new cases of Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY

NON-PULMONARY

	T.B.—	T.B.+				Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		1	2	3	Total					
Adults	24	15	38	10	63	1	4	1	8	14
Children	4	—	1	—	1	5	2	3	17	27
Total	28	15	39	10	64	6	6	4	25	41

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 401 cases were on the register. At the end of the year there were 507 (327 Pulmonary and 162 Non-Pulmonary), and in 18 cases the diagnosis was in doubt. During the year 60 “lost sight of” cases returned, 93 cases were written off the register, 25 as cured, and 68 where the diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 46 cases died during the year and 28 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of.

Work done at or in connection with the Dispensary:—

Number of times open 295
 Number of patients who attended 599

Number of attendances by patients:—2,558.

Details of work:—

No. of Examinations by T. O. 1,686
 No. of Injections 148
 No. of Dressings, etc. 777
 No. of X-Ray Examinations 37

Visits paid by Nurse to homes:—

For Dispensary purposes 1,236
 Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations 161

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

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930.

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	36	4	3	9	5	16	8	53	41	20	11
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	4	5
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	5	5
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	9
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	2	2	—	1	2	10	6	2	4	12	6	3
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	14	11	15
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	169	132	9	17	29	46	53	34	198	178	62	51
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	3	5
1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	401											
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	60											
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	28											
4. Died during the year ...	46											
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	9											
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	2558											
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	151											
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for												
(a) "Light" treatment ...	1041											
(b) Other special forms of treatment ...	—											
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	78											
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—												
(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	10											
(b) Otherwise ...	*367											
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	4											
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1236											
13. Number of												
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	153											
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	51											
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	322											
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	58											
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—												
(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	82											
(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	82											

* Includes 194 with Radiologist and Orthopædic Surgeon and 67 with reference to X-Ray photographs at the General Hospital.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS AT THE DISPENSARY.—272 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 241 children seen, 67 were referred from the School Clinic for Chest examination, 72 as to their suitability for Cod Liver Oil and Malt treatment, 87 in connection with the Open-Air School, and 17 in connection with the Orthopædic Scheme. The 31 remaining cases were for miscellaneous examinations. In all there were 2,301 attendances made.

The details of the work include 678 medical examinations, X-Ray 44, and 1,606 dressings, etc.

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. Three cases received extra nourishment during the year. Medicines and Cod Liver Oil and Malt are issued to patients, chiefly uninsured adults and children. During the year 178 lb. cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt were issued from the Dispensary. Other articles distributed to the patients were Izal 802 tins, Sputum cups 42, and paper handkerchiefs 8,425.

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. 377 consultations of this kind were held during 1930. 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, 82 initial reports on Form G.P. 17 and 82 progress reports were received from panel doctors.

Sputum Examination.—626 specimens of Sputum were examined at the Municipal Laboratory during the year. 153 of these were sent from the Dispensary.

X-Ray Examination.—The number made in connection with Dispensary work was 51.

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 of which the patient is a member.

During the year 47 sessions were held by the Dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

No. of cases under treatment	78
No. of attendances	115
Dentures supplied	18
Fillings	42
Extractions	201
Scalings	16
Local Anæsthetics	201

In addition 6 cases had extractions whilst at Marsden Road Sanatorium.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

47 Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1929. 148 other cases were admitted during the year, 125 cases were discharged, and 10 died, leaving 60 still in the Institutions at the end of 1930.

In the table following are given details in respect of the various Institutions at which Burnley cases received treatment during the year.

Institution	Remain- ing in Institution on 31/12/29	ADMISSIONS				Dis- charged during the year	Died in Institution	Remain- ing in Hospital on 31/12/30	Average duration of stay of those discharged
		Adults Male	Fe- male	Child ren	Total				
Meathop	26	28	16	2	46	45	2	25	weeks 28·6
Manchester Hospital:									
Bowden	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	10·7
Papworth T.B. Colony	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
East Lancs. T.B. Colony	3	4	—	—	4	3	—	4	39·0
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	5	10	—	—	10	7	4	4	24·1
Marsden Road Pulmonary Hospital	7	—	30	—	30	24	3	10	15·4
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	1	—	5	3	8	5	—	4	11·1
Heatherwood Hospital	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Aysgarth Sanatorium ...	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	12·0
Crown Point Hospital ...	—	—	—	33 *	33	33	—	—	19·6
Liverpool Sanatorium ...	—	—	7	—	7	4	—	3	15·0
Burrow Hill Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Baguley Sanatorium ...	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	5·4
Total	47	43	65	40	148	125	10	60	—

* 16 for Observation.

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	Over 50	Total
Males	19	2	16	7	12	6	62
Females	21	13	29	16	2	5	86
Total	40	15	45	33	14	11	148

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ADMITTED.

	T.B.—	PULMONARY					NON-PULMONARY					Ob- serv- ation	Grand Total
		T.B.+				Gross Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total		
		1	2	3	Total								
Males	15	8	17	7	32	47	2	3	2	1	8	7	62
Females	17	6	35	4	45	62	8	5	—	2	15	9	86
Total	32	14	52	11	77	109	10	8	2	3	23	16	148

Of the 125 patients discharged in 1930, the condition on discharge was:—

Classification	Quiescent			Improved			No material Improvement			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary ...	10	5	—	16	29	8	10	10	2	90
Bones and Joints ...	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	6
Abdominal ...	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7
Peripheral Glands ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Other Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
For Observation ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	16
Total ...	11	9	2	16	31	33	10	10	3	125

Crown Point Hospital.—For a period of 6 months the hospital was utilized for the purpose of sanatorium treatment of school children.

33 children were admitted and their duration of stay averaged 19.6 weeks. The particulars are:—

	Non-Pulmonary.		For Observation.	
Males ...	4	5	7	
Females ...	3	5	9	

With the exception of one case all were improved.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—No beds are retained for treating this type of case. Cases sometimes are sent to the two Sanatoria in place of Pulmonary cases or to an Orthopædic Hospital.

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. 50 cases which had been referred by the Tuberculosis Officer were under treatment during the year. The patients made 1,041 attendances. The average number of treatments per case was 21.

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 ...	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	17
Females	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	—	1	2	2	2	33

Diagnosis	Abdominal	Skin	Glands	Total
Males ...	—	9	8	17
Females	2	19	12	33

Results of Treatment.	Males.	Females.
Cured ...	1	4
Disease arrested ...	4	9
Quiescent ...	9	14
No material improvement ...	3	6
	—	—
	17	33
	—	—

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.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council cases from the adjacent areas are dealt with at our Venereal Diseases Clinic.

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.

At the beginning of the year 194 cases were under treatment, 21 marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend returned for treatment during the year, and 189 cases attended for the first time. Thus there were 404 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases, 153 (or 81%) were diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease (65 Syphilis, 88 Gonorrhœa).

The total number of attendances was 3,367 (2,201 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 1,166 for irrigation dressings, etc.).

One case of Syphilis was admitted to the Victoria Hospital, the total number of In-patient days being 21.

The following particulars relate to Burnley cases in respect of the year under review, with a comparison for previous years.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
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	44	30	49	63	39	35	49	59	78
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	45	59	54	58	42	56	36	37	32
Conditions other than Venereal	18	22	14	27	31	20	12	50	39
Total	107	111	117	148	112	111	97	146	149
Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of patients residing in Burnley									
	2235	3678	3762	3940	4012	3105	2931	2652	2776
Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of patients residing in Burnley									
	21	11	9	51	30	25	66	232	154
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—									
1. Out-patient Clinic ...	478	469	706	786	520	579	644	760	1051
2. In-patient Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	29

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.—These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Four doctors on the list, together with the House Surgeons at the Victoria Hospital, availed themselves of this free supply. 163 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Stabilarsan	...	...	...	...	12
Novarsenobillon	...	...	...	...	31
Neokharsivan	...	...	...	...	120

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 976 examinations were made:—

For Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	5
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	286
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	685

Of these 976 examinations 605 related to Burnley residents, as follows:—

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.
For detection of spirochetes	For Treatment Centre	3
	For Practitioners	—
For detection of gonococci	For Treatment Centre	131
	For Practitioners	37
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre	132
	For Practitioners	302
Other examinations:—	For Treatment Centre	—
	For Practitioners	—
	TOTALS	605

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 1930, 1,376 notifications were received relating to 1,323 live births and 53 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,336 live births and 53 stillbirths were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,379 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwife (including 361 births at the Maternity						
Hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	957
Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	401
Parent	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other person	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/> 1,376 <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 248 were attended by a doctor, 230 by doctor and midwife, 431 by a midwife, and 23 by handywomen. The rest were born in Institutions (330 in the Maternity Hospital and 79 in the Infirmary).

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 at least 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 shown on page 118.

Midwives' Acts.—36 Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year, compared with 37 in 1929. 15 of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity Hospital and the Infirmary. The 21 midwives practising externally included 14 trained and 7 bona fide. 431 confinements were attended by them as follows:—

				Certificated.		Bona fide.		Total.
No. of Midwives in practice	...	...	14	...	7	...	21	
No. of Confinements attended by the 21								
Midwives	...	...	297	...	134	...	431	
No. of calls for medical aid	...	...	89	...	40	...	129	

Altogether 129 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 20 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from Midwives compared with 124 last year.

The details are as follows:—

Calls for Medical Aid 129									
For Mother—109					For Child—20				
		Certi- ficated.	Bona fide.				Certi- ficated.	Bona fide.	
Abortion	1	—		Feebleness or					
Adherent Placenta ...	1	3		Premature ...	1	3			
Ruptured Perinæum	33	11		Discharging Eyes ...	3	2			
Delayed Labour ...	11	11		Unclassified ...	7	3			
Rise of Temperature	1	1		Skin Eruption ...	1	—			
Ante-Natal	17	—							
A.P. Hæmorrhage ...	1	—							
P.P. Hæmorrhage ...	4	—							
Malpresentation ...	5	3							
Unclassified Illness ...	3	3							

Other notifications received related to 9 stillbirths, 8 exposure to infection, and artificial feeding 13.

In accordance with section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 45 claims for payment of fees were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency. All these were allowed and the amounts, with the exception of the Ophthalmia cases, surcharged to the patients.

61 routine 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 5 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 Rosegrove School.

The first two are owned by the Corporation and the others are rented from the various school authorities. As from the 1st October the Infant Welfare Centre at Lowerhouse School was transferred to Rosegrove Wesleyan School.

ATTENDANCES.—There were 1,582 primary attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres. These included 1,013 infants and 569 children over 1 year of age. Last year's new attendances amounted to 1,220. The total attendances during 1930 were 16,037, as compared with 13,668 in 1929.

The percentage of primary attendances of Infants as compared with the total notified births was 76.6.

There were 1,643 doctors' consultations.

Below are given particulars of work at the various Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

	Parker Street	Ebenezer School	Mount Olivet School	Lane Bridge	Lower-house & Rosegrove	Bank Hall Hospital	Total
Sessions held	49	43	48	45	46	100	331
Primary attendances:—							
Infants	149	148	119	180	62	355	1013
Children	119	113	70	113	33	121	569
Total attendances:—							
Infants	1025	1569	947	1488	472	3913	9414
(Average per Session)	20.9	36.5	19.7	33.0	10.3	39.1	
Children over 1 year ...	572	1370	399	1329	505	2323	6498
(Average per Session)	11.7	31.9	8.3	29.5	10.9	23.2	
Expectant Mothers ...	47	18	4	56	—	—	125
(Average per Session)	1.0	0.4	—	1.2	—	—	
Doctors' attendances ...	34	19	31	38	21	82	225
Doctors' consultations:—							
Infants	201	136	200	231	96	197	1061
Children over 1 year ...	110	51	101	128	90	102	582
Weighings:—							
Infants	1025	1195	947	1451	472	4035	9125
Children over 1 year ...	572	653	399	739	505	2235	5103

Ante Natal Centres.—Sessions are held twice weekly at Bank Hall Hospital, and once weekly at Parker Street, and at Rosegrove.

During the year 520 new cases attended at the Ante Natal Clinics. 405 of these attended at the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic in respect of admission to the Hospital for their confinement. The total number of attendances at the three Ante Natal Centres was 2,539.

The particulars of the work done at the three Clinics are shewn in the following table.

CENTRE	Times open	No. of Expectant Mothers attending for the first time			Total Attendances	Average per Session
Bank Hall Hospital ...	102	...	405	...	2302	22.6
Parker Street ...	47	...	98	...	206	4.4
Lowerhouse ...	46	...	17	...	31	0.7
Totals ...	195	...	520	...	2539	

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

21 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.

PATIENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Provided there is accommodation not likely to be required for Burnley patients, patients residing outside the Borough may be admitted.

The minimum charge will be £4 4s. per week in all cases. A fortnight's fee £(8 8s.) must be paid in advance.

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.

A summary is given below of the patients treated at the Hospital.

	In Hospital on 1/1/1930	Admitted during 1930	Discharged during 1930	Died	Remaining on the 31/12/30	Average duration of stay
Women	23	361	361	7	16	Days 13·2
Children	23	97	83	16	21	62·2

MATERNITY WARDS (21 Beds):—

No. of Cases admitted ...	...	...	...	...	361
No. of Re-admissions ...	...	...	...	...	49
No. admitted for Ante Natal Treatment only	...	...	...	...	2
No. of women delivered during the year	...	...	...	...	343

There were 349 babies born (177 boys, 172 girls). 20 of the babies were stillborn, and 19 died within 10 days of birth. There were 6 cases of twins.

The duration of stay per confinement averaged 12·5 days. If periods for ante natal treatment are included, the average duration of stay was 13·2 days.

Of the 361 admissions 22 or 6% were patients from adjacent districts.

TRAINING OF MIDWIVES.—Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives' Board as an Institution for the training of Midwives. During the year 14 pupil midwives completed their training and 12 were successful in passing the Board's examination.

CLINICS.—Ante Natal Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday mornings and Friday evenings. The Infant Clinics are held twice weekly on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

The following shews the attendances.

				Number who attended for the first time.	Total Attendances.
Infants	...	...	...	355	3,913
Children	...	...	...	121	2,323
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	405	2,302
				—	—
Totals	...	...	...	881	8,538
				—	—

CHILDREN'S WARDS (24 Beds).

No. of children admitted	...	...	...	97 (Boys 61, Girls 36)
Remaining in Hospital on 1st Jan., 1930	...	...	...	23
Total under treatment	...	...	...	120
No. discharged—				
(1) In good health	...	...	...	38
(2) Improved	...	...	...	30
(3) Not Improved	...	...	...	6
(4) Removed by parents	...	...	...	9
No. of deaths	...	...	...	16
Remaining in Hospital on 31/12/30	...	...	...	21

In the Appendix will be found further details of the work done at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

The Clinic is situated in the grounds of Bank Hall Hospital.

The type of lamp used is a K.B.B. Quartz Mercury Vapour Lamp with air-cooled atmospheric burner. Voltage—220 direct current. Amperage—starts up at about 5 amperes, but settles down to burn at 2·5 amperes.

METHOD.—General irradiations, front and back, given twice weekly, starting at 2-minute exposures, increased weekly by 2 minutes until an exposure of 12 minutes is reached, the patients sitting at a distance of 4 feet from the lamp. Local irradiations are also given where required, the affected part being placed at a distance of 6 to 18 inches from the lamp and the dosage regulated as for general irradiations. The temperature and weight of each patient are recorded before every treatment.

The following are particulars of the patients treated:—

Number treated:—

In-patients (at Bank Hall)	...	...	...	43
Out-patients	...	...	...	99
In-patients concluding treatment as				
out-patients	...	...	...	5
Total				147

	I.P.	O.P.	Total
Number of cases under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1930	13	6	19
Number of cases admitted during 1930 ...	35	93	128
Number of cases discharged during 1930 ...	42	94	136
Number of cases under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1930	1	10	11
Number of attendances during 1930 ...	549	1387	1936
Number of sessions during 1930 ...	73	76	149
Average number of attendances per session in 1930	7.5	18.3	25.8

Approximate time lamp in use per session in 1930—1 hour 57 minutes.

Total time lamp in use in 1930—148 hours 24 minutes.

AGE:—

In-patients ... All were under school age, varying from 1 month to 3 years 10 months.

Out-patients ... With the exception of 2 adults, the ages ranged from 3 months to 13½ years.

Source...	General Practitioners	26
	Infant Welfare Centres	46
	School Clinic	26

The following tables give the type of cases, and the results of treatment.

IN-PATIENTS. GENERAL TREATMENT.

Diagnosis	No. of Cases	Re- maining from 1929	New Cases	RESULT			Re- maining under Treat- ment at end of 1930	PATIENTS DISCHARGED	
				Great Improve- ment	Little or no Improve- ment	Treatment discontinued for various reasons		Average No. of exposures	Average total time of exposure Mins.
Rickets †	29	6	23	5	19	3	2	19.4	147.9
Marasmus	7	4	3	3	2	2	—	18.4	174.0
Anæmia and Debility ...	4	2	2	1	1	2	—	24.3	232.0
Cervical Adenitis ...	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	6.0	24.0
Respiratory Diseases ...	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	8.5	58.0
T. B. Peritonitis ...	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	16.7	140.0
Other illness	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	22.0	204.0
	48	13	35	12	24	10	2		

† 5 Concluded course of treatment as out-patients.

OUT-PATIENTS. GENERAL TREATMENT.

Diagnosis	No. of Cases	Re- maining from 1929	New Cases	RESULT			Re- maining under Treat- ment at end of 1930	PATIENTS DISCHARGED	
				Great Improve- ment	Little or no Improve- ment	Treatment discontinued for various reasons		Average No. of exposures	Average total time of exposure mins.
Rickets	34	2	32	2	13	15	4	13.7	108.3
Marasmus	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	12.5	90.0
Anæmia and Debility ...	40	3	37	8	16	14	2	14.8	122.5
Adenitis †	11	—	11	3	4	1	3	15.2	125.0
Respiratory Diseases ...	8	1	7	2	5	1	—	17.5	154.5
Alopecia *	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	14.5	114.0
Other illness	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	16.0	132.0
TOTALS	98	6	92	19	39	31	9		

† Of these 7 also received local treatment.

* These patients were also treated locally.

Assisted Milk Supply.—The arrangements for the supply of milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants, on medical grounds, were continued during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the grants of fresh milk made during the year.

				No. Assisted.	Amount of Milk Granted. Pints.
Children	...	...	...	53	5,880
Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	72	5,488
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	20	1,364
Totals				145	12,732

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.

Both the sale and free distribution of dried milk has been discontinued.

In necessitous cases, on the advice of the Medical Officer of the Infant and Ante Natal Clinic, free dinners are provided for Expectant and Nursing Mothers at the National Kitchens.

During the year it was only found necessary to arrange for dinners for 3 cases. 58 dinners were supplied.

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

12 cases of Ophthalmia, 4 of Puerperal Pyrexia and 1 case of Measles were referred to the Association. In all the District Nurse paid 1,121 visits.

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

Dental Treatment.—A scheme is in operation for the dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children. 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 afternoons. The following gives details of the work carried out during the year:—

No. of Cases	Attendances	Extractions	Anæsthetics	Scalings	Dressings
			Local		
8 Mothers	10	...	11	...	2
38 Children ...	44	...	71	...	—
					4

Maternal Mortality.—There were 6 women who died in or in consequence of childbirth, as compared with 7 in 1929. This is equivalent to 4·48 per 1,000 births, compared with 5·0 in 1929, 3·33 in 1928, 7·9 in 1927, 3·7 in 1926, 7·3 in 1925, 12·9 in 1924, 3·3 in 1923, and 2·6 in 1922.

The registered causes of death were:—

Incomplete Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	3
Toxæmia of Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	1

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

The following facilities are available to medical practitioners in connection with diagnosis and treatment.

- The services of an Obstetric consultant in cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, or complicated labour.
- Hospital treatment at the Joint Hospital Board's Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital) at Marsden Road.
- Bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, and
- Where removal to hospital cannot be arranged, the provision of Home Nursing.

The services of the Obstetric Consultant were requisitioned three times during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Eight notifications of Puerperal Fever were received during the year, giving a rate of 6 per 1,000 births. 7 of the cases were notified from Institutions ; the remaining 1 was nursed at home.

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

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases notified ...	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7	8
Cases per 1,000										
Births	3.83	1.53	1.08	2.35	2.4	1.2	4.0	2.7	5.0	6.0
No. of Deaths ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3
Mortality per										
1,000 cases ...	555	—	—	—	—	500	166.6	—	428	375

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 of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.”

17 Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received during the year. 4 cases were removed to Hospital, 6 occurred in Institutions. In 4 cases Home Nursing was provided.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—17 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1930. The Incidence of this disease per 1,000 births for the last 5 years is as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases ...	18	11	6	7	17
Rate per 1,000 registered					
births ...	11.25	7.3	4.0	5.0	12.7

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Cases Notified ...	18	11	6	7	17
Treated at Home ...	12	9	3	6	16
Treated at Hospital ...	6	2	3	1	1
Vision unimpaired ...	14	11	6	6	15
Vision impaired ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total blindness ...	1	—	—	1 eye	—
Deaths ...	2	—	1	—	—
No history (out of Borough)	1	—	—	—	2

As regards the 1930 cases, 12 were treated at home by the District Nurse in accordance with our arrangements for Home Nursing.

Stillbirths.—In 1930, 56 stillbirths came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 91 in 1929. As far as possible, an investigation is made by the Health Visitor into each case of stillbirth.

The following gives a summary of the information obtained.

32 of the stillbirths occurred at home, 19 at the Maternity Hospital and 3 at the Infirmary and 2 were found by the police.

SEX.

Males.	Females.	Not Stated.
36	26	4

DURATION.

Full Term.	Premature.	Not Ascertained.
23	25	8

AGE OF MOTHER.

Under 20 yrs.	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	Over 40	Not Ascertained.
2	9	10	13	13	2	7

In 36 of the cases it was a first pregnancy.

There was a history of a previous abortion or stillbirth in 11 cases.

19 of the women were delivered by forceps.

1 blamed a shock as the cause of stillbirth.

2 mothers had Cardiac trouble, 1 Tuberculosis, 3 Placenta Prævia,
1 Adherent Placenta.

1 Ruptured Uterus, 1 Diabetes and 2 had a Cæsarean Section performed.

There were 1 Footling and 1 Shoulder presentations.

In 2 cases the mothers had Ante-partum Hæmorrhage and in 2 cases Post partum Hæmorrhage.

Three of the mothers died.

There was a notification of Puerperal Infection in 3 instances.

2 of the stillbirths were macerated.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1930.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants ...	1,279							
Re-visits—1st year ...	6,170							
2nd „ ...	3,388							
3rd „ ...	3,448							
4th „ ...	2,741							
5th „ ...	2,130							
								19,156
Visits to:—								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (17 cases) ...								37
Diarrhoea (10 cases) ...								15
Measles cases ...								116
Whooping Cough (43 cases) ...								77
Infantile deaths ...								81
Stillbirths ...								45
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases ...								42
Midwives ...								61
Ante Natal cases (357 re admission to Maternity Hospital) ...								624
Under Children Act ...								25
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres ...								231
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...								290

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 246 ; Evening, 49) ...	295
Visits to Tuberculous cases (New cases, 161 ; Re-visits, 1,236) ...	1,397
Patients' Attendances (Tuberculosis, 2,558 ; Other, 2,301) ...	4,859

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. of days on which the School Clinic was open ...	291
No. of attendances at Clinic ...	42,421
No. of visits paid to School Children's homes ...	2,826
Special Visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection ...	61
No. of children examined ...	21,796

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children ...	74
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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 ...				1274	618	656	59	-	9	-	18	-	11	-	20	-	68	-	194	-
Females ...							-	42	-	8	-	11	-	14	-	20	-	64	-	218
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—																				
Enteric Fever ...				1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ...				10	7	3	-	-	1	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ...				1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...				8	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...				7	4	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza ...				7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Erysipelas ...				5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...				4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...				70	43	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	18	12	20	7	
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System ...				4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum ...				6	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column ...				1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Joints ...				3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Other Organs ...				2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disseminated Tuberculosis ...				4	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Syphilis ...				4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Purulent Infection ...				1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General Diseases:—																				
Cancer—Buccal Cavity ...				7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pharynx, Oesophagus, and Stomach, etc. ...				40	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	10
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ...				36	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	9
Female Genital Organs ...				22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
Breast ...				12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
Skin ...				5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other or unspecified Organs				26	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	13
Tumours, not returned as																				
Maglignant ...				4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Rheumatic Fever ...				6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic Rheumatism ...				5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Diabetes ...				21	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6
Anæmia ...				14	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	-
Diseases of Thyroid Gland ...				5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Leukæmia, Lymphadenoma ...				2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other General Diseases ...				1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs:—																				
Meningitis ...				4	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabes Dorsalis ...				2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord ...				2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1930.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Victoria Hos.	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
239	-	185	77	73	81	87	148	94	103	98	55	135	138	268	85	36	10	
-	279																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	Enteric Fever
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Measles
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scarlet Fever
-	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Whooping Cough
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	Diphtheria
-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	Influenza
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	Erysipelas
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	Encephalitis Lethargica
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
-	-	10	2	3	6	4	12	5	7	4	1	9	7	11	2	-	3	Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Joints
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	Tuberculosis of Other Organs
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Disseminated Tuberculosis
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Syphilis
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	Purulent Infection
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	General Diseases:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer—Buccal Cavity
5	13	7	8	-	1	-	3	2	2	4	2	2	9	2	5	-	-	Pharynx, Oesophagus, and Stomach, etc.
7	11	10	1	1	4	1	3	4	2	2	-	4	4	9	2	-	-	Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum
-	8	3	1	2	4	2	2	-	4	2	-	2	-	7	2	-	-	Female Genital Organs
-	5	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	Breast
1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	Skin
3	3	6	3	3	-	3	4	2	-	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	Other or Unspecified Organs
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tumours, not returned as Malignant
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	Rheumatic Fever
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	Chronic Rheumatism
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Diabetes
2	6	3	-	1	-	2	5	6	2	-	-	2	-	7	4	-	-	Anæmia
3	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	Diseases of Thyroid Gland
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Leukæmia, Lymphadenoma
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Other General Diseases
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Meningitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Tabes Dorsalis
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

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
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc. ...	59	21	38	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	7 12
General Paralysis of Insane ...	4	4	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -
Other forms of Insanity ...	3	-	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 1
Epilepsy ...	8	7	1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1	2 -	2 -
Infantile Convulsions ...	3	-	3	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cerebral Softening ...	1	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ...	9	3	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 5
Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Sinus ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of Circulatory System:—										
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ...	4	1	3	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	1 1	- -
Angina Pectoris ...	16	14	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 1
Other Diseases of Heart ...	314	153	161	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 2	5 9	47 53
Diseases of Arteries ...	84	40	44	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 13
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	4	2	2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2
Diseases of Respiratory System:—										
Diseases of Larynx ...	4	3	1	1 -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -
Bronchitis ...	58	30	28	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	2 -	2 -	10 7
Broncho Pneumonia ...	40	15	25	5 8	1 2	2 2	1 2	- -	1 1	2 5
Pneumonia ...	31	21	10	2 2	- -	- -	1 1	1 -	4 1	7 6
Pleurisy ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Congestion of Lung ...	1	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
Gangrene of Lung ...	1	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Diseases of Digestive System:—										
Diseases of Buccal cavity and Annexa ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	11	9	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	7 2
Other Diseases of Stomach ...	7	5	2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	16	9	7	8 6	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Appendicitis ...	8	3	5	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 2
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	11	10	1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 1	4 -
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	1	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
Biliary Calculi ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Diseases of Liver ...	7	1	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -
Diseases of Pancreas ...	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Peritonitis without stated cause ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito- Urinary System:—										
Acute Nephritis ...	5	3	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	1 -
Chronic Nephritis ...	26	13	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2	8 7
Other Diseases of Kidney and Annexa ...	4	1	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Diseases of Bladder ...	3	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of Prostate ...	4	4	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
Cysts, and other tumours of the ovary, not returned as malignant ...	4	-	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- 1
Salpingitis ...	1	-	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1930.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
11	26	9	2	-	1	2	6	6	3	6	3	9	12	4	-	-	-	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	General Paralysis of Insane
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Other forms of Insanity
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	Epilepsy
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	Infantile Convulsions
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cerebral Softening
1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Nervous System
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Sinus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Circulatory System:—
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis
6	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	Angina Pectoris
101	96	52	30	16	22	16	41	11	26	26	12	32	30	115	3	-	-	Other Diseases of Heart
30	31	6	2	6	5	5	4	6	12	6	7	8	17	28	-	-	-	Diseases of Arteries
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Embolism and Thrombosis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	Diseases of Respiratory System:—
16	18	4	2	5	5	1	5	8	5	8	4	6	5	1	-	-	-	Diseases of Larynx
3	5	1	1	6	2	10	3	2	7	3	1	2	2	1	2	5	-	Bronchitis
6	-	5	-	1	1	7	2	1	1	3	3	7	-	8	3	-	-	Broncho Pneumonia
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pneumonia
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pleurisy
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congestion of Lung
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gangrene of Lung
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Digestive System:—
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Buccal cavity and Annexa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils
1	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum
3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of Stomach
1	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	-	4	-	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	Appendicitis
1	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	7	-	-	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cirrhosis of Liver
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Biliary Calculi
1	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of Liver
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Pancreas
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peritonitis without stated cause
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-System:—
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	Acute Nephritis
4	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	6	3	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	Chronic Nephritis
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	Other Diseases of Kidney and Annexa
2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Bladder
3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	Diseases of Prostate
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	Cysts, and other tumours of the ovary not returned as malignant
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salpingitis

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

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
Tumours of the Uterus not returned as malignant ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
The Puerperal State:—																	
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue:—																	
Gangrene ...	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carbuncle, Boil ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cellulitis, acute abscess ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of the Bones ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	9	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																	
Congenital Debility, etc. ...	10	7	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	26	17	9	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy ...	8	5	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age ...	21	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
External Causes:—																	
Suicide: Solid or Liquid Poisons ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Poisonous Gas ...	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2
Hanging ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowning ...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Cutting or piercing instruments ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accidental Burns ...	6	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Accidental mechanical suffocation ...	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Drowning ...	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
Accidental Injury by Fall ...	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Accidental Injury in Mine ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Accidental Injury by other forms of Crushing (road vehicles, railways, etc.) ...	12	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
Other forms of accidental violence ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sudden death ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unstated or ill-defined cause ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1274	618	656	59	42	9	8	18	11	11	14	20	20	68	64	194	218

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1930.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Barnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Victoria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Tumours of the Uterus not returned as malignant
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	The Puerperal State:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	Accidents of Pregnancy
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	Puerperal Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Puerperal Sepsis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions
4	3	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue:
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Gangrene
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Carbuncle, Boil
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Cellulitis, acute abscess
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	Diseases of the Bones
-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	Congenital Malformations
-	-	6	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	10	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	Congenital Debility, etc.
4	17	5	3	-	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	Premature Birth
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Old Age
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	External Causes:—
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide—Solid or Liquid Poisons
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Poisonous Gas
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hanging
1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drowning
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Cutting or piercing instruments
-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	Other means
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Accidental Burns
1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental mechanical suffocation
1	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	Accidental Drowning
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	Accidental Injury by Fall
2	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	7	-	-	Accidental Injury in Mine
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Injury by other forms of crushing (road vehicles, railways, etc.)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other forms of accidental violence
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sudden Death
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unstated or ill-defined cause
239																		
- 279		185	77	73	81	87	148	94	103	98	55	135	138	268	85	36	10	

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

TABLE 2.

APPENDIX 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1930 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
1920	105,030	2452	2456	23.3	1550	14.7	130	67	317	129	1487	14.1
1921	105,300	2359	2346	22.3	1564	15.2	180	55	279	118	1439	13.6
1922	105,100	1978	1956	18.6	1767	16.8	200	52	223	114	1619	15.4
1923	104,800	1829	1824	17.4	1529	14.6	178	52	187	103	1403	13.4
1924	103,400	1733	1701	16.4	1651	16.0	171	48	215	126	1528	14.8
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
1927	99,270	1509	1507	15.2	1708	17.1	232	53	166	110	1529	15.4
1928	100,700	1520	1501	15.0	1513	15.1	223	55	119	79	1345	13.3
1929	100,200	1425	1403	14.0	1690	16.8	240	57	147	104	1507	15.0
Average 10 years	101,570	1807	1793	17.4	1607	15.7	196	57	197	108	1468	14.3
1930	100,200	1336	1338	13.35	1446	14.4	235	63	101	75.5	1274	12.7

TABLE 3.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1930.

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	Primrose Bank	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall	Sanatorium	TOTAL
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	8	11	6	3	3	15	6	7	6	7	5	12	—	1	—	—	90
Erysipelas ...	11	9	4	2	5	5	5	7	4	5	4	7	12	1	—	—	81
Scarlet Fever ...	32	21	8	13	9	38	28	27	10	16	15	20	3	2	—	—	242
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	3	—	2	—	17
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	17
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Pneumonia ...	18	10	5	18	12	20	12	11	12	5	19	5	24	2	—	—	173
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	16
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Measles ...	117	77	108	115	128	206	199	211	187	52	267	213	6	—	—	—	1886
German Measles ...	122	71	20	16	25	47	38	49	24	22	22	29	2	—	—	—	487
Tuberculosis of Lungs† ...	13	13	2	6	6	14	4	9	8	5	10	9	10	3	—	—	112
Other Forms of Tuberculosis† ...	6	3	1	2	2	2	6	5	3	—	7	2	11	4	1	—	55
TOTALS ...	332	216	157	181	194	350	301	329	256	114	358	305	80	18	4	—	3195

†Primary Notifications.

TABLE 4.

Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1930.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	10	15	8	3	10	3	2	8	2	9	11	9	90
Erysipelas ...	13	10	10	3	10	7	4	4	5	1	4	10	81
Scarlet Fever ...	69	35	24	20	14	6	7	15	10	22	11	9	242
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	1	—	2	4	1	—	2	1	2	—	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	2	—	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	17
Primary Pneumonia ...	16	20	16	12	15	9	9	12	12	9	17	26	173
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	16
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	21	31	76	89	94	32	59	37	57	392	550	448	1886
German Measles...	22	34	153	128	82	38	14	7	1	4	3	1	487
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	10	11	7	12	12	11	5	9	7	5	10	13	112
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	7	5	5	4	9	2	7	3	3	4	3	3	55
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	173	169	306	272	255	117	110	98	105	452	614	524	3195

TABLE 5.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1912-1930.

DISEASE.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	181	1	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	119	175	129	102	98	60	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154	95	137	90
Erysipelas ...	102	173	117	126	86	52	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77	81
Scarlet Fever ...	118	204	309	412	179	46	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481	242
Enteric Fever ...	32	18	22	21	31	5	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1	5	7	5
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	8	6	9	7	2	—	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C'bro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	21	16	20	13	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11	6	7	17
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253	173
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38	17	45	16
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13	4	5	4
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1534	1519	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192	1405	235	2373
†Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	163	194	149	149	135	145	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100	112
†Other Forms of Tuber- culosis ...	—	107	62	74	100	74	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72	60	52	55
TOTAL ...	542	877	821	907	2187	1914	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420	3195

† 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 into operation on the 1st March, 1919.

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

TABLE 6—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1930.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.												Total cases removed to Hospital.
			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	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Cholera ...	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Notified Deaths	90 7	— —	3 1	5 2	7 —	11 1	41 2	11 1	1 —	6 —	4 —	— —	1 —	59
Erysipelas ...	Notified Deaths	81 5	2 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	11 —	11 1	33 1	21 2	2
Scarlet Fever	Notified Deaths	242 1	2 —	2 1	10 —	20 —	10 —	116 —	40 —	25 —	17 —	— —	— —	— —	127
Typhus Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Enteric Fever	Notified Deaths	5 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	1 —	— 1	— —	5
Relapsing Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Continued Fever	Notified Deaths	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Puerperal Fever	Notified Deaths	8 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 2	1 1	1 —	— —	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	Notified Deaths	17 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	13 —	2 —	1 —	— —	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Death Rate, and Death Rate from various Infectious Diseases of some of the large towns for the 53 Weeks ended 3rd January, 1931, as shewn by the Returns of the Registrar General.

TOWN.	Popu- lation. Mid 1929	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.			
					Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.
Birmingham	968,500	17·8	10·8	62	0·006	0·06	0·02	0·10
Liverpool	869,500	21·7	12·7	81	0·001	0·21	0·04	0·26
Manchester	746,500	17·2	12·8	78	0·007	0·19	0·02	0·08
Sheffield	518,000	15·1	10·6	66	0·008	0·13	0·02	0·04
Leeds	478,500	15·8	12·2	66	0·004	—	0·05	0·11
Bristol	391,145	15·7	11·2	59	—	0·14	0·01	0·11
Hull	307,500	20·6	12·4	71	0·01	0·33	0·02	0·15
Bradford	294,605	15·1	13·4	73	0·003	0·04	0·06	0·07
Stoke	279,190	19·8	11·7	71	0·01	0·05	0·01	0·13
Newcastle	283,400	18·4	12·1	71	0·018	0·06	0·01	0·01
Nottingham	266,800	17·0	12·7	76	0·004	0·03	0·03	0·13
Salford	235,600	16·5	12·3	75	0·013	0·28	0·01	0·13
Leicester	245,200	15·8	11·0	55	0·004	0·03	0·01	0·03
Cardiff	224,000	16·9	11·2	72	0·004	0·03	0·00	0·13
Plymouth	199,000	16·0	12·5	61	0·005	0·13	0·04	0·12
Bolton	181,500	13·8	12·0	67	0·006	0·02	0·02	0·02
Sunderland	184,000	23·1	13·4	79	0·027	0·07	—	0·07
Swansea	162,700	18·2	11·4	65	—	0·18	0·02	0·06
Birkenhead	157,600	17·8	11·1	85	0·006	0·02	—	0·15
Oldham	142,500	13·3	13·3	67	—	0·15	0·06	0·11
Middlesbrough	133,100	24·8	12·9	80	—	0·32	0·01	0·06
Derby	140,500	17·1	11·2	71	—	0·13	0·08	0·16
Coventry... ..	162,100	15·2	10·2	57	—	0·04	0·02	0·25
Blackburn	125,300	12·7	12·7	84	0·008	0·16	—	0·09
South Shields	119,600	20·0	12·5	91	0·009	0·02	0·01	0·10
Stockport	127,800	13·8	11·4	53	0·008	0·08	0·02	0·08
Preston	126,100	15·7	11·8	68	0·008	0·02	0·02	0·06
Huddersfield	113,100	13·3	13·0	56	0·018	0·02	0·03	0·09
St. Helens	109,200	21·5	11·2	79	—	0·07	0·02	0·04
Wolverhampton	134,300	18·1	10·6	64	0·008	0·17	0·01	0·08
Walsall	100,100	20·6	10·7	67	—	0·16	0·01	0·12
BURNLEY	100,200	13·4	12·5	76	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·07
Halifax	97,400	13·3	14·1	62	—	0·05	—	0·08
Northampton	93,970	13·0	11·2	54	0·03	0·03	—	0·08
Rochdale	90,900	13·7	13·9	69	—	0·16	—	0·06
Wallasey	101,300	13·9	9·6	50	—	0·02	0·01	0·06
Wigan	87,600	18·0	12·9	106	0·01	0·53	0·02	0·04
Bootle	80,400	22·3	10·1	57	0·01	0·13	0·10	0·17
Blackpool	99,800	10·5	12·7	65	—	0·09	—	0·05
Warrington	79,400	19·5	11·4	65	—	0·37	0·06	0·14
Southport	80,040	11·1	13·2	73	0·025	0·02	0·04	0·07
Barrow-in-Furness ..	64,850	16·0	12·0	71	—	—	0·02	0·05
Bury	56,830	12·9	12·7	67	0·017	0·03	—	—

TABLE 8.—Vital Statistics of the Twelve Wards.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Acreage	No. of live Births Registered in the District	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis)	RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	All forms of T. B.	Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.) Death Rate	
St Andrew's ...	15,498	823	138	8.9	185	11.9	313	20.2	0.77	0.71	116.0
Daneshouse ...	8,188	140	86	10.5	77	9.4	200	24.4	0.49	0.37	11.6
Stoneyholme ...	5,704	540	80	14.0	73	12.8	154	27.0	0.53	2.14	87.5
St. Peter's ...	5,686	114	89	15.7	81	14.2	173	30.4	1.06	1.93	56.2
St. Paul's ...	6,290	152	91	14.5	87	13.8	186	29.6	1.43	2.86	164.8
Fulledge ...	10,703	735	139	13.0	148	13.8	334	31.2	1.31	1.03	71.9
Burnley Wood ...	8,652	366	102	11.8	94	10.9	291	33.6	0.69	1.27	78.4
Healey ...	7,527	468	114	15.1	103	13.7	315	41.8	1.20	1.73	61.4
Trinity ...	7,579	93	111	14.6	98	13.0	246	32.5	0.92	1.98	81.1
Whittlefield ...	5,170	239	69	13.3	55	10.6	109	21.1	0.19	1.55	72.5
Gannow ...	9,640	497.7	142	14.7	135	14.0	341	35.4	1.14	1.56	70.4
Lowerhouse ...	9,563	527	122	12.7	138	14.4	293	30.6	0.84	0.83	65.6
Primrose Bank ...	—	—	54†	—	268*	—	59	—	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital	—	—	1†	—	85*	—	11	—	—	—	—
Bank Hall Hosp.	—	—	324†	—	36*	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	10*	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS for the Town as a whole	100,200	4,694.7	1,283	13.35	1,274	12.74	3,028	30.2	0.90	1.36	75.5

* These figures are included in the Wards in which the persons resided.

† These births are allocated to the Ward in which the mother resided.

TABLE 9.—Shewing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhœa Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

APPENDIX I

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhœa 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... ..	*105,390	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
1928... ..	100,700	15.0	13.3	0.86	1.72	1.59	6.7	79	65
1929... ..	100,200	14.0	15.0	0.75	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930... ..	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.90	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60

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

TABLE 10.

**SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OF SOME OF THE COUNTY BOROUGHES IN LANCASHIRE
FOR 1930.**

(As supplied by Medical Officers of Health).

Authority.	Estimated Civil Population.	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Maternal Mortality.	Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per million Population.
		Per 1,000 Population.		Per 1,000 Births.		
Blackpool	99,800	10.9	13.6	64.5	4.6	661.3
Barrow-in-Furness	64,850	16.2	12.1	72.1	3.8	1017.7
Bolton	181,500	13.3	12.4	69.0	5.17	826
Burnley	100,200	13.4	12.7	75.5	4.5	900
Bury	56,830	12.9	13.4	69.0	5.4	827
Liverpool	879,657	21.5	12.8	82.0	3.97	1,398
Manchester	773,792	16.6	12.7	78.7	4.90	1,370
Oldham	142,500	14.5	13.6	62.0	5.2	1,179
Preston	126,100	15.7	11.4	73.0	6.6	991
Southport	80,700	11.0	11.6	74.2	14.6	740
Wigan	87,600	18.0	12.9	108.0	7.60	Not stated.

HOUSING

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

KIND OF HOUSES INSPECTED:—

Through	Back to Back	Single Room Single	Dwellings	Basements	Total
1,075	100	3	2	—	1,180

SURROUNDING VENTILATION:

Open on to front streets	...	...	...	1,164
Open on to cul-de-sac streets	...	...	...	11
Open on to Courts	...	...	...	4
Open on to landing	...	...	...	1

NUMBER OF ROOMS.

[illegible]

SIZE OF ROOMS.—HEIGHTS.

APPENDIX 2

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	18	114	1454	3	1589
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	4	19	30	—	53
	Parlours	2	31	454	3	490
	Bedrooms	30	206	2018	8	2262
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	19	75	5	1	100
	Bedrooms	67	27	8	9	111
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	—	3	—	—	3
	Bedrooms	2	3	—	—	5
Single Room Dwellings	—	—	2	—	—	2
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIZE OF ROOMS.—FLOOR SPACE.

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	629	252	682	24	2	1589
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	50	2	1	—	—	53
	Parlours	246	96	139	9	—	490
	Bedrooms	780	460	959	62	1	2262
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	1	2	27	69	1	100
	Bedrooms	7	7	12	71	14	111
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	—	1	2	—	—	3
	Bedrooms	1	1	1	2	—	5
Single Room Dwellings	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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	388	862	330	9	1589
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	48	5	—	—	53
	Parlours	120	284	86	—	490
	Bedrooms	466	1088	704	4	2262
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	1	15	79	5	100
	Bedrooms	6	12	64	29	111
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	—	1	2	—	3
	Bedrooms	1	2	1	1	5
Single Room Dwellings	—	—	2	—	—	2
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

5 living rooms used as sleeping rooms instead of bedrooms.

14 parlours used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

OVERCROWDING:—

3 allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

22 allowing 400 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

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

RENTS.

THROUGH HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 5s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.	...	<div> 13 at 5s. 6d. 33 at 6s. 9d. 65 at 7s. 6d. 32 at 8s. 3d. 18 at 10s. 0d. </div>
--	-----	---

Rents ranging from 5s. 4d. to 12s. 6d., both rates.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 0d. a week to 7s. 0d. a week, clear.

SINGLE HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 5s. 0d. a week to 6s. 0d., clear.

Single Room Dwellings from 3s. 10d. to 7s. 3d., clear.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

1122 had cupboards.

52 had cupboards and pantries.

2 had pantries.

4 had shelves.

STORAGE OF COAL.

381 had places under the stairs.

107 had cellars.

686 had coal in yards.

6 had no proper storage for coal.

WATER SUPPLY.

All houses were supplied with Town water.

875 had taps in living rooms.

53 " " scullery kitchens.

233 " " sculleries.

19 " " in other places.

DRAINS.

All houses were provided with drains.

27 had drains underneath (cellar drains).

306 ventilated by down spouts.

467 sloptraps.

45 gullies in cellars.

336 yard gullies.

698 Dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.

2 ventilated by soilpipes.

DOWNSPOUTS.

104 near doors.

226 near windows.

51 on corner of buildings.

306 connected to drains.

Remainder discharging on to sloptraps, yard flags and footpaths.

SLOP-PIPES.

1093 inside.

87 outside.

YARDS.

1067 houses had back yards for own use.
 162 under 100 square feet.
 579 between 100 and 125 square feet.
 324 between 125 and 200 square feet.
 2 above 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

1061 had separate conveniences.
 2 joined at 1, and 3 joined at 1.
 114 joined at closets used in common with houses previously inspected.

CLEAN-WATER CLOSETS.

230 with separate cisterns.

WASTE-WATER CLOSETS:—833.

ASHPITS.

Small Covered	583
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

577 had ashpits for own use.
 10 joined at 5 ashpits=2 to 1, and 3 joined at 1 ashpit.
 45 joined at ashpits with other houses previously inspected.

ASHBINS 499

484 had bin for own use.
 10 joined at ashbin with another=2 to 1.
 21 joined at ashbins with other houses previously reported.
 30 joined at 10 ashbins=3 to 1.

DEFECTS FOUND:—

DAMPNESS—

Living Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Caused by	want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„	absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„	defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„	defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Parlours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Caused by	want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„	defective window frame	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„	absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Want of wall pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

WANT OF CLEANLINESS—

10 living rooms were in need of re-papering, and 24 bedrooms required white or colour washing.

VENTILATION.

11 bedrooms poorly ventilated, roof lights not openable.

WINDOWS.

332 defects were found in connection with living room windows
 13 " " " " " scullery kitchen windows.
 764 " " " " " bedrooms windows.

STATE OF REPAIR:—

LIVING ROOMS.

48 doors, jamb stones or steps, out of repair.
 49 with defective walls.
 78 " " floors.
 35 " " ceilings.
 610 defects were found in connection with fireplaces, ovens and boilers.
 1 lobby had a defective floor, and 2 defective plastering.
 3 stairs out of repair. 7 skirting boards defective.
 29 staircases and 2 landings had defective plastering.

SCULLERIES.

30 windows were not openable, and 13 had defective window frames.
 32 had walls or ceilings out of repair, and 8 roofs were defective.
 8 had floors out of repair, 6 with doors out of repair.
 82 were without downspouts and eaves spouts, and 3 had defective eaves,
 5 downspouts defective.
 9 defects were found in connection with set boilers.

BEDROOMS.

4 with doors off or out of repair.
 102 walls out of repair.
 30 floors "
 90 ceilings "
 8 fireplaces "
 167 without fireplaces.
 2 fireplaces built up, 46 blocked up.

FOOD STORES.

5 cupboards out of repair.

DRAINS.

5 blocked.
 24 dishbricks broken or required cementing at back.
 12 dishbricks without grates.

DOWN-SPOUTS.

17 broken or blocked.

SLOPSTONES.

99 worn, allowing water to lodge or flow over on to the floor.
 4 had defective woodwork or cementing at back.
 3 had defective brickwork supporting.

SLOP-PIPES.

8 closed and 33 defective.

CLOSETS.

31 defects were found in connection with clean-water closets, and 91 in connection with waste-water closets.

ASHPITS.

23 ashpits defective.

YARDS.

69 with broken or sunken flags.

7 with defective walls.

24 had doors out of repair.

2 were without doors.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

101 of the houses had forecourts ; 136 had lobbies, 41 had vestibules and lobbies, 111 had vestibules only, and 15 were provided with baths.

266 were occupied by the owners, and 15 were houses and shops.

81 houses were each occupied by 2 families, and 1 by 3 families.

OVERCROWDED HOUSES OCCUPIED BY MORE THAN 1 FAMILY.

Allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms, none were overcrowded ; allowing 400 cubic feet, 6 ; and on the basis of more than 2 persons per room, 2 were overcrowded.

BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.—SHEWING DISEASES AND RESULT OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.
PERIOD—1/1/1930 TO 31/12/1930.

Cause of Admission.	Remain- ing in on Jan. 1st, 1930	Ad- mitted in 1930	Total	Discharged—			Removed by relations against medical advice.	Died.	Rem- aining in Hos- pital.
				In good health	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.			
Marasmus	3	24	27	6	5	1	2	8	5
Debility & Anaemia ...	3	11	14	6	3	—	1	—	4
Alimentary Diseases ..	2	10	12	5	4	2	—	—	1
Intest. Parasites	1	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
Rickets	9	33	42	16	13	2	3	—	8
Respiratory Diseases	3	8	11	3	2	—	—	4	2
Prematurity	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
Tubercu's Peritonitis..	—	5	5	1	—	1	1	1	1
Adenitis	2	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	—
Total	23	97	120	38	30	6	9	16	21

TABLE II.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHEWS THE AGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN
ADMITTED. PERIOD—1/1/30 TO 31/12/30.

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
1	1	1	8	7	7	5	3	4	12	16	23	9	—	97

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	59.4
Rickets	91.1
Respiratory... ..	68.7
Alimentary	49.1
Other Conditions	43.1
Debility and Anaemia	77.4

TABLE IV.—SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Out-patient Clinic.	Maternity Ward.
22	73	2

NOTE.—As in previous years a large number of those admitted from the out-patient clinic 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—1/1/1930 TO 31/12/1930.

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	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—
Respiratory Diseases ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Prematurity	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
T. B. Peritonitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
T. B. Adenitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	16	13	3	—	1	—	—	5	4	4	1	1	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1930.

Cases in Hospital on 1st January, 1930	...	...	...	...	23
Number of Cases Admitted in 1930	...	...	...	...	361
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1930	...	...	...	...	16
Number of External Cases	...	...	...	...	5

TABLE IV. SHEWING PARTICULARS OF INTERNAL CASES.

No. of Cases	NATURE OF CASE	No. OF BIRTHS				No. OF DEATHS		
		Live Births	Stillbirths †		Total Births	Ma- ternal	Infantile *	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
256	Normal Cases (4 cases of twins) ...	260	—	—	260	—	3	3
	Contracted Pelvis:—							
6	(a) Caesarian Section ...	5	1	—	6	1	—	—
13	(b) Instrumental Delivery ...	9	3	1	13	2	—	—
5	(c) Non-instrumental delivery...	5	—	—	5	—	1	—
9	Instrumental delivery for Inertia ...	9	—	—	9	1	1	—
	Ante-partum hæmorrhage:—							
10	(a) Accidental hæmorrhage (1 case of twins) ...	7	1	3	11	—	2	2
4	(b) Placenta prævia ...	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
1	Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
9	Malpresentations (1 case of twins)...	6	3	1	10	—	1	1
	Malpositions:—							
10	(a) Instrumental delivery ...	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
1	(b) Non-instrumental delivery...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
10	Toxæmias of pregnancy (1 Caesarian Section) ...	7	1	2	10	2	2	2
9	Intercurrent ailments (3 Caesarian Section) ...	9	—	—	9	1	—	1
			11	9			10	9
343	Total number of patients delivered (6 cases of twins)	329	20		349	7	19	
9	Abortions (complete)							
9	Patients not delivered.							
361	No. of cases admitted in 1930.							

NOTE—*Of the 19 Infantile Deaths 10 were premature.

†Of the 20 Stillbirths 8 were premature and 3 were macerated.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

BANK HALL, BURNLEY.

INFORMATION REQUIRED	PARTICULARS
(1) Number of beds in the Institution ...	21 plus 2 Isolation beds and 1 Emergency bed.
(2) Number of cases admitted during the year.	Remaining on 1/1/30—23. 361. Remaining in on 31/12/30.—16.
(3) Average duration of stay	13.2 days including Ante-Natal Treatment. 12.5 days for confinement.
(4) Number of cases delivered by:— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	287 343. 56
(5) Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife	During labour and the puerperium—130.
(6) Number of cases notified as:— (a) Puerperal fever (b) Puerperial pyrexia ...	2. 3.
(7) Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	Nil.
(8) Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution	10.
(9) (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum (b) Result of treatment in each case	Nil.

INFORMATION REQUIRED	PARTICULARS
(10) (a) Number of maternal deaths ... (b) Cause of death in each case ...	<p>7.</p> <p>(1) i. (a) Paralytic ileus (b) Caesarian section for obstructed labour. (c) Contracted pelvis. ii. Enterostomy.</p> <p>(2) i. Pyelonephrosis. ii. Post-partum hæmorrhage.</p> <p>(3) Toxæmia of pregnancy, and Caesarian section for obstructed labour.</p> <p>* (4) i. (a) Pulmonary embolism (b) Syphilitic aortitis and mitral endocarditis. ii. Toxæmia of pregnancy.</p> <p>(5) Puerperal septicæmia.</p> <p>(6) i. Mitral stenosis. ii. Caesarian section.</p> <p>(7) Puerperal septicæmia. * Post-mortem made.</p>
(11) (a) Number of foetal deaths:— (i) Stillborn (ii). within 10 days of birth (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).	<p>20. 19.</p> <p>(i) Prematurity 8 Macerated foetus 3 Obstructed labour 3 Malpresentation 1 Placenta prævia 4 Accidental hæmorrhage 1 — 20</p> <p>(ii) Congenital atelectasis 2 Asphyxia neonatorum 7 Convulsions 2 Prematurity 8 — 19</p> <p>No post-mortem examinations were made.</p>

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.M.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, 1930.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

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

[illegible]

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

Direction of Wind.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Calm	Total
Rainfall in Millimetres	0.2	82.2	—	—	6.0	506.3	82.4	453.8	190.8	1320.7

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow	Snow lying	Hail	Thunderstorm	Fog	Ground Frost	Gale
9	5	4	7	17	131	1

SUMMARY OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, 1908-1930.

APPENDIX 4

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Year	THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN.				GRASS MINIMUM.				EARTH THERMOMETERS			Relative Humidity.		RAINFALL.						BRIGHT SUNSHINE.						
	ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.				Mean Solar Max.				No. of Days of Ground Frost.		No. of Days of		Total Fall.		Most in a Day.		No. of Days		Most in a Day.							
	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.	Mean Temp.	Daily Range	High-est Read-ing.	Low-est Read-ing.	Date.	Mean Solar Max.	Low-est Read-ing.	Date	No. of Days of Ground Frost.	Mean of 1 foot	Mean of 4 feet	%	No. of Days	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Amount	Date.	No. of Days	Am-ount.	Daily Mean	Am-ount.	Date.	
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	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	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	78.5	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	209	4.04	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	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	1394	3.7	14.6	8.6.11	
1912	29.910	1012.8	46.5	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	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	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	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	1.30	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	18.6.15	
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	16.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	223	44.87	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	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	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	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	76	17.6.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.6	241	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	274	1018	2.8	14.7	24.5.20	
1921	30.086	1018.8	48.9	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	9.6.20	
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	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	29.6.21	
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	No therm	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	12.6.23	
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do	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	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do	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	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	
1927	29.919	1013.2	46.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87.0	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	
1928	29.932	1013.6	47.6	75	11.7.28	18	9.12.28	87.3	13	9.12.28	89	47.9	48.1	81.0	238	51.4	1305.5	2.04	51.8	20.8.28	285	1089	2.95	14.6	2.6.28	
1929	29.998	1015.8	46.6	82	15.7.29	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	47.2	47.4	80.8	199	42.19	1071.6	1.3	32.5	11.11.29	289	1273.1	3.48	14.0	20.6.28	
Mean 22 yrs	29.935	1013.7	46.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	47.3	47.5	81.8	213	42.85	1087.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	29.800	1012.1	47.3	87	27.8.30	17	20.3.30	83.6	8	18.2.30	131	47.8	48.1	83.4	230	52.0	1320.7	1.39	35.3	26.5.30	272	1048.9	2.86	14.3	8.6.30	

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1930.**

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	242	5	81	90	418
Total Isolated	124	5	2	59	190
Percentage Isolated ...	51.2	100	2.5	65.5	45.5
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	41	1	7	9	58
Total Isolated	19	1	—	4	24
Percentage Isolated ...	46.3	100	—	44.4	41.4
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	13	—	4	2	19
Total Isolated	7	—	—	—	7
Percentage Isolated ...	54.0	—	—	—	37.0
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	34	—	7	7	48
Total Isolated	23	—	—	5	28
Percentage Isolated ...	67.6	—	—	71.4	58.3

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1930.

Date of Decision	Act, Bye-law or Regulation under which proceedings taken	Offence	Result
April 23rd	Public Health Act, 1925, Section 73	Distributing toys from rag cart	Fine 10/-
May 14th	Bye-laws, Houses-let-in-Lodgings	Failing to Limewash	5/- including costs.
May 14th	Do.	Do.	Do.
May 14th	Do.	Do.	Do.
May 21st	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96.	Nuisance	Withdrawn. Work done. Costs 4/-
June 25th	Bye-laws, Houses-let-in-Lodgings	Failure to keep W.C. clean	Fine, 5/- including costs
July 23rd	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96.	Nuisance	Withdrawn. Work done. Costs, 4/-
July 23rd	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sept. 17th	Do.	Do.	Withdrawn. Work done. Costs, 5/-
Sept., 17th	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nov. 5th	Bye-laws, Houses-let-in-Lodgings	Failing to Limewash.	Fine, 10/-
Nov. 19th	Public Health Act, 1975, Sections 91 to 96.	Nuisance.	Withdrawn. Work done. Costs, 3/6

**Table shewing the Medical Examinations carried out during the year 1930
for the various Corporation Departments, etc.**

Examinations of Corporation Employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act	497
For employment in the Tramways Department	23
For Superannuation purposes	125
For Reformatory School	1
For claims for compensation by persons other than Corporation employees ...	7
For the Ministry of Pensions in respect of T.B. Ex-Servicemen	8
	<hr/>
	661
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TUBERCULOSIS.

APPENDIX 8.

Ministry of Health's Returns.

- (1) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Classification on admission to the Institution.					Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															
					Condition at time of discharge.			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Total
								M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.					Class T. B. minus.	Quiescent	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	
						Improved	—	4	—	1	4	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	18	
						No material improvement	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	
						Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
						Improved	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	
						No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
						Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	
						Improved	—	4	1	4	7	1	1	3	—	3	1	—	25	
						No material improvement	2	5	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	12	
						Died in Institution ...	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
					Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
						Improved	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	
						No material improvement	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
						Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.													
			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Total	
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	
		Improved	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Improved	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
		No material improvement...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		Improved	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Observation for purpose of Diagnosis.			Under 1 week			1—2 weeks			2—4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			Total	
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
	Tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-Tuberculous		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	
	Doubtful		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates		Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930										
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total						
Discharged as cured	Adults	M.	2	3	3	5	13									1	1															
		F.	5	2	5	17	29				3	3																				
	Children	M.	9	6	1	13	29				1	1	1			3	4															
		F.	2	4	3	15	24				1	1	1				1															
Disease arrested	Adults	M.								1	1																					
		F.								1	1					1	1															
	Children	M.														1	1															
		F.														1	1															
Disease not arrested	Adults	M.	4	1	2	2	9				1	1				1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	9						
		F.	2		8	3	13				1	1	1	1	3	3	7	1	2	4	7	5	3	2	1	11						
	Children	M.	2	2	3	3	10			1	1	2	4	2		6	4		1	5	2	2	1	6	11	5	1	1	9	16		
		F.	6	1	2	3	12				1	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	5	2	2	1	3		1	7	8				
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY			1	1		1	3			2	2																					
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR			1				1					1	1		2																	
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER			28	17	11	61	117			2	2	14	21	39	8	5	5	13	31	2	4	3	13	22	1	1	2		1	1		
DEAD	Adults	M.	1		1	1	3			1	1		2		1	1																
		F.	1	1	1	2	5					1	1	2	3		1	1	1	1	1	1										
	Children	M.		1			1			1	1		1		1													1	1	2		
		F.				1	1	2			2		1	3		1	1	1	3	2												
Totals			64	39	41	127	271	4	5	18	33	60	15	12	14	25	66	12	7	5	21	45	115	7	3	10	35	6	6	4	25	41

(3) RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1930.

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	Total.
Adult Males	—	16	5	—	—	21
Adult Females	—	18	10	—	—	28
Children under 15	*	—	—	7 approx.	—	7
Total	—	34	15	7	—	56

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1930.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients	Adults	M. 21	43	37	6	21
		F. 20	65	50	3	32
	Children	M. 4	11	9	—	6
		F. 2	13	13	1	1
Number of Observation Cases	Adults	M. —	—	—	—	—
		F. —	—	—	—	—
	Children	M. —	7	7	—	—
		F. —	9	9	—	—
Total ... ..	...	47	148	125	10	60

* Cases admitted to Crown Point Hospital during summer months.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(4) Summary of Notifications during the period from the 29th December, 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, 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 ...	—	—	—	2	3	8	14	18	13	5	—	63	74
„ Females ...	—	1	—	2	5	10	15	4	7	4	—	48	59
Non-pulmonary Males ...	1	8	11	2	5	2	4	2	—	1	1	37	49
„ „ Females ...	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	18	25

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
„ „ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15

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	2	—	—	3
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns	5	3
Posthumous Notifications	—	—
Transfers from other areas	1	2
Other Sources	—	—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1930.

Deaths under 1 Year:—

	Legit.	Illegit.
M	54	5
F	40	2

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	620	59	9	18	11	21	68	194	150	90
	F	655	42	7	11	14	20	65	216	158	122
1 Enteric Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2 Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	7	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	M	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	42	—	—	—	—	5	18	19	—	—
	F	27	—	—	—	—	8	12	7	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	11	1	2	2	1	2	2	—	1	—
	F	12	—	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	—
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	47	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	15	4
	F	105	—	—	—	—	—	12	49	31	13
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—
14 Diabetes	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage. &c.	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	7	3
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12
16 Heart Disease	M	172	—	—	—	—	1	6	54	67	44
	F	167	—	—	—	1	2	9	55	49	51
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	18
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	9
18 Bronchitis	M	29	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	11	8
	F	25	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	8	6
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	30	7	1	2	1	1	5	8	4	1
	F	29	10	1	2	3	2	1	6	3	1

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

[illegible]

1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900.

1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.

1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920.

1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930.

1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940.

1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950.

1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960.

1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970.

1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980.

1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990.

1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000.

2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010.

2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020.

2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030.

2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040.

2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050.

2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060.

2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070.

2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080.

2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090.

2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100.

2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110.

2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120.

2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130.

2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140.

2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150.

2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160.

2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170.

2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180.

2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190.

2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200.

2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210.

2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220.

2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230.

2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240.

2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250.

2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260.

2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270.

2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280.

2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290.

2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300.

2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310.

2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320.

2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330.

2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340.

2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350.

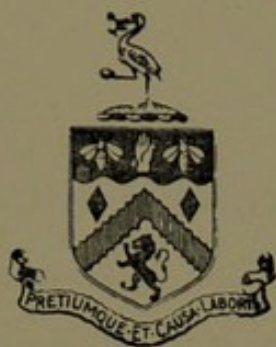
2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360.

2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370.

2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380.

2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390.

2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

Medical Officer's Report 1930.

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



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

United States Army

Medical Officer's

Report

1930

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Education Committee.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1930-31

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

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*ALDERMAN H. LEES, J.P.

ALDERMAN L. THORNER.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. BROWN, J.P.

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A. A. BELLINGHAM, ESQ.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Education Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1930.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as School Medical Officer on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1930.

This service was instituted as a result of the Education (Administrative provision) Act of 1907, which laid down that the powers and duties of a Local Education Authority shall include the duty "to provide for the Medical inspection of children immediately before their admission to a public Elementary school" and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children attending public Elementary schools.

The following report is a detailed statement of the method adopted by the Local Sanitary Authority of carrying out the above powers and duties.

Though the duty laid down of routine inspection has varied little since 1909, the first full year's working of the Act, the powers have been greatly increased. Since that year treatment clinics of various kinds have been instituted, minor ailment clinic, Eye clinic for testing eyesight and correcting errors when found, Dental clinic, and in 1927 an Orthopædic Clinic. The necessity for these clinics has been amply demonstrated.

In addition to these clinics an open air school for delicate children was erected in October, 1918. Originally built to accommodate 40 children it has been enlarged in 1920 and now accommodates 120.

The fact that the average attendance is generally better than that of the ordinary schools is in itself a proof of its success.

Very good results have attended the use of Crown Point Isolation Hospital during the summer months for the accommodation of children of school age suffering from various forms of Tuberculosis.

The Authority also possess a Holiday Camp at Hest Bank and any children who would not otherwise get a holiday away from their own homes are enabled to do so during the summer season ; an inestimable benefit to them both from the mental and the physical point of view.

That success is attending the exercise of these various powers by the Local Authority would appear to be well shewn by the details given in this Report.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

May, 1931.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of scholars on roll on the 31st December, 1930, 13,172.
Average attendance during year, 11,830

TEACHERS.

Men, 86 ; Women, 295 ; Total, 381.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	15
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	13
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher:—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	17
Boy, only	...	...	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	6
Infants only	...	...	...	20

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.
The High School for Girls.

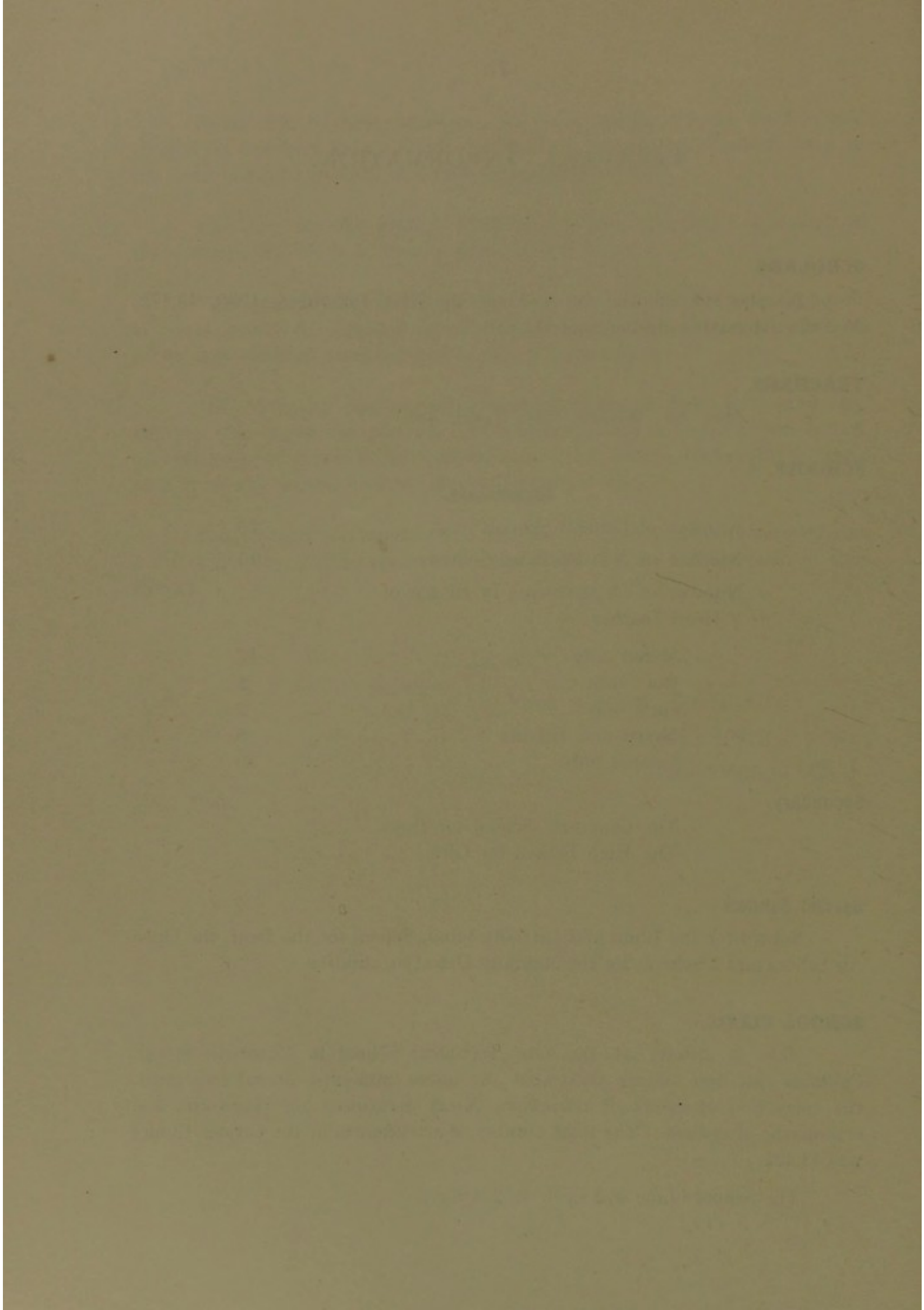
Special Schools 5

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, X-ray treatment for ringworm, and orthopædic after-care. The total number of attendances at the various Clinics was 42,421.

The School Clinic was open on 291 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 ;
- One Dental Nurse ;
- Four Clerks.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Records are kept by the Health Visitors of all children born in Burnley. These children are visited by the Health Visitors at intervals up to the time they go to school, and the histories thus obtained are filed. When a child therefore enters school at 5 years of age the corresponding card from the file is passed from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to the School Clinic, and thus the examining Medical Officer has access to a history of each child from its birth. Records relating to the routine medical examination, dental examination, examination of the Ophthalmic Surgeon, if any, and special examinations and inspections whenever they occur, are kept so that at the end of the child's school life we have a complete medical record from birth to leaving school.

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, 19 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 420 visits have been paid by members of the Sanitary Staff to the Schools. 23 defects were noted ; 1 existed at the beginning of the year. 22 of these were remedied, leaving two still to be dealt with.

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.

Head teachers are given notice at every routine examination that they may submit any special cases not falling in the above code groups, whom 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 1929.

Code Groups.

Entrants:		Boys		Girls		Total 1930	Total 1929
Age 3 years	...	25	...	28	...	53	37
„ 4 „	...	129	...	159	...	288	336
„ 5 „	...	346	...	333	...	679	866
„ 6 „	...	88	...	91	...	179	263
„ 7 „	...	33	...	42	...	75	97
		621	...	653	...	1274	1599
						Total 1930	Total 1929
Intermediates:		Boys		Girls			
Age 8 years	...	674	...	633	...	1307	1375
„ 9 „	...	155	...	180	...	335	397
		829	...	813	...	1642	1772

Leavers:	Boys	Girls	Total 1930	Total 1929
Age 12 years ...	400 ...	394 ...	794	762
„ 13 „ ...	108 ...	119 ...	227	228
„ 14 „ ...	14 ...	15 ...	29	5
	—	—	—	—
	522 ...	528 ...	1050	995
	—	—	—	—
Others ...	96 ...	91 ...	187	94
	—	—	—	—
Total Routine Inspections	2068 ...	2085 ...	4153	4460
	—	—	—	—

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections:		1930	1929
At Schools ...	...	749	862
At School Clinic ...	...	2893	2552
		—	—
		3642	3414
		—	—
No. of Re-Inspections:			
At Schools ...	...	4093	3485
At School Clinic ...	...	1917	1559
		—	—
		6010	5044
		—	—

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 155 ;	Afternoon 42—	197
For “ Following up ” Defects :	„ 30 :	„ 2—	32
			—
			229
			—

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspection.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1930 compared with the previous year:—

				1930		1929	
				No.	%	No.	%
1.	Total Number of children inspected at routine inspect on			4153	—	4460	—
2.	Number of children suffering from						
	Malnutrition	... ..		2	0.1	7	0.2
	Uncleanliness	... ..		644	15.5	510	11.4
	Skin Disease	... ..		199	4.8	147	3.3
	External Eye Disease	... ..		132	3.2	110	2.5
	Defective Vision						
	(including Squint)	... ..		753	18.1	685	15.4
	Ear Disease	... ..		85	2.1	73	1.6
	Nose and Throat Disease	... ..		858	20.7	1040	23.3
	Enlarged Glands	... ..		352	8.5	623	14.0
	Defective Speech	... ..		34	0.8	24	0.5
	Defective Teeth	... ..		1867	45.0	1539	34.5
	Heart Disease	... ..		312	7.5	306	6.9
	Anæmia	... ..		101	2.4	124	2.8
	Lung Disease (Non-T.B.)	... ..		237	5.7	273	6.1
	Tuberculosis:						
	Pulmonary Definite	... ..		—	—	1	—
	„ Suspected	... ..		13	0.3	41	0.9
	Non-Pulmonary	... ..		9	0.2	12	0.3
	Diseases of Nervous System	... ..		63	1.5	44	1.0
	Deformities	... ..		614	14.8	435	9.8
	Other Defects and Diseases	... ..		793	19.1	587	13.2

The percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 38.9 in the Entrants Group, 41.1 in the Intermediates Group, and 47.8 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 42.1, an increase of 3.1% on last year's figure.

A list of the defects found in the various code groups appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanliness.—As compared with 1929, the percentage of children who were unclean at routine inspection is higher—15·5 as against 11·4.

Of the 644 children, 431 had unclean heads, chiefly nits, and 213 were noted to have dirty bodies. At the special inspections 46 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 61 visits were paid to 33 of the schools, and 21,796 children were inspected. In 103 instances the Nurse found vermin and advised exclusion of the children from school. On the basis of these inspections ·5% of the children seen shewed evidence of infestation, as against 1·1% in 1929. In 2,355 instances children were found with nits only.

Minor Ailments.—Under this heading are included Skin Diseases, External Eye Diseases, etc. The figures are 8·0% as compared with 5·8% in 1929. These diseases are referred to under their respective headings.

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 858 or 20·7% of the children examined at routine inspections: a decrease of 2·6% on the 1929 figures. Included are 552 where the tonsils were enlarged (13·3%) and 41 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 49 cases. There were 216 other conditions.

At the special examinations 430 Nose and Throat Defects were noted. These included 196 cases of enlarged tonsils, 44 of adenoids, and 16 with enlarged tonsils and adenoids. There were 174 other conditions.

Tuberculosis.—There were no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis discovered but there were 13 suspected cases. 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 3, Skin 3, and other bones and joints 3. At Special Inspections 6 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were found.

Skin Disease.—At the routine examinations 199 cases of skin disease, including ringworm, were discovered, the percentage being 4·8, as compared with 3·3 last year.

The diseases noted were:—Ringworm 5, Scabies 13, Impetigo 49, Alopecia 3, Seborrhœa 10, Eczema 6, Intertrigo 34, Dermatitis 12, Urticaria 36, Erythema 3, Sclero Derma 4, Acne 6, Ichthyosis 7, Psoriasis 10, Pityriasis 1.

At special examinations 586 skin affections were revealed. These included 103 cases of Ringworm (Head 36, Body 67), 28 cases of Scabies, 322 with Impetigo and other conditions 133.

External Eye Diseases.—132 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted at routine inspections, and 255 cases at special examinations. 366 were referred for treatment and 21 were kept under observation. The cases included Keratitis 11, Blepharitis 137, Conjunctivitis 92, Corneal Ulcers 14, Corneal Opacities 3, other conditions 130.

Defective Vision.—The routine test of vision is carried out in respect of the Intermediate and Leavers. The test is also applied to the Entrants when defective vision is suspected.

With respect to routine inspection, 656 children were found with defective vision, the percentage being 23·0 in the Intermediates Group (aged 8 and 9) and 22% in the Leavers. 409 of the cases were referred to the oculist. The rest were kept under observation. In addition there were 222 children noted with defective vision who were wearing suitable glasses; 25 Entrants, 72 Intermediates, 115 Leavers and 10 not coming in the above code groups.

There were also 233 cases of Defective Vision noted at special examinations, 190 of which were referred for treatment. The remaining 43 were kept under observation.

Squint.—97 cases of Squint were found at routine inspections and 71 amongst the special cases. With the exception of 40, all were referred for treatment.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—At routine inspection 33 children were found to be suffering from defective hearing, 1 Otitis Media and 51 from other conditions, i.e., Otorrhœa 22, and 28 with "wax in ears," and 1 with Earache.

At the special examinations 160 cases were discovered, 34 being Defective Hearing; the others were chiefly Otorrhœa and "wax in ears."

Dental Defects.—As usual, a large number of children, 1,867 or 45·0%, were found to have dental defects at routine inspection. All were referred for treatment. 282 were also noted at special examinations. 279 of these 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 26.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—At routine inspections 223 children were noted as suffering from Rickets, 8 Spinal Curvature and 383 other deformities. Amongst these were 10 Torticollis, Deformed Chest 86, Infantile Paralysis 7, Flat Foot 88, Round Shoulders 79. There were 62 defects amongst special cases: 13 Rickets, 4 Spinal Curvature, and 45 other forms.

Particulars of the Orthopædic scheme, and the work done during the year are given on page 21.

Clothing and Footgear.—The examining Medical Officer at routine inspections noted that in 39 instances children were insufficiently clad or their footgear was defective. 24 had dirty clothing. At the special examinations 21 had defective clothing or footgear, and 2 had dirty clothing.

Height and Weight.—The following table shews the averages compared with 1929 of the children examined at routine inspection.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
Number Inspected	439	...	346	...	427	...	333	...
Average Height in inches	41.5	...	42.3	...	41.0	...	41.8	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	40.5	...	40.4	...	38.7	...	39.0	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
Number Inspected	674	...	674	...	701	...	633	...
Average Height in inches	48.1	...	48.3	...	47.8	...	48.1	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	53.1	...	53.3	...	51.1	...	51.7	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
Number Inspected	362	...	400	...	400	...	394	...
Average Height in inches	55.6	...	55.2	...	55.8	...	55.6	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	74.4	...	73.8	...	74.3	...	74.0	...

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning 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 some cases the private medical practitioner refers children to the Clinic.

During the year 2,893 children attended the Inspection Clinic.

1,999 of the inspected children had defects of a trifling nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 894 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	41	Affections of the Urinary System	2
Uncleanliness	23	Minor Intestinal Parasites ...	6
Ringworm	46	Rheumatism	12
Impetigo	183	Debility	113
Scabies	26	Minor Intestinal Complaints ...	40
Other Skin Diseases	47	Minor Ailments and Injuries ...	188
Eye Defects	80	Infectious Diseases	38
Ear Defects	32	Influenza	2
Nose and Throat Diseases ...	108	Enl. Thryoid and Goitre	9
Enl. Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.) ...	93	Hernia	1
Heart Disease	44	Other Defects and Diseases ...	86
Anæmia	60		
Respiratory Diseases	87		
Deformities	2		
Nervous Diseases	32		
		Total	1401

All the children who were excluded were referred for treatment and 395 of them received their treatment under the Authority's scheme. The rest were kept under observation and received their treatment otherwise. In 285 cases children were recommended to consult their own medical man.

The total number of attendances at the Inspection Clinic was 4,810.

“ 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 the defect 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's name 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 30, Afternoon 2—32.

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

Morning 166, Afternoon 73—239.

Visits by the Nurse to homes on account of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	1527
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	670
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	293
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	185
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	151
					2826

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.
Scarlet Fever	156	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	52	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	3
Measles	1281	1
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	39	—
Encephalitis	1	1
Erysipelas	2	—
Poliomyelitis	2	—

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, 43 Chickenpox, 73 Mumps, 439 Measles, 24 Scarlet Fever, and 3 other diseases.

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

In accordance with the memorandum on closure of and exclusion from school issued by the Board in 1927, 6 certificates covering periods of low attendance, were issued. The total number of weeks to which the certificates related was 6. In all the instances the illness causing the low attendance was Measles

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Local Authority provides treatment for the following defects.

At the School Clinic:—

Minor Ailments: Daily.

Dental Defects: Monday morning, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning, Thursday afternoon, Friday morning and afternoon 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 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. 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.	Miscel'ous.	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
1928 ...	20,297 ...	3,329 ...	4,670 ...	4,305 ...	721 ...	464 ...	— ...	33,786
1929 ...	20,364 ...	2,981 ...	4,288 ...	4,111 ...	573 ...	775 ...	2,118 ...	35,210
1930 ...	24,028 ...	4,451 ...	6,254 ...	4,810 ...	580 ...	974 ...	1,324 ...	42,421

Charges for Treatment.—The Board of Education require the Local Authority to make a charge for medical treatment where the income of the parents will allow of such charge. 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 £23 14s. 2d.: £18 17s. 6d. for Dental Treatment and £4 16s. 8d. for minor ailments. The total amount collected in 1929 was £24 9s. 4d.

Minor Ailments.—1,773 cases were treated by the School Nurse. This number includes 113 who were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases and their attendances.

Diseases.	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/30	Number of New Cases		Total No. of cases dealt with.	No. of Attendances.
		Referred Inspection Clinic	Referred School Medical Inspection		
SKIN:—					
Ringworm: Head	10	27	4	41	3,149
Body	6	60	4	70	1,039
Impetigo	10	194	21	225	2,543
Sore Head	6	90	6	102	1,054
Other Skin Diseases	3	58	17	78	1,470
EYE:—					
Blepharitis	10	55	15	80	1,194
Conjunctivitis	6	53	9	68	701
Iritis	—	1	—	1	30
Keratitis	—	5	1	6	165
Corneal Ulcer	1	7	2	10	265
Other Eye Conditions	1	14	4	19	103
EAR:—					
Other Ear Diseases	18	93	22	133	3,108
Otitis Media	—	1	—	1	11
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...					
	42	800	97	939	9,196
	113	1,458	202	1,773	24,028
		1,660			

In 1929 the Nurses dealt with 1,334 cases.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at this Clinic, it was ascertained that 827 cases were treated otherwise. These were

Ringworm: Scalp	...	...	...	...	10
Body	...	...	...	...	4
Scabies	...	...	...	...	42
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	47
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	178
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	159
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	330
					—
					827
					—

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—The Local Authority in May, 1927, 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. The Victoria Hospital also deals with cases apart from the above scheme.

INSPECTION.—During the year the Specialist Medical Officer examined 97 cases (95 Elementary, 2 Secondary).

	Elementary.	Secondary.	Total.
Advised operative treatment	80	1	81
Advised other forms of treatment	9	—	9
Not advised treatment	1	1	2
Deferred	5	—	5

TREATMENT.—69 (68 Elem., 1 Sec.) received treatment under the Authority's Scheme during the year—56 (55 Elem., 1 Sec.) operative, and 13 other forms of treatment.

The total number of attendances at the Nose and Throat Clinic was 580 (2 Sec.), 475 being for treatment.

In addition, it was ascertained that 556 children had treatment apart from the Authority's Scheme, 150 of whom had operative treatment.

Orthopædic Treatment and Aftercare.—The scheme commenced on the 8th December, 1927. Children requiring Orthopædic treatment are referred by the School Medical Officer to the Specialist Officer, who attends once a

month at the School Clinic. Aftercare 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.

The parents are asked to contribute towards the cost of Hospital treatment, the provision of boots, splints, etc., according to their means.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following table is a summary of the work done during the year at the Clinic.

No. of sessions held: By Surgeon	...	...	12
By Nurse	...	...	38— 50
No. of individual children attended:			
Old Cases	...	...	107
New Cases (2 of these were Sec.)			107— 214
No. of children referred to Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon at Ancoats	...	...	15
(14 for X-ray and 1 for manipulations)			
No. of children recommended operative treatment	...		29 (1 Sec.)
No. recommended other forms of treatment	...		102
No. of plasters made at the Centre	...		11
No. of spinal tracings	...		1
No. of surgical appliances, boots, irons, etc., supplied through the Centre	...		74
No. of children given remedial exercises	...		19 (1 Sec.)
No. of children discharged	...		39 (1 Sec.)
No. of children for whom treatment has been refused by parents	...		8
No treatment advised by Orthopædic Surgeon	...		7
Referred to own doctor	...		1
Obtaining treatment otherwise	...		5
Left town	...		1
Left school	...		3
Deceased	...		1

The following table shows the defects from which the 107 new cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic were suffering:—

	School Clinic.	Referred from Child Welfare Clinic.	Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Total.
Paralysis:—Infantile:				
Upper limb	1	—	—	1
Lower limb	1	—	—	1
Upper and Lower limbs	1	—	—	1
Spastic:				
Monoplegia	1	—	—	1
Quadriplegia	1	—	—	1
Paraplegia	1	—	—	1
Hemiplegia	2	—	—	2
Birth Palsy	1 (sec.)	—	—	1
Congenital Deformities:				
Torticollis	1	1	—	2
Spine	1	—	—	1
Fractures of Upper limb	1	—	—	1
Other Deformities:				
Claw foot	1	—	—	1
Pes varus	1	—	—	1
Scoliosis	10 (1 sec.)	—	1	11
Kypho lordosis	—	—	1	1
Pes planus	2	—	—	2
Pes cavus	2	—	—	2
Kyphosis	1	—	—	1
Hammer toe	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	1
Rickets:				
Genu varum	16	3	—	19
Genu valgum	13	2	—	15
Active	1	2	—	3
Inflammations:				
Arthritis	—	—	1	1
Arthritis suppurative	1	—	—	1
Arthritis infective	1	—	—	1
Osteomyelitis	2	—	2	4
Spondylitis	—	—	1	1
Abscess	1	—	—	1
Unclassified	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Active:				
Sacro iliac joint and other skin lesions	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Old:				
Spine	—	—	5	5
Knee	—	—	1	1
Nervous Diseases:				
Little's Disease	2	—	—	2
Miscellaneous	2	—	1	3
Unclassified or not yet diagnosed	4	—	10	14
Totals	74	8	25	107
	2 sec.			2 sec.

DETAILS OF TREATMENT RECOMMENDED DURING THE YEAR.

In 29 (28 Elem., 1 Sec.) instances the Orthopædic Surgeon recommended admission to an Orthopædic Hospital. 14 were recommended to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, for X-ray, and 1 for manipulations, 4 for Sunlight treatment, 7 Sanatorium treatment, 3 for stretchings, 19 for splints, 3 adaptions to

boots, 1 for spinal tracing, 7 for plasters, 2 for strappings, 12 for X-ray at Burnley, 16 for wedges, and 19 for exercises, 1 advised back brace, 2 manipulations, 5 general treatment, and 1 ordered to discontinue electrical treatment.

Details of the Attendances at the After-care Centre and Ancoats are given below —

Referred from	No. of Attendances at Orthop. Clinic.		Attendances at Ancoats.		Total.	
	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.
School Clinic	714	12	13	—	727	12
Tuberculosis Dispensary	150	—	1	—	151	—
Child Welfare Clinics	98	—	1	—	99	—
	962	12	15	—	977	12
	974		15		989	

The 974 attendances made at the Orthopædic Clinic include 244 (233 Elem., 11 Sec.) for remedial exercises and stretchings.

378 (3 Sec.) of the examinations were carried out by the Orthopædic Surgeon and 596 (9 Sec.) examinations by the Nurse.

Hospital Treatment.

The following table shews the number of Burnley children treated at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital during the year.

	School Age.		
Inmates, 1st January, 1930	7
Admitted during the year	8
Discharged during the year	9
Remaining on 31st December, 1930	6
Average duration of stay of those discharged in 1930	119 days

The results of the work done during the year at Biddulph Hospital for Burnley children is shewn below:—

Defect.	No. of Cases Treated.		Cured.	Improved.
Infantile Paralysis	1	...	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	...	—	1
Infantile Hemiplegia	1	...	—	1
Rickets	6	...	3	3
	9	...	3	6

Other Forms of Treatment.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.—Of the 4 cases recommended during the year, 2 have had treatment at the Light Clinic at Bank Hall.

11 were X-Rayed at Burnley.

Sanatorium and Hospital Treatment.

Of the 7 cases recommended 6 have been admitted to Sanatoria, and 1 was admitted to Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

Provision of Boots, Splints, etc.—The following have been supplied:—

- 25 Splints (Night).
- 10 Calipers.
- 3 Calipers repaired.
- 5 Calipers for repair and lengthening.
- 1 Walking Thomas's splint lengthened.
- 1 Pair shoes re-wedged (3 times).
- 13 Boots wedged (valgus).
- 2 Boots wedged (varus).
- 5 Boots tubed and T straps.
- 6 Boots tubed.
- 2 Boots raising with cork.
- 1 Boot raising.

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.

During the year the Health Committee again utilized the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point for cases of "closed" pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in school children. The hospital was used for this purpose from May to October. Arrangements were made for educational instruction to be given to the school children.

33 children were received into the hospital as follows:—

			Non- Pulmonary.	For Observation.	Total.
Males	4	...	5	...	16
Females	3	...	5	...	17

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.

17 school children were treated by him during the year: 6 cases of Lupus, and 11 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 (Friday) to this duty and on other days by arrangement.

A course of Atropine drops is given by the School Nurse prior to the Ophthalmic Surgeon's examination. 2,437 (46 Sec.) attendances were made at the Clinic on this account.

962 (Sec. 60) new cases of defective Vision were enquired into last year. 669 (18 Sec.) of these attended the Ophthalmic Clinic for examination, and 588 (13 Sec.) children were given prescriptions. In 72 (4 Sec.) cases the Ophthalmic Surgeon did not advise glasses, and in 9 (1 Sec.) cases he decided that the glasses worn were suitable.

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. 563 children (18 were secondary pupils) were seen on this account during the year.

In addition to the new cases dealt with above, 246 children (10 secondary pupils) were re-examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to see if the glasses obtained previously were still suitable. As a result 74 children were given re-prescriptions (6 were secondary pupils), 2 advised operation, 1 advised to continue present glasses and have operation, and 1 advised to continue with glasses obtained from Victoria Hospital prescription.

The total number of attendances made by the children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including the 2,437 for atropine drops already referred to, was 4,451, including 104 Secondary.

As a result of "following up" the cases that did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic the School Nurse obtained the following information:—

	Elementary.	Secondary.
Obtained prescriptions from own doctor or optician	43	15
Promised to see own doctor or optician ...	23	14
Parents indifferent ...	131	9
Left school or not traced ...	20	—
Cases being still followed up at the end of the year	33	3
Not advised glasses by own doctor ...	1	1

It will be noted that in 140 instances the parents were indifferent.

The number of children who actually obtained glasses during the year was 539 (521 Elem., 18 Sec.). Of these 455 were got through the Local Education Authority, in accordance with arrangements made with local opticians.

Dental Defects.—A whole-time dentist is employed. He holds 7 sessions each week for treatment and 2 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.—85 half-days were devoted to inspection during the year. Inspection and re-inspection was confined to elementary school children of age groups 6 to 13 years inclusive, together with a few aged 14 years. 8,138 were examined and 5,697 or 70% had defective teeth as against 72.1% in 1929.

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 ...	926	452	474	164	164	288	310
7 " ...	1121	565	556	186	181	379	375
8 " ...	1333	688	645	179	164	509	481
9 " ...	1593	784	809	197	220	587	589
10 " ...	1223	598	625	210	191	388	434
11 " ...	600	294	306	93	88	201	218
12 " ...	690	325	365	100	107	225	258
13 " ...	553	280	273	86	83	194	190
14 " ...	99	45	54	13	15	32	39
Total ...	8138	4031	4107	1228	1213	2803	2894

In addition to these inspections, 131 children attending the Special Schools were dentally inspected and 97 were found to require dental treatment.

1,241 special cases were also inspected by the Dentist at the Dental Clinic. (8 of these were secondary pupils).

Treatment.—309 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 4,165 (8 Sec.) cases were dealt with as against 3,418 in 1929. 1,220 of these 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

Attend- ances of Children	Fillings		Extractions		Anæsthetics Administered		Other Operations		
	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	General	Local	Scalings	Dressgs.	T'mts.
5013 (15 sec.)	1971 (16 sec.)	31	490 (5 sec.)	3641	4	3836 (5 sec.)	10	44 (3 sec.)	367

“ 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.

During the year 7,510 children were notified as requiring treatment, and the following gives the after-history of the cases:—

Attended School Dental Clinic ...	...	...	...	4,165 (8 Sec.)
Received treatment from own Dentist	...	...	...	123
Promised to attend own Dentist	...	...	...	773
Parents indifferent	...	...	...	2,026
Treatment not advised	...	...	...	3
Left school or could not be traced	...	...	...	13
Left town	...	...	...	11
Remaining to be followed up at the end of the year	...	...	...	396

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 26 weeks and 650 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 12 children of each sex is provided. During the year 333 children were admitted, 175 (76 boys and 99 girls) being Burnley school children. Prior to proceeding to St. Annes 174 children were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the School Clinic regarding cleanliness and freedom from infection.

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 37 children were admitted for the following reasons:—

Pre-tubercular	...	...	...	...	...	13
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	7
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	7
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						37
						—

The average number on the roll was 119, and the average attendance was 107.

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

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

Discharges from the Open-Air School during the Year 1930—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	9	4 1	60	49	81	32	23	Hip Disease	Age limit.
F	10	3 5	62	52	84½	32½	29	Enl. Glands	do.
M	12	1 4	77	55	61½	5½	9	Chronic Bronchitis	Admitted to Crown Point.
F	9	10	55	46	53	7	5	P.T.B.	Left town.
M	8	3 10	55	43	60	17	21	Asthmatic Chronic Anæmia	Irregular attendance.
M	8	2 10	55	44½	58	13½	16	Neurasthenia	Restoration of Health.
M	7	4 2	50	46½	76	29½	23	Heart Disease	do.
M	8	2 4	55	39	52	13	14	P.T.B.	Left the district.
M	7	2 2	50	47	60½	13½	12	Chronic Bronchitis	Restoration of health.
M	7	2 1	50	50	64½	14½	11	T.B. Glands	do.
M	8	11	55	49	61	12	5	Anæmia	do.
M	7	11	50	38	44	6	4	Debility	do.
F	8	2 5	52	48	64½	16½	12	Debility	do.
F	8	1 11	52	56	82	26	10	Debility	do.
F	8	11	52	47	54½	7½	3	P.T.B.	Left the district.
F	10	2 0	62	57	70	13	14	P.T.B.	Restoration of health.
F	8	1 11	52	48½	62	13½	10	Chronic Anæmia	do.
F	9	1 11	55	48½	60	11½	12	Chronic Anæmia	do.
F	9	3 5	55	51	68	17	25	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
F	7	2 8	45	50	65	15	12	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
F	7	2 2	45	49	65½	16½	9	Anæmia & Chronic Bronchitis	do.
F	7	2 2	45	47½	62½	15	9	Bronchial	do.
F	8	1 2	52	45	59	14	4	Debility	do.
F	10	2 2	62	54	72½	18½	16	P.T.B.	do.
F	7	3 5	47	42	69	27	17	P.T.B.	do.
M	8	5 1	55	47	62	15	28	P.T.B.	Age limit.
M	8	5 2	55	37	60½	23½	29	P.T.B.	do.
M	7	6 5	50	49	81½	32½	37	Debility	do.
F	13	10	87	57	63	6	8	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
F	9	4 2	55	53	82	29	33	P.T.B.	do.
F	8	5 2	52	44	79	35	37	Spastic Paralysis	do.
F	11	2 2	68	50	68	18	20	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
F	8	5 1	52	57	108	51	36	Rheumatism Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M	8	1 2	55	45	53	8	7	Anæmia & Debility	Left town.
F	9	2	55	40	41½	1½	1	Debility	Unsuitable.
M	7	6 5	50	50	99½	49½	37	Chronic Bronchitis	Age limit.
M	11	2 8	72	52½	62½	10	17	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M	7	6 11	50	47	89	42	42	Chronic Bronchitis	do.

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 was 645.

Both breakfasts and dinners are provided. During the year a total of 209,508 meals were supplied (89,088 Breakfasts and 120,420 Dinners). The number of meals supplied in 1929 was 78,704.

The arrangements are in the hands of the Special Services 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. 51,677 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 50,970 last year.

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. 859 parents or relatives of entrants attended, and the following is a summary of the illnesses of the children prior to entering school, which was obtained from the relative attending the inspection.

40.1%	of the children	had suffered from	Measles.
2.6%	„	„	„ Scarlet Fever.
1.9%	„	„	„ Diphtheria.
11.9%	„	„	„ Whooping Cough.
12.4%	„	„	„ Chickenpox.

Of the 1,274 entrants inspected, only 33.1% had been vaccinated.

As regards the Intermediates and Leavers 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.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

During the year 9 cases have been referred to the Local Inspector on account of verminous conditions or other neglect and where the parents have refused to allow their children to have dental or ophthalmic treatment.

I would like to express the thanks of the members of the School Medical Staff for the help they have received from this Society through their Local Inspector.

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 17 children attending, of whom 13 are Burnley children, the rest being sent by neighbouring authorities.

Of the Burnley children there are:—

	Boys 3		Girls 10	
Totally blind	1	...	...	5
Partially blind	2	...	...	5

The Staff of the School consists of a Headmaster and a female Assistant.

Medical and dental inspection of the pupils was carried out during the year.

The after care of the blind children is dealt with by the Special Services Sub-Committee. A scheme for the further instruction of blind young persons over 16 years of age is established, and the County Borough Council through the Special Services Sub-Committee maintain a Workshop at Tarleton House.

Seven Technical pupils are in attendance at the Workshop, three being Burnley pupils.

Deaf.—The Local Authority possesses a School for the Deaf: 19 children are receiving instruction here. 12 of them are Burnley children.

The particulars in respect of the Burnley children are:—

Boys	...	...	8	Girls	...	4
Boys: Totally Deaf	...	8	Girls: Totally Deaf	3		
Partially Deaf	...	—	Partially Deaf	1		

A Head Mistress and one Assistant constitute the Staff employed.

All the children were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

The after care of the Deaf children is in the hands of the Burnley Oral Society, and the Headmistress of the Deaf School is a member of that Society.

Mentally Defective Children.—There are two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective, one at Coal Clough and the other at Heasandford. Each school has accommodation for 65 scholars. The Staff at each school consists of a Headmistress and three assistants.

At the end of 1930 the number of children attending the Special Schools was 114—79 boys and 35 girls.

13 children were admitted and 20 were discharged during the year. The following are the particulars of those discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Went to work	7	2
Transferred to Elementary School ...	1	—
Left at 16	2	—
To Training Home	—	1
To work at home	—	4
Ill	—	1
Ineducable	—	1
Died	1	—
	—	—
	11	9
	—	—

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 Ladies' After Care Committee.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Pupils:—Average Attendance: Boys 369 ; Girls 332.

Teachers:—Men 18 ; Women 19. 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	19	Total
Boys ...	—	—	4	18	62	73	56	45	16	5	1	280
Girls ...	1	5	24	55	61	68	59	49	12	2	—	336
Totals ...	1	5	28	73	123	141	115	94	28	7	1	616

Special Inspections at the Clinic:—

Boys	...	...	...	—
Girls	...	...	...	2

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. There were no cases recorded under this heading in 1930.

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

Tonsils and Adenoids.—In 68 instances enlarged tonsils were discovered. 25 were referred for treatment, and 43 were kept under observation. There were 7 other conditions of the Nose and Throat.

Tuberculosis.—No definite or suspected cases of Tuberculosis were discovered.

External Eye Disease.—There were 2 defects under this heading recorded.

Vision.—There were 225 cases of defective vision found, but only in 108 of the pupils was the defect so pronounced as to require treatment. 105 pupils were wearing suitable glasses. There were 2 cases of squint.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—No defects under this heading were recorded.

Dental Defects.—208 pupils had defective teeth. All the cases were referred for treatment.

Crippling Defects.—There were 40 deformities found. 8 Spinal Curvature, 2 of Deformed Chest, 21 cases of Flat Foot, Birth Palsy 1, Talipes Equinus 1, Metatarsalgia 2, and 5 cases of Rickets.

Heart and Circulation.—There were 37 cases of Heart Disease—organic 15; functional 22; also 13 with Anæmia.

Pupils requiring Treatment.—221 or 35·9% 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.

	1930		Average Height.				Average Weight.	
	Number	Inspected.	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
			inches.	inches.			lbs.	lbs.
Age 11 years	24	...	56.2	56.2	...	...	75.0	70.0
Age 12 years	55	...	58.3	58.9	...	...	87.2	86.1
Age 13 years	61	...	61.5	60.7	...	...	98.3	100.4
Age 14 years	68	...	62.2	62.4	...	...	110.6	104.7
Age 15 years	59	...	63.3	62.9	...	...	113.5	116.3
Age 16 years	49	...	63.3	63.2	...	...	114.9	110.6
Age 17 years	12	...	64.5	64.5	...	...	115.4	128.4

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

Age 11 years	4	...	56.0	55.0	...	...	76.2	71.2
Age 12 years	18	...	57.5	57.1	...	...	79.7	78.9
Age 13 years	62	...	59.5	59.6	...	...	90.3	87.1
Age 14 years	73	...	61.5	61.0	...	...	99.1	92.5
Age 15 years	56	...	64.0	—	...	...	112.5	—
Age 16 years	45	...	65.4	—	...	...	120.0	—

Infectious Disease.—During the year no action was necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and 4 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 32 instances the pupils attended the School Clinic, 8 for Dental Defects and 18 for Defective Vision. 18 attended again for inspection of glasses.

2 attended the Orthopædic Clinic, 2 the Nose and Throat Clinic and 2 the Inspection Clinic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—There were 3 children or young persons referred to the School Medical Department for examination prior to granting a licence for employment out of school hours.

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

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

173 were examined as to their fitness to re-enter school after having had an infectious disease or being a contact case.

Deaths of School Children.—25 children between 5—15 years of age died during the year. Included are 3 from Diphtheria ; 1 from Measles ; 3 other forms of Tuberculosis ; Respiratory Diseases, 5 ; Heart Disease 2 ; 8 had accidental deaths, and 3 died from other causes.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Elementary Schools.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,274
Intermediates	1,642
Leavers	1,050
Total					3,966

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	187
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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	At Schools.	At School Clinic.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	749	2,893	3,642
Number of Re-Inspections	4,093	1,917	6,010
Totals	4,842	4,810	9,652

Secondary Schools.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number examined	616
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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	2
Number of Re-Inspections	—
Total				2

TABLE II. (A)—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1930.

Defect or Disease.	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.			
	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections by M.O. at School		Special Inspections by M.O. at School Clinic		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness: Head	431	—	24	—	149	—	—	—	—	—
Body	187	26	22	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Skin- Ringworm: Head	1	—	1	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Body	4	—	3	—	64	—	1	—	—	—
Scabies	13	—	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	49	—	27	—	295	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	127	5	23	1	109	—	14	—	—	—
Eye: Blepharitis	50	—	24	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	15	2	13	—	62	—	1	—	—	—
Keratitis	3	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers	—	1	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	409	247	42	15	148	28	108	117	2	—
Squint	71	26	12	8	45	6	2	—	—	—
Other conditions	43	15	26	1	44	1	1	—	—	—
Ear- Defective Hearing	22	11	9	2	8	15	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	45	6	8	—	116	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat: Enlarged Tonsils only ...	188	364	17	28	89	62	25	43	—	—
Adenoids only	23	18	8	12	19	5	—	—	—	—
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	46	3	2	2	11	1	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	143	73	50	20	97	7	7	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	80	272	25	21	189	9	37	9	—	—
Defective Speech	27	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Defective Teeth	1867	—	71	3	208	—	208	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:										
Heart Disease: Organic	64	57	5	—	47	6	10	5	—	—
Functional	29	162	1	2	55	5	16	6	—	—
Anæmia	58	43	15	5	122	—	11	2	—	—
Lungs: Bronchitis	9	—	1	—	23	—	1	—	—	—
Others (Non-Tuberculous Diseases) ...	119	109	13	2	86	—	11	3	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	11	2	3	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Non-Pulmonary Glands	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System: Epilepsy	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	2	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	47	11	7	5	23	—	4	2	—	—
Deformities : Rickets	28	195	3	3	5	2	1	4	—	—
Spinal Curvature	5	3	1	—	—	3	5	3	—	—
Other Forms	206	177	25	12	7	1	20	7	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	611	182	195	40	1455	2	32	22	—	—
Totals	5048	2020	689	183	3696	154	515	223	2	—

(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	1,274	495	38·9
Intermediates	1,642	674	41·1
Leavers	1,050	502	47·8
Total (Code Groups)	3,966	1,671	42·1
Other Routine Inspections	187	74	39·6

Secondary Schools.

Secondary Pupils	616	221	35·9
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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 ...	1	5	6
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 blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind... ..	2	5	7
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	8	3	11
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a school or class for the partially deaf—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the deaf	—	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...	79	35	114
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	3	1	4
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—			
Feeble-minded	—	—	—
Imbeciles	—	—	—
Idiots	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.			
Suffering from severe epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	1	2	3
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	3	1	4
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	5	4	9
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—cont.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	10	4	14
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	10	12	22
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	2	6
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	60	119
At Public Elementary Schools	171	157	328
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	10	14
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	—	4
At Public Elementary Schools	10	6	16
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	3	1	4
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	—	5	5
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	32	37	69
At other Institutions	2	3	5
At no School or Institution	1	1	2

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1930.

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.
	Remaining under treatment on the 1st Jan. 1930.	New Cases.		
Skin :				
Ringworm—Scalp	10	31	8	49
Body	6	64	4	74
Scabies	—	—	26	26
Impetigo	16	311	9	336
Other Skin Diseases	3	75	50	128
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	18	166	32	216
Minor Ear Defects	18	116	22	156
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	42	897	119	1058
Total	113	1660	270	2043

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.	
	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) ..	651	18	43	15	—	—	694	33
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	651	18	43	15	—	—	694	33

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

							(E. S.)
(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	588	575	13
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	...	58	43	15

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a)	Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	455
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	...	84

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.					
E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.	E.	S.
55	1	150	—	205	1	419	—	624	1

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 6 ...	928	}	Total ...	8,269
		„ 7 ...	1,122			
		„ 8 ...	1,354			
		„ 9 ...	1,619			
		„ 10 ...	1,246			
		„ 11 ...	613			
		„ 12 ...	704			
		„ 13 ...	567			
		„ 14 ...	112			
		„ 15 ...	4			
Specials	1241
Grand Total					...	9,510

(b) Found to require treatment ... 7,035 (8 sec.)

(c) Actually treated ... 4,165 (8 sec.)

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ... 2,766 (7 sec.)

(2) Half-days devoted to	{	Inspection	85	}	Total ...	394
				Treatment	309			

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 5,013 (15 sec.)

(4) Fillings	{	Permanent Teeth	1,971	(16 sec.)	Total ...	2,002
				Temporary Teeth	31			

(5) Extractions	{	Permanent Teeth	490	(5 sec.)	Total ...	4,131
				Temporary Teeth	3,641			

(6) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions ... 4

(7) Other Operations	{	Permanent Teeth	319	(3 sec.)	Total ...	421
				Temporary Teeth	102			

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| (1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses. | { | 8 Visits paid to 4 Special Schools. | |
| | | 53 Visits paid to 29 Elementary Schools. | |
| (2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses | | 21,796 | |
| (3) Number of individual children found unclean | ... | ... | 103 |
| (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority | ... | ... | 5 |
| (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken — | | | |
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | ... | ... | — |
| (b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws | ... | ... | — |

APPENDIX II.

Table shewing the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection during 1930.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1274	1642	1050	187	749	616	5518
Malnutrition ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	4
Uncleanliness: Head ...	100	216	93	22	24	—	455
Body ...	37	102	61	13	22	—	235
Clothing ...	8	12	3	1	2	—	26
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	13	18	6	2	15	—	54
SKIN—							
Ringworm: Head ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Body ...	2	—	2	—	3	1	8
Scabies ...	6	5	2	—	2	—	15
Impetigo ...	27	15	6	1	27	—	76
Other Skin Diseases ...	47	49	32	4	24	14	170
EYE:							
Blepharitis ...	23	12	13	2	24	—	74
Conjunctivitis ...	6	8	3	—	13	1	31
Keratitis ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
Corneal Opacities ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Corneal Ulcers ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Defective Vision ...	7	378	231	40	57	225	938
Squint ...	45	31	17	4	20	2	119
Other Conditions ...	25	22	9	2	27	1	86
EAR:							
Defective Hearing ...	10	10	10	3	11	—	44
Otitis Media ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Conditions ...	17	18	14	2	8	—	59
NOSE AND THROAT:							
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	204	188	134	26	45	68	665
Adenoids ...	23	13	3	2	20	—	61
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	24	21	4	—	4	—	53
Other Conditions ...	100	80	30	6	70	7	293
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	153	132	50	17	46	46	444
Defective Speech ...	20	11	3	—	2	—	36
Defective Teeth ...	604	825	367	71	74	208	2149
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	30	48	40	3	5	15	141
Functional ...	50	75	56	10	3	22	216
Anæmia ...	22	54	23	2	20	13	134
LUNGS—							
Bronchitis ...	3	4	2	—	1	1	11
Others (Non-T.B.) ...	115	63	40	10	15	14	257
TUBERCULOSIS—							
Pulmonary: Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	5	6	2	—	3	—	16
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
Bones and Joints ...	—	1	2	—	3	—	6
Skin ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Epilepsy Minor ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	4
Other Conditions ...	19	21	18	2	12	6	78
DEFORMITIES—							
Rickets ...	85	72	65	1	6	5	234
Spinal Curvature ...	1	3	3	1	1	8	17
Other Forms ...	63	150	153	17	37	27	447
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	214	296	194	26	218	54	1002
TOTALS ...	2112	2967	1698	291	872	738	8678
No. of individual children having defects... ..	1085	1452	878	155	728	437	4735

APPENDIX III.

Table shewing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	95	125	56	5	64	345
Back Lane	15	19	12	1	19	66
Burnley Wood	1	87	67	17	12	184
Coal Clough	121	145	60	16	19	361
Fulledge	65	41	—	—	21	127
Habergham	11	16	14	2	10	53
Healey Wood	28	40	6	2	21	97
Hargher Clough	54	68	41	13	71	247
Heasandford	67	111	53	15	53	299
Lane Head.....	20	29	11	—	21	81
Lionel Street	62	120	83	9	35	309
Pickup Croft	50	4	—	—	8	62
Red Lion Street	26	37	32	4	34	133
Rosegrove	64	62	45	6	32	209
St. Andrew's	25	28	33	5	23	114
St. Augustine's	12	13	6	1	9	41
St. John's (Ivy St.)	49	40	13	9	10	121
St. Mary's	89	85	85	24	35	318
St. Mary Magdalene's ...	48	77	57	12	26	220
St. Peter's	55	63	40	2	15	175
St. Stephen's	28	57	51	6	9	151
St. Thomas's	47	50	1	9	24	131
Stoneyholme	90	100	54	10	37	291
Todmorden Road	—	60	134	7	45	246
Holy Trinity	75	47	29	5	38	194
Sandygate	—	49	42	7	6	104
Whittlefield	62	40	—	—	24	126
Wood Top	15	29	25	—	28	97
TOTALS	1274	1642	1050	187	749	4902

