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COUNTY
BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
on
the Public Health and Sanitary
Administration and the School
Medical Service
for the Year
1937





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1937.

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

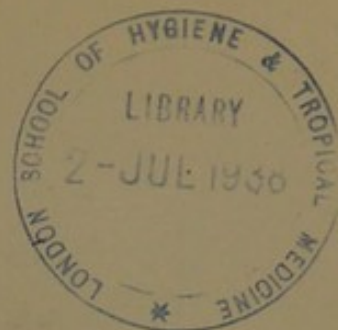
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE
YEAR 1933



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COMMITTEES, 1937-38.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR GREEN, J.P.).

ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P. (Chairman).

ALDERMAN SUTCLIFFE (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BROADLEY, J.P.	COUNCILLOR CLEGG.
„ GRADWELL, J.P.	„ DUXBURY.
„ LYNCH.	„ GREENWOOD.
„ RIPPON.	„ J. HOWARTH.
„ TAYLOR.	„ H. HUDSON.
„ TOMLINSON.	„ R. HUDSON.
COUNCILLOR MRS. BATTLE.	„ OAKES.
„ MRS. BROWN, J.P.	„ PARKINSON.
„ MRS. WATSON, J.P.	„ THOMPSON (deceased).
„ MISS GILLESPIE.	„ WHATMOUGH.
„ MISS UTLEY.	
„ BROTHERTON.	

PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

ALDERMAN LYNCH (Chairman).

„ TOMLINSON (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN BROADLEY, J.P.	COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.
„ SAMPSON, J.P.	„ H. HUDSON.
„ SUTCLIFFE.	„ R. HUDSON.
COUNCILLOR MRS. WATSON, J.P.	„ PARKINSON, J.P.
„ MISS GILLESPIE.	„ THOMPSON (deceased).
„ MISS UTLEY.	„ WHATMOUGH.
„ CLEGG.	

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member:

Mrs. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Member:

Mrs. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Corporation Hospitals, Medical Superintendent Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Jt. Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	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 Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	MARGARET S. L. McCASH, M.D.
Assistant School Medical Officer ...	EDITH LAURIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	A. DUFF, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital	I. McPHAIL, M.B., CH.B.
Veterinary and Meat Inspector ...	J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons, School Medical, Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Municipal Hospital and Public Assistance Services	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	F. MAUDSLEY, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	H. V. HARTLEY. †
Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector	W. R. BROWNHILL †a

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	{	J. W. ALMOND†
		H. CROSSLEY†
		E. ROBERTS†
		J. SAGAR†
		J. H. SMELLIE†
		F. SUTCLIFFE†
Superintendent Health Visitor ...		MISS M. BURGESS†||‡§

Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopædic Nurses	{	MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||‡
		MISS L. R. FIRTH
		MISS E. HACKING||‡c
		MISS W. HALL||‡c
		MRS. E. HAWORTH‡
		MISS S. JACKSON||‡
		MRS. A. J. JONESc
		MISS P. LAKIN*
		MISS L. G. MOORE||‡c
		MISS J. H. PATERSON||‡c
		MISS A. WALTON||‡c

Matron, Municipal General Hospital MISS E. M. HILLIER||‡

Matron, Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital { MISS M. C. WALKER||‡

Laboratory Assistant P. GLEESON.

CLERICAL STAFF:

General Public Health Work { MESSRS. H. SIMPSON, A. PILLING,
E. B. ASHWORTH, B.A., W. BALDWIN,
MISSSES E. NUTTER, E. WILKINSON.

School Medical Service { MISSES U. GORMAN,
M. SHAW,
S. SUTCLIFFE,
W. WATSON, } Clerk-
F. BINNS } Dental
Attendants.

Municipal General Hospital { R. NEWLOVE (Clerk Steward).
F. TURNER.
E. W. TURNER.

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

‡Meat and other Food Certificate.

||Certificate of C.M.B.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

‡State Registered Nurse.

cHealth Visitor's Certificate.

*Certificate—Chartered Society Massage
Medical Gymnastics and Medical
Electricity.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL :

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

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :

Consulting Obstetrician for the	}	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Hospital and Domiciliary		
Midwifery, etc.		

Anæsthetist A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., CH.B.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL :

Consulting Surgeons	}	A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
		J. H. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat	}	T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., CH.B.
Surgeon		

Consulting Physician J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.**Consulting Radiologist** J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.M.R.E.

Anæsthetists	}	A. M. DONALDSON, M.B., CH.B.
		J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B.
		D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :

District Medical Officers under the	}	J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B.
Poor Law Acts and Public		
Vaccinators		

D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,162 acres
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	98,258
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1937	89,670
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	41.5
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1937	28,467
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	27,900
Number of New Houses erected in 1937	281
Rateable Value (April, 1938)	£563,248
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1938)	£2,155
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1937	£49,295

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1937 Total	1936
Live Births: Legitimate	514	490	1,004	1,071
Illegitimate	29	17	46	46
	543	507	1,050	1,117
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			11.71	12.22
Stillbirths: Legitimate	40	24	64	61
Illegitimate	1	3	4	3
	41	27	68	64
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			60.8	54.2
Number of Deaths (Males 718, Females 675)			1,393	1,292
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			15.53	14.13
Death Rate as adjusted by Registrar General's A.C.F. figure (1.08)			16.77	15.26
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List):—				
Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—				
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	1.69
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes 2	2	—	1.79	4.23
Total	2	—	1.79	5.92
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			79	71
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births			75.24	63.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			70.72	63.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			173.9	65.2
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0.61	0.60
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0.72	0.71
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			1.43	1.21
Cancer			1.62	1.66
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			0.23	0.17
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			2.86	1.79
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			1	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			2	7
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age			3	2

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

June, 1938.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report dealing with the health of Burnley and the various branches of the work carried out by the Council under the various Public Health, Housing and other Acts. The contents of the Report have been compiled on the lines indicated in Circular 1650 of the Ministry of Health.

As in former years, the report is divided into nine sections, and detailed statistics are appended. It has been found convenient for reference purposes to include also in the one volume my report as School Medical Officer.

The Birth Rate shows a slight decrease on that of the previous year, being 11.7, or 0.5 per thousand, less. It is, however, 3.2 per 1,000 of the population less than the rate for the whole of England and Wales. The total number of births is 1,050, a decrease of 67, as compared with the previous year. The percentage of births which were illegitimate is slightly higher than in 1936.

The Crude Death Rate is 15.53, but after adjustments according to the sex and age components of the population, the adjusted Death Rate is 16.77. 1,393 residents of Burnley died during 1937. This is 101 more than the previous year, and the excess of the Death Rate over the Birth Rate which has pertained during the last few years, was more marked in 1937 than formerly. The Death Rate of Burnley is considerably higher than that for the whole of England and Wales.

Unfortunately the reduction in the Infant Mortality was not maintained during 1937, the figure being 75.2, as compared with 63.6 in 1936. It is also considerably higher than that for England and Wales, which is now only 58. Comparison with other Lancashire towns shows that eleven have a higher, and twenty-five a lower infant death rate than Burnley.

The commoner infectious diseases showed some increase in incidence, due mainly to an epidemic of measles and to the prevalence of influenza in the early part of the year. However, despite the occurrence of 1,696 cases of measles and German measles, only one death occurred from this cause. As measles tends to occur in two-yearly cycles, the rise in the incidence in 1937 will probably be followed by a decline in 1938.

The maternal mortality of the Borough was exceptionally low, but it would be premature to attribute this entirely to the efficiency of the comprehensive scheme in being for the care of women before, during, and after confinement, or to predict that the low rate will be maintained. The consultant service, together with the emergency unit which is available for dealing with obstetrical emergencies in patients' homes is now being used fully, both in the Borough and in the adjoining areas.

The service of salaried midwives, which commenced to function on 1st August, 1937, has worked smoothly and appears to be generally appreciated both by patients and medical practitioners.

Consultations have been in progress with the Central Midwives' Board in connection with the approval of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital as a training school for pupil-midwives under the new Rules of the Board, and it may be necessary to centralize all the Council's maternity beds in Bank Hall Hospital in order to meet more adequately the requirements of the Board.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors is given in detail in Sections 3, 4 and 5. New legislation has added to their multifarious duties, and the inspections of the sanitary conditions of shops and offices can proceed only slowly without interfering with the other duties of the staff. The representation of unhealthy dwellings in clearance areas has been held back to some extent owing to the insufficiency of new houses for the tenants in areas already confirmed and the length of time that has elapsed between the confirmation of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders and the rehousing of tenants.

No alterations or extensions of the Council's Hospitals have been made during 1937, but the extensions to the Municipal General Hospital, which have previously been under consideration, are becoming increasingly necessary.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairmen and members of the Public Health Sub-Committee, the Public Assistance Committee, and the Housing Committee for the consideration they have given to any proposals submitted to them.

The Staff of the Department have carried out their duties in a loyal and conscientious manner.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area and Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1937 is 89,670. This estimate is 1,720 less than that for the middle of 1936, and shows that the population continues to diminish. At the 1931 Census the enumerated population was 98,258, so that in six years there has been, according to the Registrar-General's estimate, a reduction in the population of 8,588.

The present estimated population is 16,652 less than the maximum enumerated population of the 1911 Census and 20,370 less than the highest estimated population in 1914. The population has now fallen to a figure corresponding to that of the year 1893.

The reduction in the population, which has been fairly gradual since 1920, has continued during 1937. The death rate continues to exceed the birth rate very considerably. In fact the excess of the death rate over the birth rate during 1937 in Burnley was more marked than in any other industrial County Borough in England. Owing to the high unemployment figures, the emigration from the town, which has been evident for a number of years, did not appear to show any reduction during 1937.

Of the 4,686 acres comprising the area of the Borough, 2,162 are now fully developed or in course of development. Therefore on the basis of the most recent population figure, the density of population in the whole Borough is 19·1 persons per acre, but in the developed portion of the town it is 41·5 per acre.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value for the year 1937-38 was £563,248, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,155.

TREND OF THE POPULATION — BURNLEY — 1892-1937.





Unemployment, etc.

No excessive prevalence of illness related to industrial processes or directly attributable to environment or unemployment was brought to my notice during 1937.

The number of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange in 1937 averaged 7,094 as compared with 8,692 in 1936 and 9,970 in 1935.

The following figures, supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange, give some indication of the fluctuation of unemployment during 1937. They are somewhat less than those for corresponding periods in previous years, but even so they represent above one-seventh of the inhabitants of the town who are entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts.

1937.					No. on Live Register.
25th January	...	...	...	...	6,885
22nd February	...	...	...	...	7,242
15th March	...	...	...	...	7,451
19th April	...	...	...	...	7,133
24th May	...	...	...	...	6,674
21st June	...	...	...	...	6,676
26th July	...	...	...	...	6,282
23rd August	...	...	...	...	6,852
13th September	...	...	...	...	6,748
18th October	...	...	...	...	6,928
16th November	...	...	...	...	7,731
13th December	...	...	...	...	8,521

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £49,295, as compared with 64,528 in 1936. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 2,620 comprising 1,516 cases. There were 345 admissions of Burnley persons to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Health Insurance.

The total number of persons in Burnley entitled to medical benefit on the 31st December, 1937, was approximately 49,733, or 54% of the total population. The number is 505 more than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

Baths.

The three Public Baths owned by the Corporation have covered swimming and slipper baths. Filtration and chlorination plants are installed in each. Samples of water from the swimming baths are examined bacteriologically from time to time.

The following are bacteriological reports on samples of bath water, which were examined during 1937.

	Central Baths. First Class.				Central Baths. Second Class.				Baths. Gannow				North Street Baths.		
	March	May	July	Nov.	March	May	July	Nov.	March	May	July	Nov.	March	May	July
Average No. of Organisms per c.c. at 37.5° C. in 48 hours	Nil	2	8	2	2	4	9	1	Closed	Nil	2			4	23
Probable No. of B. Coli per 100 c.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—			—	5

The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1938, was as follows:—

Central Baths, 108,585; Gannow Baths, 54,358; North Street Baths, 61,812.
Total, 224,755.

The Weather of 1937 compared with 1936.**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.**

	1937.	1936.
Sunshine: Total	939.4 hours	917.8 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	268	252
Highest amount in 24 hours on 21st & 27th June	12.7 hours	13.3 hours on 5th June
Rainfall: Total fall	30.36 ins.	43.72 ins.
No. of days rain	196	207
Highest amount in a day on 5th January	0.99 ins.	1.72 ins. on 13th December
Temperature:—		
Mean Temperature in shade ...	47.4°	47.3°
Mean Range	12.2°	12.0°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot ...	48.4°	47.7°
" " 4 feet ...	48.9°	48.1°
No. of days of ground frost ...	116	96
Relative Humidity:—		
Mean	83.8%	83.9%

The results for the individual months of 1937 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.

The weather, as recorded at the Climatological Station, was throughout the greater part of the year dry and dull. The first two months of the year were dull, with heavy rainfall. The remaining ten months were fairly dry, April being the wettest, with 68.7 ins., and November the driest with 39.4 ins.

The total sunshine during 1937 amounted to only 939.4 hours, which is approximately 160 hours less than the average for the previous 29 years. The sunshine throughout the year was variable, August being the sunniest month, with 165.6 hours of bright sunshine, equivalent to a daily mean of 5.34 hours. There were only 7.8 and 4.1 hours sunshine during January and December respectively.

The duration of sunshine is recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder at 270 stations in the British Isles. During 1937, Burnley was third from the bottom of the list in order of lowest sunshine, the few districts having less sunshine being Manchester and Huddersfield. As, however, many industrial towns of a similar size to Burnley in the North of England do not possess sunshine recording apparatus it is not possible to make a comparison with similar towns in the amount of sunshine.

The rainfall was 30.31 inches, being just over $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches less than the average for 29 years. This is the lowest recorded rainfall, the nearest approach to this figure being 32.39 inches in 1918 and 33.54 inches in 1933. Rain fell on 196 days, being 17 fewer than the average for the last 29 years.

The warmest day of the year was 1st August, when the temperature in the shade reached 79 degrees. The mean temperature in the shade averaged 47.4 degrees through the whole year. This was 0.3 of a degree higher than the average for the previous 29 years.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere averaged 83.8%, as compared with 81.9%, the average for the previous 29 years.

The atmospheric pollution continues to be recorded at four stations, namely, at Parker Lane and Bank Hall in the centre of the town, and at Marsden Road and Swinden Reservoirs on the outskirts. The amount of pollution at the stations as recorded for the year ended 31st March, 1937, is equivalent to:—

52 metric tons per square kilometre at Swinden Reservoir.			
85	"	"	Marsden Road Hospital.
95	"	"	Bank Hall Hospital.
153	"	"	Parker Lane.

The pollution recorded in the centre of the town is considerably more than at Marsden Road and Swinden, but the amounts of pollution recorded in Parker Lane and Bank Hall both show a considerable reduction on that of the previous year. However, there continues to be a very high degree of pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, both from industrial and domestic chimneys. Analyses of the contents of the pollution gauges show high proportions of volatile matters (tar) and other carbonaceous matter. The significance of these are briefly summarised in the Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, as follows :—

"A high deposit of tar can only be due to pollution from domestic chimneys
 "or very inefficient industrial furnaces, since in a properly constructed and
 "worked furnace a high temperature is maintained for a sufficient distance
 "from the main place of combustion for all combustible vapours to be fully
 "burned before the furnace gases leave the chimney. Similarly a high
 "deposit of carbonaceous matter other than tar indicates bad and unecono-
 "mical adjustment of air supply and furnace conditions, by which, although
 "the escape of tar may be small, solid combustible particles escape in
 "excessive amounts. This may happen when pulverised fuel is burned
 "in badly designed or operated furnaces, but it is probably mostly associ-
 "ated with domestic fires and furnaces in works where steam raising is not
 "one of the major operations, or where the load is very variable."

As Burnley has invariably such a low record of sunshine, it should be the primary aim of both the housewife and the industrialist to reduce the amount of smoke, on the one hand by the extended use of smokeless fuels, and on the other by ensuring that furnaces are properly constructed and operated, and so allow of clearer skies and more sunshine with its resultant improvement in the health and physique of the community.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,101 live births (565 males, 536 females) registered in Burnley during 1937. After correction of this total for 48 inward and 99 outward transferable births (supplied by the Registrar-General) a net total of 1,050 births, or a decrease of 67 on the total for 1936 is obtained.

The following table shows the net births by sex and legitimacy.

Live Births.

1936.		1937.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
573	Males	514	29	543
544	Females	490	17	507
1,117	Total	1,004	46	1,050
12.22	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population	11.19	0.52	11.71

The percentage of illegitimate births was 4.4, as compared with 4.1 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 11.71, as compared with 12.22 in 1936, and 13.03 the average for the 10 years 1927-1936. No accurate estimate of the birth rates in the several wards of the town can be made, owing to the considerable movement of population, since the 1931 Census, from condemned property in the central wards to new houses on the outskirts of the town.

Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1937 was 14.9, and in the 125 great towns 14.9. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is again considerably lower than that of the whole country and of the large towns.

Stillbirths.

During the year 68 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 60·8 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths and 0·77 per 1,000 of population as compared with 54·2 and 0·70 respectively in 1936. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1937 are shown in the following table.

Stillbirths.

1936.		1937.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
34	Males	40	1	41
30	Females	24	3	27
64	Total	64	4	68

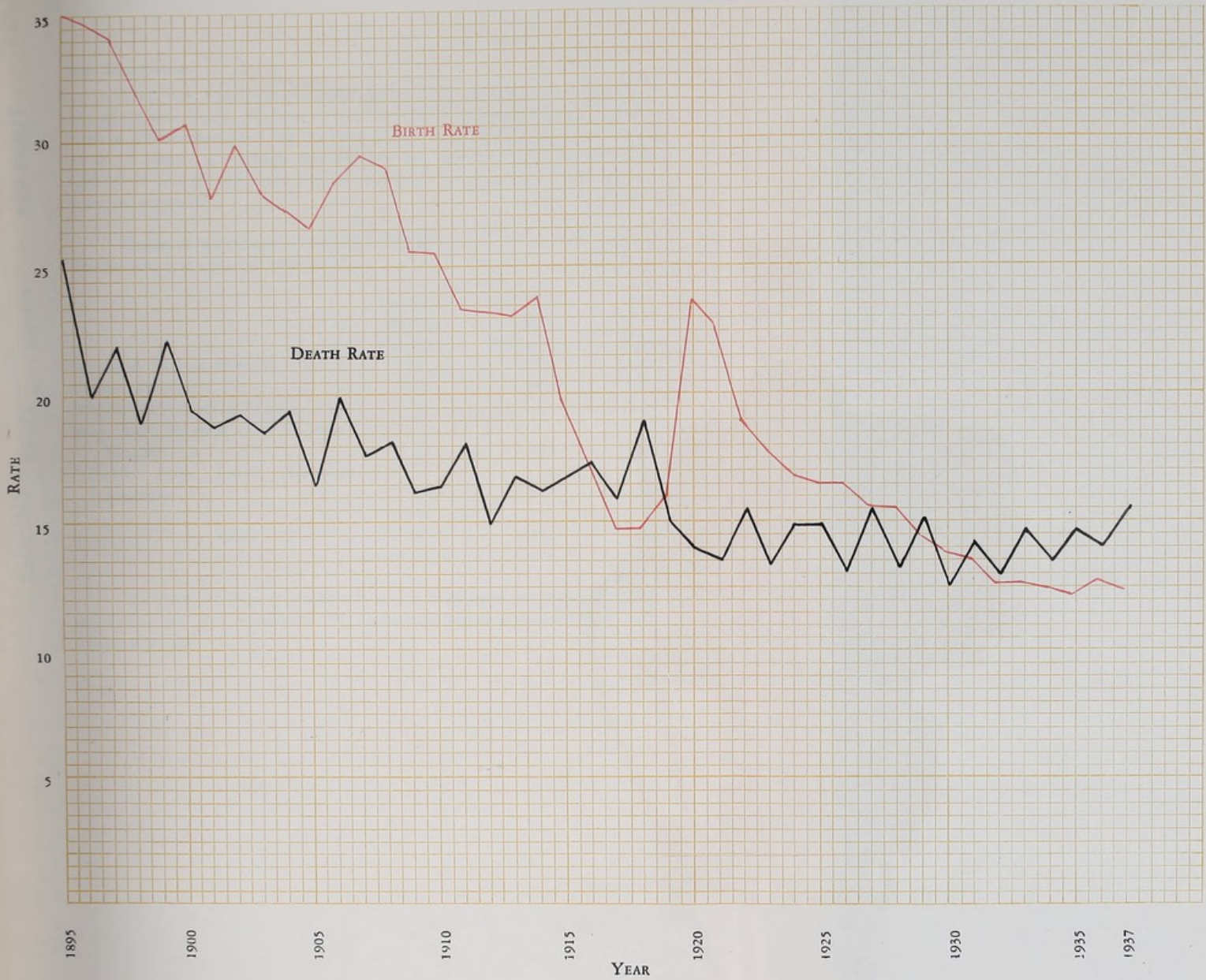
Deaths.

One thousand, six hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 315 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,333 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 60 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,393 deaths is obtained (males 718; females, 675), giving a crude death rate of 15·53 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 14·13 for 1936, and 14·06, the average for the previous 10 years. Application of the adjusting factor for Burnley, viz., 1·08, gives an adjusted death rate of 16·77 for the Borough. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 12·4, and in 125 great towns 12·5.

The accompanying chart shows that both the birth rate and death rate have fallen very considerably during the last 42 years. The fall in the birth rate has been fairly steady, except for the period of the Great War and the four years following it, and now the birth rate is less than one-third of what it was forty years ago. The decline in the death rate is less marked. Until 10 years ago the birth rate was generally higher than the death rate, but in recent years the death rate has exceeded the birth rate, a fact which partially accounts for the rapid decrease in the population in recent years.

CHART SHOWING THE DECLINE IN THE BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE
DURING THE LAST 42 YEARS.



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Age Distribution.

There were 105 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing nearly 8% of the total deaths. Of these 79 were children under 1 year of age. 29 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 32 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 119 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 448 between 45 and 65 years; and 660, or 47.4% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Deaths in Institutions.—There were 798 deaths in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year as follows:—

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital	241	165	406
Victoria Hospital	108	80	188
Hospital for Infectious Diseases ...	21	3	24
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	27	3	30
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	88	62	150
Total	485	313	798

The deaths of Burnley people occurring in Institutions are gradually increasing, and in 1937 they represented 35% of the total deaths, as compared with 22% sixteen years ago.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and
Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.**

(Provisional Figures, supplied by the Registrar-General, with the exception of
those relating to Burnley.)

	England and Wales.	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Burnley.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	14·9	14·9	15·3	13·3	11·71
Still	0·60	0·67	0·64	0·54	0·77
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12·4	12·5	11·9	12·3	15·53
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Whooping Cough	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·02
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·20
Influenza	0·45	0·39	0·42	0·38	0·76
Violence	0·54	0·45	0·42	0·51	0·46
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·33	2·56	2·42	2·09	1·81
Diphtheria	1·49	1·81	1·38	1·93	3·17
Enteric Fever	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·01
Erysipelas	0·37	0·43	0·34	0·44	0·54
Pneumonia	1·36	1·58	1·20	1·18	2·49
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	58	62	55	60	75·2
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age	5·8	7·9	3·2	12·0	2·86
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·97	Not available.			—
Others	2·26	Not available.			1·81
Total	3·23	Not available.			1·81
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·94	Not available.			—
Others	2·17	Not available.			1·79
Total	3·11	Not available.			1·79
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	13·93	17·59	11·52	4·15	31·30
Puerperal Pyrexia				14·34	

Cause of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown. Details of the causes and ages at death with Ward distribution are given in Table 2 of the Appendix.

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease, etc.	384	27.6
Cancer	145	10.4
Respiratory Diseases	128	9.2
Diseases of Arteries	126	9.0
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy ...	72	5.2
All Forms of Tuberculosis	65	4.7
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	57	4.1
Diseases of Early Infancy	48	3.4
Violence	41	2.9

Heart Disease.

Heart Disease continues to be the most frequent cause of death, 27.6% of all deaths being certified as due to this cause. The death-rate from cardiac diseases is 4.28 per 1,000 of population.

Cancer.

One hundred and forty-five deaths were caused by malignant disease. This is a decrease of 7 on the figure of 1936 and gives a death rate of 1.62 per 1,000.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of Deaths ...	154	160	156	148	155	130	162	171	142	152	145
Death Rate per 1,000 of Popul't'n	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.48	1.56	1.34	1.69	1.81	1.52	1.66	1.62

SEX, AGE AND SITE DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER DEATHS IN 1937.

		0—25	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	{ Male	—	—	4	4	—	8	
	{ Female	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Digestive Organs & Peritoneum.	{ Male	—	2	20	14	8	44	
	{ Female	—	1	13	10	11	35	
Respiratory Organs	{ Male	—	1	3	2	1	7	
	{ Female	—	—	3	2	—	5	
Uterus and other female Genital Organs	Female	—	4	8	—	1	13	
Male Genito-urinary Organs ...	Male	—	—	5	3	—	8	
Breast	Female	—	—	6	2	—	8	
Skin	{ Male	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	{ Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other or Unspecified	{ Male	—	—	3	—	—	3	
	{ Female	1	1	6	3	—	11	
TOTAL								
	Male	—	3	35	24	9	71	} 145
	Female	1	6	37	18	12	74	

Other Diseases.

There was a slight increase in the death-rate from respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis (*e.g.*, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) The 128 deaths from respiratory affections are 17 more than in the previous year. Bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for the majority of deaths in this group, and were fatal mainly in children under two years and persons over 45 years of age.

The number of deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis was 55, the same as in the previous year.

Of the epidemic diseases, whooping cough caused two deaths, measles one death, erysipelas three deaths, and diphtheria eighteen deaths; but there were no deaths from scarlet fever or the enteric group of diseases. Sixty-six deaths were due to influenza.

Accidents as a Cause of Mortality.

There were 28 accidental deaths, 8 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	65-75	Over 75	Total.
Burns	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Accidental Suffocation ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Accidental Drowning ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	—	1	—	4	1	4	5	3	18
Accidental Injury by Firearms	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Forms of Violence	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	3	1	2	6	3	5	5	3	28

Infant Mortality.

Eighty-seven deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1937. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 79 deaths is obtained, or eight more than the net deaths registered in 1936.

The steady decrease in infant mortality which was experienced during the years 1932 to 1936 was unfortunately not maintained during 1937, the rate being 75.2 per 1,000 live births as compared with 63.6 in the previous year. The rate for 1937 is considerably less than the average of 81.5 for the previous ten years. The infant death rate of Burnley continues to be higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 58, and the rate for the 125 great towns, which is 62.

The table on page 27 gives a comparison between the infant mortality in Burnley and in other Lancashire towns.

The death-rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 70.7, as compared with 63.5 in 1936.

Of the 79 infant deaths, eight were those of illegitimate children. The death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 173.9, as against 65.2 in the previous year.

The following table shows the Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births for both sexes during the year under review, and the previous 10 years :—

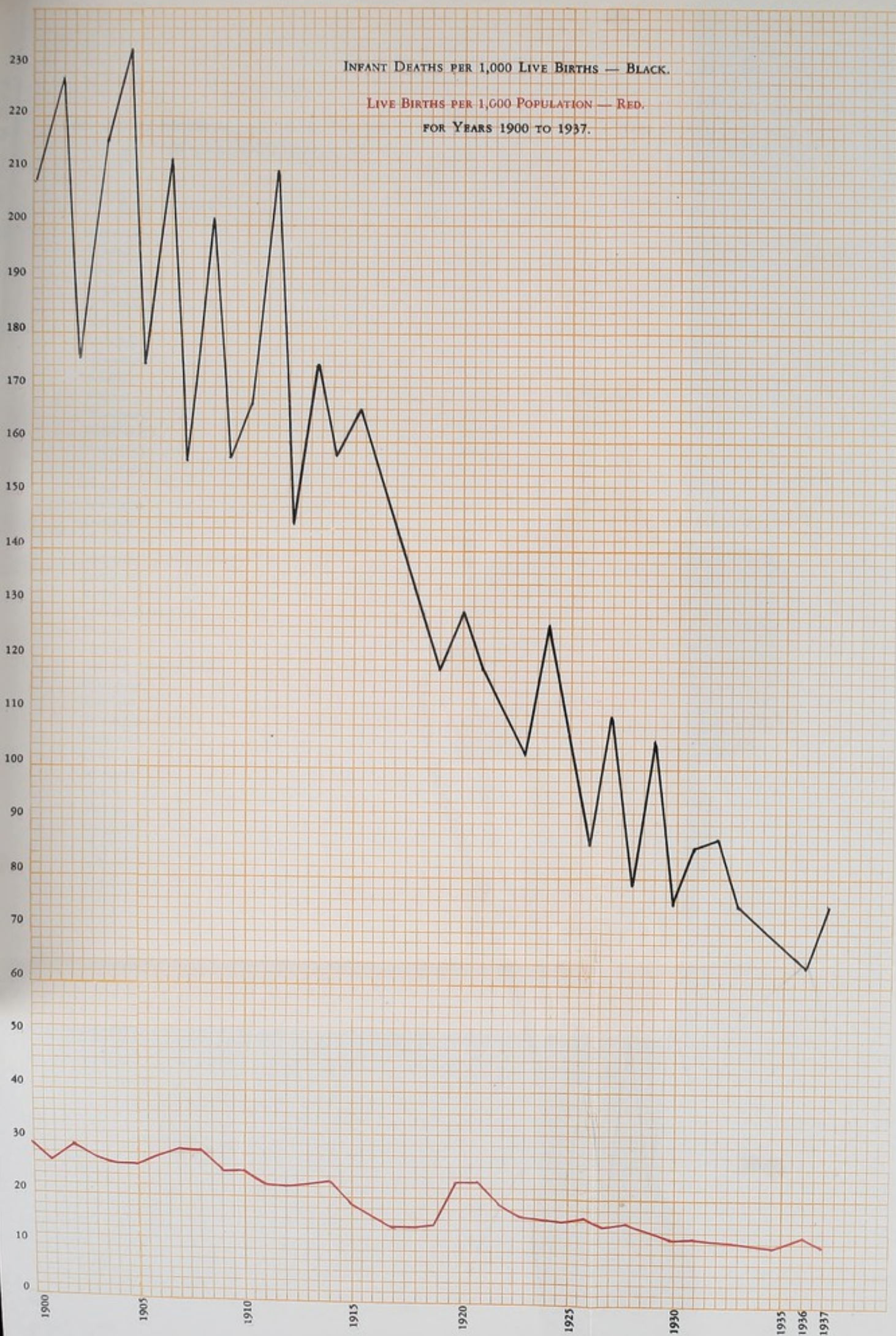
Year.	Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1927	792	715	98	68	123·7	95·1	110
1928	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8
1930	687	651	59	42	85·9	64·5	75·5
1931	650	642	69	42	106·2	65·4	85·9
1932	589	580	57	44	96·8	75·9	86·4
1933	571	594	53	34	92·8	57·2	74·7
1934	578	532	49	29	84·8	54·5	70·3
1935	530	555	43	29	81·1	52·3	66·4
1936	573	544	45	26	78·5	47·8	63·6
1937	543	507	51	28	93·9	55·2	75·2

The chart inset shows the trend of the infant mortality during the last thirty-seven years.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS — BLACK.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION — RED.

FOR YEARS 1900 TO 1937.



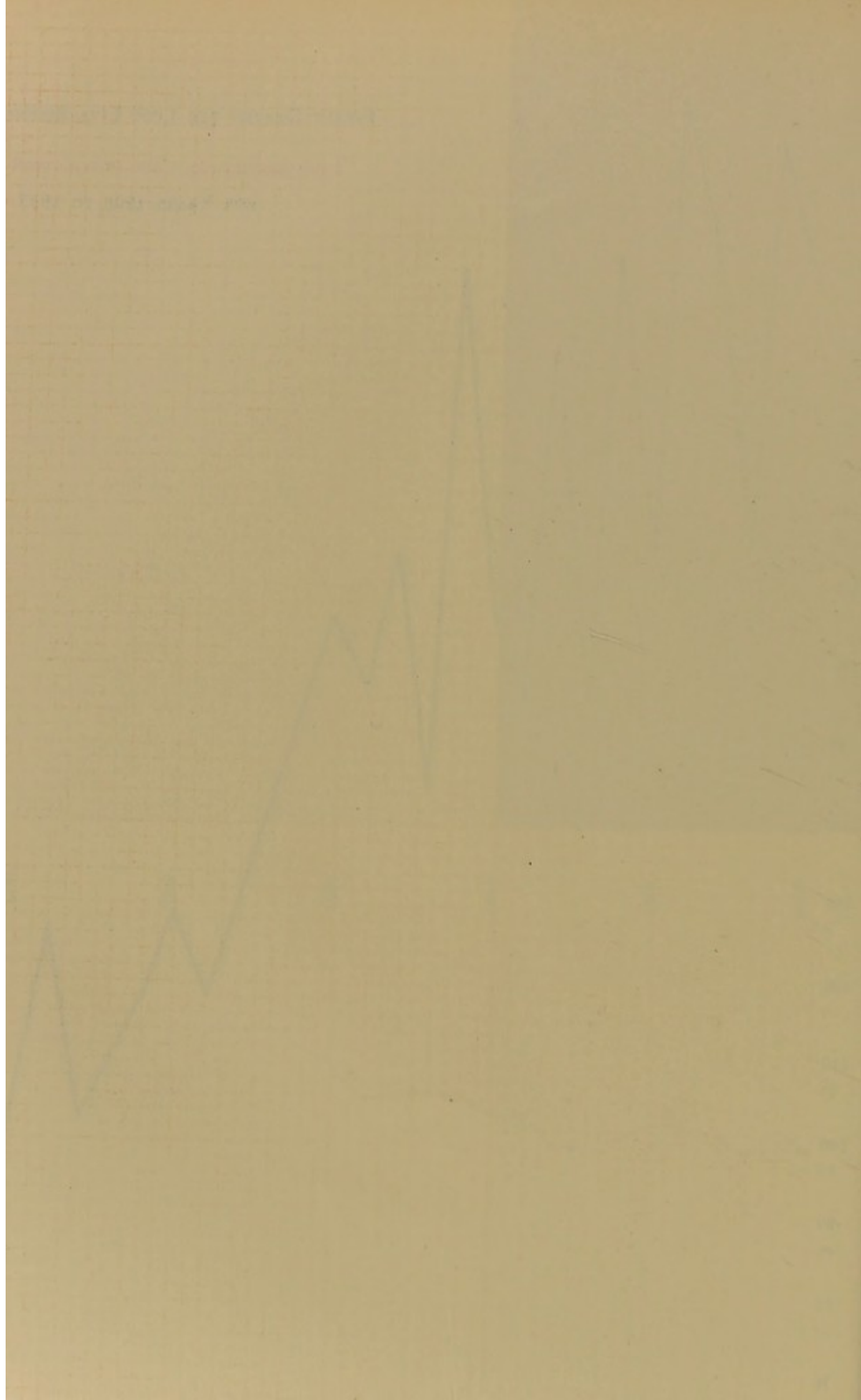


Table showing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1937.

(Figures supplied by Registrar General.)

Name of Town.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births.
Heywood	98
Widnes	94
Wigan	92
Farnworth	88
St. Helens	88
Salford	84
Liverpool	82
Warrington	82
Bootle	77
Preston	77
Manchester	76
BURNLEY	75
Barrow-in-Furness	72
Rawtenstall	71
Leigh	70
Blackburn	69
Oldham	69
Chadderton	68
Lancaster	67
Southport	67
Eccles	65
Ashton-under-Lyne	63
Bolton	62
Chorley	61
Swinton and Pendlebury	61
Blackpool	60
Stretford	59
Accrington	57
Bury	57
Colne	57
Stockport	57
Crosby	56
Darwen	55
Rochdale	53
Middleton	52
Padiham	41
Nelson	31

Causes of Deaths of Infants.

The table on the following page gives stated causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 79 deaths, 48 occurred in infants under four weeks old, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality of 45·7 per 1,000 births. Congenital conditions, prematurity and conditions arising at birth, *e.g.*, injury and atelectasis, were responsible for nearly 90% of the neo-natal deaths.

The deaths occurring amongst infants within four weeks of birth continue to be very high and do not show a reduction proportionate to that of the total infant mortality. The chief individual cause of these deaths in the early days after birth is prematurity. The neo-natal mortality during the last ten years is as follows :—

Year.				Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1928	...	...	...	42·6
1929	...	...	...	43·5
1930	...	...	...	35·1
1931	...	...	...	39·4
1932	...	...	...	60·4
1933	...	...	...	41·2
1934	...	...	...	42·3
1935	...	...	...	35·9
1936	...	...	...	34·9
1937	...	...	...	45·7

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

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	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Municipal Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Sanatorium
All Causes	37	7	2	2	48	9	11	6	5	79	13	5	5	7	3	5	7	4	7	1	17	5	14	24	3	—
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	3	2	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Infancy	7	2	1	1	11	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	24	4	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	29	4	2	2	1	1	2	4	—	4	—	8	1	4	13	—	—
Congenital Debility, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	37	7	2	2	48	9	11	6	5	79	13	5	5	7	3	5	7	4	7	1	17	5	14	24	3	—

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.
Net Live Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,004; Illegitimate, 46; Total, 1,050.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

No new developments or changes in the services provided in this hospital have occurred during 1937. 371 maternity and ante-natal cases and 123 children under five years of age were received into the hospital.

The Municipal General Hospital.

No alterations have been made during 1937 in the methods of administration of this hospital.

The work of the Children's Ward, the Operating Theatre and the X-Ray and "Light" Department continues to be handicapped on account of insufficient accommodation, and new premises for these services are very necessary. (Vide report for 1936, pages 29 and 30). New buildings are included in the programme of capital works recommended by the Finance Committee to be carried out during the five years 1938-1943.

The scheme of co-operation between the Municipal General Hospital and the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital has worked smoothly during 1937, and the reduced charges which came into operation in January, 1937, have enabled full use to be made by Victoria Hospital of the beds available in the Municipal General Hospital. (Vide Report for 1936, page 30).

Co-operation with other services.—The Hospital continues to be used for the following services :—

- (a) Tonsil and adenoid operations on pre-school and school children.
- (b) X-Ray examinations of women and children referred from School, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics and Bank Hall Hospital.

- (c) X-Ray examinations of patients referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- (d) "Light" treatment of children referred from the School and Child Welfare Clinics.
- (e) "Light" treatment of patients suffering from gland and skin tuberculosis, referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.
- (f) The treatment of medical, surgical and gynæcological cases referred from the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, in accordance with the Scheme of Co-operation between the two hospitals, referred to above.

One hundred and eighty-four patients were under treatment on the 1st January, 1937, and 2,392 were admitted during the year, making a total of 2,576 under treatment.

Three hundred and fifty-eight contributors to the Workpeople's Hospital Fund were sent by Victoria Hospital to the Municipal General Hospital during 1937.

Statistics of the work performed at the Municipal Hospital are given on pages 166—172.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No change has occurred in the areas served by the Institution during 1937. The chronic sick and infirm wards, which have accommodation for 53 men and 61 women, were fully occupied during the year. The majority of the new admissions were cases transferred from the Municipal General Hospital, which no longer required hospital treatment, but required nursing and general care.

Venereal Diseases.

No change has occurred in the arrangements for in-patient treatment of venereal diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-five beds are retained permanently in Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands. Beds in other sanatoria and hospitals for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases are rented as required. For list of Institutions see page 109.

Delicate Children.

As no smallpox occurred in the area of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board during 1937, it was again possible to utilise the Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point throughout the year for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley, on the same conditions as in previous years.

The following are particulars of the cases under treatment during 1937 :—

Number under treatment on 1st January, 1937	...	...	30
Number of children admitted during 1937	...	...	46
Number of children discharged during 1937...	...	...	56
Number under treatment on 31st December, 1937	...	...	20

The following are the conditions from which the 56 children, who were discharged, suffered :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	17
Non-Infectious Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	3
Debility, Anæmia, etc.	...	...	...	29
Post Diphtheritic Paralysis	...	...	...	2
Chorea	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	56
				—

Orthopædics.

No change has been made in the arrangements for hospital treatment of crippled children.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Children requiring operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, who are referred from the Child Welfare and School Medical Departments, receive treatment in the Municipal General Hospital. The Consulting Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon for the Clinics is also on the consulting staff of the Municipal General Hospital, the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital and the local Voluntary Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No beds are specifically set apart for the treatment of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum and women suffering from puerperal pyrexia. Cases are admitted for in-patient treatment to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital, Marsden Road, where two-bed wards are available for the treatment of such cases. Puerperal pyrexia can also be treated in the Municipal General Hospital.

Mental Hospitals.

The Lancashire Mental Hospitals Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of institutional accommodation for patients suffering from mental diseases. Burnley is one of the constituent authorities of the Board and has two representatives.

The persons chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley, who were in Mental Hospitals on the 25th December, 1937, are as follows:—

Mental Hospitals.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Whittingham (including voluntary patients)	72	89	—	161
Lancaster	33	59	—	92
Winwick	9	2	—	11
Prestwich	3	6	—	9
Other Mental Hospitals	—	1	—	1
Total	117	157	—	274

There are two mental blocks, one for men and one for women, with accommodation for 74 of each sex, in the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution, Burnley. On the 31st December, 1937, there were in these mental blocks, 17 men and 13 women chargeable to the County Borough of Burnley.

Mental Deficiency.

The Mental Deficiency Acts 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.

On the 31st December, 1937, the following mental defectives belonging to the County Borough of Burnley, were in Certified Institutions:—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.
Calderstones Certified Institution ...	23	20	3	46
Brockhall Certified Institution	8	8	—	16
In other Institutions	1	1	3	5
Total	32	29	6	67
On Licence from Institutions or Discharged from Order of Detention	2	2	—	4
Under Statutory Supervision	15	16 *	—	31
Under Guardianship	—	1	—	1

Ineducable Mentally Defective Burnley Children under 16 years of age, who were in attendance at the Occupation Centre.—Males 3, Females 2.—
Total 5.

BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital and Crown Point Smallpox Hospital.

No changes in the accommodation, administration or staffing of these hospitals were made during 1937.

Further consideration was given during 1937 to the inclusion of the Boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the Barrowford and Trawden Urban District Councils in the Joint Hospital Board, and a Provisional Order has been issued by the Minister of Health to this effect. These additional areas will become Constituent Authorities of the Board on 1st October, 1938.

No action has yet been taken to increase the number of beds in the hospital to meet the needs of the extended area to be served by the hospital.

Five hundred and twenty-four cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of which number 431 were from the County Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 87—89.

No cases of smallpox were admitted to Crown Point Hospital, which was used throughout the year as a Convalescent Hospital for delicate children. (vide supra).

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

During 1937 the Board of Management resolved to proceed with the erection of a permanent block of 30 medical beds and 12 beds for eye, ear, nose and throat cases to replace the temporary structures which were in use for a number of years. Plans have been approved and the work has recently commenced. The new Nurses' Home which was in course of erection during 1937 was completed early in 1938.

The number of patients dealt with during the year ended 30th November, 1937, were :—

	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		Sent to Municipal Hospital (In-Patients)
	Contributors to Local Scheme.	Non- Contributors	Contributors	Non- Contributors	
Burnley Cases ...	1106	464	5574	3618	291
Cases from Adjoining Areas	416	214	1521	374	84
Total	1522	678	7095	3992	375

IN-PATIENTS :—

1937. 1936.

1. Number of beds available for use	150	...	150
2. Daily average number of in-patients... ..	119	...	129
3. Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	127	...	130
4. Number of patients admitted during year ...	2200	...	2264
5. Number of patients remaining at end of year	123	...	129
6. Average duration of stay per patient (days)	19.4	...	20.6

New Patients.

OUT-PATIENTS :

1937. 1936.

1. Medical and Dermatological	843	...	846
2. General Surgical	5192	...	4784
3. Ophthalmic and Aural... ..	1349	...	1369
4. X-Ray Department (Treatments)	882	...	1106
5. Ultra-Violet Light	111	...	108
6. Massage and Electrical... ..	1069	...	1014
7. Radium Department	145	...	177
Total	9591	...	9404

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT :						1937.	1936.
1.	Number of Casualties...	...	...	...	...	1658	1369
2.	Number of Casualty attendances	...	...	...	...	4957	3608
3.	Number of Motor Accidents (included in above)	...	...	...	...	138	141
4.	Number of Motor Accidents admitted to Wards	...	...	...	...	52	62
5.	Number of days such Cases were in Hospital	...	...	...	...	690	786

TOTAL OUT-PATIENTS AND CASUALTIES :

1.	Number of Out-Patients	...	...	...	11087	10982
2.	Number of attendances	...	...	...	63512	58162

OPERATIONS PERFORMED :

1.	In-Patients	...	...	...	...	1604	1696
2.	Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	961	1021
3.	Casualties	...	...	...	...	1274	960
						3839	3677

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 288 Burnley children were admitted on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A voluntary organisation, 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 pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, etc.

Midwives.

Apart from those in institutions, 22 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1937. But at the end of the year, in addition to the six Municipal Midwives, only three midwives were actively engaged in private practice as district midwives, and a fourth undertook maternity nursing only. No midwives were subsidised by the Local Authority during 1937. Compensation was paid to one midwife on account of a patient being removed to hospital for the confinement.

No midwives have been required by the Local Authority to surrender their certificates under Section 5(2) of the Midwives Act, 1936, but during 1938 several midwives voluntarily surrendered their certificates under Section 5(1) of the Act.

In November, 1937, the Burnley (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1937, was made by the Minister of Health, and comes into operation on the 1st February, 1938. The effect of this Order is that it is now an offence for any person (with certain exceptions), who is not a certified midwife or a nurse registered in the general part of the register of nurses required to be kept under the Nurses Registration Act, 1919, to receive any remuneration for attending in the area of the Council as a nurse on a woman in childbirth or at any time during the ten days immediately after childbirth.

For the service of salaried midwives see page 127 of this Report and the Report for 1936, pages 130 and 131.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are two small private nursing homes in the Borough—one for general and maternity cases and the other for eye, ear, nose and throat cases. They have been found, on inspection, to conform to the requirements of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Two nursing homes for general and maternity cases, in areas adjoining Burnley, are used to a considerable extent by Burnley residents. No applications for registration or exemption from registration were received during 1937.

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 Public Assistance Institution.

The Burnley and District "Bankfield" House of Help for women and girls has accommodation for 10 cases. Unmarried mothers are received and transferred to other suitable homes.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Joint Hospital Board possesses a motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. The Police Department has two ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases. The Health Department ambulance is used for the conveyance of cases of tuberculosis, etc. The Ambulance Service is adequate for the town.

Public Health Laboratory and Venereal Diseases Clinic.

These are housed in an annexe of Victoria Hospital, which is rented by the Corporation (see page 112). An Assistant Medical Officer is employed as Bacteriologist and Venereal Diseases Officer. He also acts as Honorary Pathologist to the Victoria Hospital.

Chemical Work.

The Local Authority possesses a Chemical Laboratory, which is staffed by the Borough Analyst (Mr. F. Maudsley, B.Sc., F.I.C.) and a qualified assistant, who are in the whole-time employment of the Corporation. Biochemical work for the Municipal Hospitals and Clinics and for the Voluntary Hospital is carried out by a local biochemist, Mr. H. Lawrie, B.Sc.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

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

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	2-0	p.m.
" " " "	...	Friday	...	2-0	p.m.
Mount Olivet School, Plover Street	...	Monday	...	2-0	p.m.
Ebenezer School, Colne Road...	...	Tuesday	...	2-0	p.m.
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0	p.m.
Lanebridge School, Parker Lane	...	Wednesday	...	2-0	p.m.
17, Parker Street	...	Thursday	...	2-0	p.m.

TODDLERS' CLINIC (by appointment) :

Elizabeth Street	{ Second and Fourth Mondays each month ... 2-0 p.m.
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Monday	...	9-30 a.m.
" " " "	...	Wednesday	...	5-0 p.m.
" " " "	...	Thursday	...	10-0 a.m.
		(By appointment only)		
Rosegrove Wesleyan School, Gannow Lane	...	Tuesday	...	2-0 p.m.
		(Alternate weeks)		
17, Parker Street	...	Friday	...	2-30 p.m.

POST-NATAL CLINIC (by appointment) :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	{ First and Third Thursdays each month ... 2-0 p.m.		
---------------------------------------	-----	--	--	--

CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN :

Elizabeth Street	...	Monday	...	2-0 p.m.
" "	...	Tuesday	...	9-30 a.m.
" "	...	Wednesday	...	2-0 p.m.
" "	...	Thursday	...	9-30 a.m.

DENTAL CLINIC (By appointment) :

Elizabeth Street	...	Daily	...	9-0 a.m. and 1-45 p.m.
------------------	-----	-------	-----	------------------------------

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC AND EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC :

Elizabeth Street	...	By appointment.
------------------	-----	-----------------

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC (Treatment of Squint) :

Elizabeth Street	...	By appointment.
------------------	-----	-----------------

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC (By appointment) :

Elizabeth Street	...	Surgeon attends first and last Thursdays in each month ... 1-30 p.m.
" "	...	Remedial exercises daily by appointment.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA :

Elizabeth Street	...	Wednesday	...	3-0 p.m.
------------------	-----	-----------	-----	----------

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC (By appointment) :

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital (Annexe)	...	Wednesday	...	9-30 a.m.
" " " "	...	Friday	...	9-30 a.m.
Municipal General Hospital	...	By appointment.		

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC :

Elizabeth Street (Children only)	...	...	Monday	...	9-0 a.m.
" " (Adults only)	...	...	Tuesday	...	9-0 a.m.
" " (Adults)	...	...	Wednesday	...	6-0 p.m.
" " (Adults and Children)	...	...	Thursday	...	9-0 a.m.
X-Ray Examinations, Municipal General Hospital	...	...	...	...	By appointment.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC :

Victoria Hospital (Annexe) (Men)	...	...	Monday	...	10-0 a.m.
" " " (Men)	...	...	Monday	...	5-30 p.m.
" " " (Men)	...	...	Thursday	...	5-30 p.m.
" " " (Women and Children)	...	...	Friday	...	11-0 a.m.
" " " (Women and Children)	...	...	Friday	...	5-30 p.m.

CLEANSING AND DISINFESTATION OF PERSONS :

Basket Street	By appointment.
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------------

Day Nurseries. None provided.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The provision of services in connection with infant and maternal care, puerperal pyrexia, Health Visiting, Infant Life Protection, etc., are described in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

No change has been made in this service during 1937. The work of the two part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

	No. of Attendances at Surgeries.	No. of Domiciliary Attendances.	Total Attendances.
No. I District ...	1500	702	2202
No. II District ...	1748	1847	3595
Total ...	3248	2549	5797

Public Vaccination.

No change has been made in this service during 1937. Statistics of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators are given on page 199.

Health Propaganda.

Twenty-seven Health Lectures were given throughout the year to various organisations, such as Women's Guilds, Young People's Classes, etc., by the Medical and other members of the Health Department Staff. In addition, 41 talks on child and maternal hygiene, prevention of infection, nutrition and feeding were given by the Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitors in the Infant Welfare Centres.

Two well-attended cinema lectures on Social Hygiene were given by a lecturer from the Social Hygiene Council and dinner-hour meetings were held in factories.

In addition to the regular exhibition of posters on five poster-frames and distribution of leaflets through clinics and centres, which proceeded continuously throughout the year, full advantage was taken of the service of posters, leaflets, etc., which were supplied in the winter months by the Ministry of Health through the Central Council of Health Education.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

No additions were made during 1937 to the list of Local Acts or Bye-Laws affecting the health services. The Burnley (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1937, comes into operation on 1st February, 1938.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No extensions of the gathering grounds, reservoirs or filtration plant have been made during 1937.

Replacement of mains has been carried out where necessary to improve the supply or where the mains have been old and defective. The only extensions installed have been to meet the needs of new Housing Estates and houses built by private enterprise.

All the permanent dwellinghouses in the Borough have water laid on from the town's main supplies. There now remain only five vans, used as temporary dwellings, which have no direct water supply.

Houses with town's water supply laid on	... ..	28,464
Vans obtaining town's water supply from adjoining premises	...	3
		<hr/> 28,467 <hr/>

On the 24th December, 1937, the supply in store was 466 million gallons, compared with 701 million gallons in December, 1936. The consumption of water during the year was 893,151,021 gallons—approximately 46 million gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, shows an average of 31·9 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 30·95 inches, and the highest 33·09 inches.

Twenty-eight separate samples of water were examined bacteriologically during the year. Of these, eighteen were samples of tap water and consisted of six samples of the direct supply from Swinden, six of the direct supply from Cant Clough, and six of the mixed supply from Heckenhurst. In addition, ten samples were taken direct from the reservoirs, three being from Hurstwood, three from Swinden, three from Heckenhurst, and one from Cant Clough. Tap waters from the Swinden direct supply, Cant Clough direct supply and Heckenhurst mixed supply were each submitted on seven occasions to chemical analysis. The following are some of the chemical and bacteriological reports.

	SWINDEN RESERVOIR.				CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.				HECKENHURST RESERVOIR. (Mixed Supply.)			
	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
Free Ammonia	0.0006	Nil	0.0016	0.0010	0.0050	0.0009	0.0020	0.0014	Nil	0.0002	0.0014	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0038	0.0057	0.0064	0.0072	0.0048	0.0054	0.0060	0.0096	0.0032	0.0053	0.0052	0.0030
Oxygen Absorption (4 hours)	0.071	0.049	0.045	0.035	0.130	0.088	0.095	0.145	0.043	0.039	0.030	0.040
Temporary Hardness	1.43	1.56	3.62	3.6	1.78	1.84	3.15	3.1	3.29	3.25	2.80	2.8
Permanent "	3.85	3.73	1.60	1.6	3.38	3.03	1.50	1.5	3.38	3.61	2.28	2.3
Total "	5.28	5.29	5.22	5.2	5.16	4.87	4.65	4.6	6.67	6.86	5.08	5.1
Chlorides (as chlorine):	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Si O ₂	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Fe ₂ O ₃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—
Total Solids	9.4	8.8	9.2	8.6	9.2	7.4	8.0	8.4	9.8	9.8	8.2	8.8
Hydrogen Ion Concentration	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.8	7.2	8.6	8.6	8.0
Reaction	N	N	N	N	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	N	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.
Lead Present	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Absorption	Trace	Trace	Nil	Nil	Trace	Present	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace	Nil	Nil

Bacteriological Analysis of Water.

	TAP WATER						SAMPLES TAKEN DIRECT FROM RESERVOIR.										
	SWINDEN			CANT CLOUGH			HECKENHURST			HURSTWOOD—Jan.			HECKENHURST —Jan.		MARCH		
	Feb.	May	Nov.	Feb.	May	Nov.	Feb.	May	Nov.	Before Filtration	After Filtration	Inlet	Outlet	Swin- den	Cant- Clough	Hurst- wood	Hecken- hurst
Average Colonies on Agar at 37°C. in 48 hours	4	1·5	1	2·5	Nil	1	7	3	2	13·5	3·5	12	5	1·5	1	1	16
Probable number of B. Coli per 100 c.c.	3	3	5	—	—	—	3	3	1	8	—	8	2	—	—	—	5

Rivers and Streams.

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

The Ribble Joint Committee is the Authority responsible for the control of rivers and streams in the area. The Borough has two representatives on the Joint Committee.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, work has continued on the small experimental filter which was installed to ascertain the most economical method of extending the existing treatment plant at the Altham Sewage Disposal Works. A scheme has been prepared for the extension of the biological treatment plant at Wood End Sewage Disposal Works and the installation of a sludge digestion plant. This will be submitted shortly to the Ministry of Health.

Work has been completed on the scheme of reconstruction of the sewerage system for the northern and eastern districts of the Borough. The lengths of sewers laid are 747 yards of circular sewers varying in diameter from 12 inches to 21 inches and 264 yards of egg-shaped sewers varying from 33 inches by 22 inches to 24 inches by 16 inches.

One hundred and seventy-six yards of 15 inches diameter sewer have been relaid in place of an existing defective foul sewer in Kitheroe Park.

A scheme for the prevention of flooding in the Fulfilled district has been in preparation and includes for storm relief sewers and river protection works.

The following are the average figures for 1937 for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorption for the final effluents from the Corporation Sewage Works at Wood End and Altham.

WOOD END.				ALTHAM.	
Part by Aeration; the rest by Double Contact.				Aeration and Single Contact.	
Albuminoid Ammonia...	...	...	0.261	...	0.230
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	2.243	...	2.134
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days...			2.637	...	2.548

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000. There is at present no standard fixed by the Ribble Joint Committee for final effluents. The recommendation of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, 1924, is that a figure of 2.0 (maximum) for the five days dissolved oxygen test shall be regarded as satisfactory.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—During the year only 19% of the town's dry house refuse was disposed of by separation and incineration, as compared with 60% in the previous year. This was due to the Destructor being closed down on the 1st May, 1937, in order to prepare for the erection of a new Refuse Disposal Plant on the same site. During this period of reconstruction, the whole of the town's refuse, except that which was considered objectionable, was deposited at Barden and Habergham tips and dealt with in accordance with the appropriate precautions for controlled tipping. The installation of the new plant was completed early in 1938, and practically all the refuse can now be dealt with by the plant at the Aqueduct Street Depôt, and tipping is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The Cleansing Department supply the following figures relating to the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1938.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	3,788	5
Total amount of refuse deposited at tips	17,129	5
Clinker removed from Destructor	627	19
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped	1,177	8
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	20,917	10

Ashpits.

By the end of 1937 all Ashpits were abolished, with the exception of 8 which are in areas scheduled under the Slum Clearance programme; these will be abolished when the houses to which they are attached are demolished.

Receptacles for Refuse, attached to Dwellinghouses at December 31st, 1937.

Houses each having sole use of one ashbin	26,801
Houses each having sole use of two ashbins	127
Houses having joint use of ashbins	1,465
Houses each having sole use of one ashpit	1
Houses having joint use of ashpits	65
Houses without any receptacles for refuse	8
	<hr/>
	28,467
	<hr/>

Numbers of Ashpits and Ashbins in use in the Borough during the Last 18 Years.

Year (December 31st)	No. of Ashpits in use.	No. of Ashbins in use.
1920 ...	15,352 ...	9,853
1930 ...	9,265 ...	18,067
1931 ...	8,555 ...	19,014
1932 ...	7,787 ...	20,041
1933 ...	6,788 ...	21,269
1934 ...	71 ...	28,628
1935 ...	43 ...	28,740
1936 ...	27 ...	29,326
1937 ...	8 ...	29,518

General Sanitary Inspection.

This work is carried out by seven Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector. Two Assistants are employed solely on housing, and one on the investigation of cases of Infectious Diseases and the supervision of Disinfection, etc. There are four District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided. In addition, five men are employed on disinfection and disinfestation.

During the year, 3,695 complaints were received and investigated. 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:—

	1937 No.	1936 No.
Visits to Factories	232	304
„ Workshops and Workplaces	500	512
„ Bakeries	950	927
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	285	294
„ Ice-cream Shops	50	50
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	146	633
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	47	105
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	107	107
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	4	12
„ Other Dress Trades	16	31
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	11	45
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	95	137
„ Stables and Manure Pits	1418	1819
„ Premises where Animals are kept	271	252
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	57	73
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	33	60
„ Vans, Tents, etc.	68	106
„ Canal Boats	34	43

	1937	1936
	No.	No.
Visits to Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	1041	1974
„ Furnished Rooms... ..	439	272
„ Other Dwellings	11561	11734
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	381	329
„ New Property re Closets, etc.	62	174
„ Old Property re Alterations	158	322
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	9884	10501
Drains Tested	309	321
Legal Notices Served	577	471
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance ...	2011	2230
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	193	177
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	331	394
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	998	1047
Smoke Observations taken	488	484
Visits to Boiler Houses	30	16
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	2457	3187
Visits to School Premises	254	294
„ „ Theatres and Cinemas	42	29
„ „ Public Institutions	137	62

There were 4,644 defects found and dealt with, as compared with 4,114 in the previous year. In connection with these, 2,011 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 Notices with regard to 1,238 defects, and 577 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 774 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, and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 92. There were 413 served relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, etc.	122
„ Drains, etc.	16
„ Yard Flags	107
„ Troughs, Spouts, etc.	111
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, etc.	165
Dust Bins	33
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes	92
Others	428

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 1,074, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39.

Unsatisfactory Drainage 10

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

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 43.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45.

Closet Nuisances 16

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94; Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 101 and 103.

Notices relating to Black Smoke 7

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42, relating to:—

Insufficient Water Supply 36

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 52

No nuisance, caused by colliery tips getting on fire, has occurred during the last four years.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following Bye-law came into operation on 1st February, 1935:—

"That the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within a continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney in a building other than a private dwellinghouse shall until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance."

During the year 488 observations of 30 minutes' duration were made on 104 chimneys. During 443 of these observations no black smoke was emitted. The extent of the emission of black smoke in respect of the remaining 45 observations was as follows:—

Amount of Black Smoke, in Minutes	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	5	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
No. of Occasions	...	13	13	12	1	1	2	1	1	1

The result of each observation was communicated to the firm concerned; 30 visits were paid to boiler houses; 89 informal notices were sent and 7 legal notices were served in respect of excessive smoke from chimneys.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

No. of Chimneys Observed.	No. of Observations Taken.	Average No. of Observations per Chimney.
104	488	4.7

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS.

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total Smoke in Minutes...	69	1520.5	13,050.5
Average Smoke in Minutes	0.14	3.11	26.75

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

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 (All Males)
Kay Street	215
Barracks Road	120
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel)	76

The Local Act of 1921 gave the Local Sanitary Authority power to grant yearly licences for keeping of Common Lodging Houses. During the year the three licences were renewed. The three lodging houses are buildings which were originally used for other purposes.

The Lodging Houses have been visited periodically. 57 visits were made during the year and 7 defects were found—1 defective floor, 2 defective drains, 1 defective wallplaster, 1 required limewashing, 1 insufficient dustbins, and 1 defective windows.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 23 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being an increase of 1 on the number of the previous year.

Clause 4 of the Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings provides that—

"An occupier of a lodging house shall not knowingly permit any room wholly or partly used as a sleeping apartment to be occupied at any one time by a greater number of persons than will allow forty square feet of floor space for each person of an age exceeding five years and thirty square feet of floor space for each person of an age not exceeding five years.

Provided that if the average height of the room is less than eight feet the floor space above specified shall be increased in the proportion of one-eighth for every foot or part of a foot by which the average height falls short of eight feet."

The 23 houses registered are divided into 136 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements have the following accommodation :—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
							<hr/>
							136
							<hr/>

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 439 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year. Regular inspection is necessary to ensure that the tenants keep the rooms clean. 7 verbal and 10 letter notices were given.

Total visits to 23 Houses Let in Lodgings (136 tenements)	439
Total defects found... ..	25
Defects brought forward from 1936	10
Total Defects remedied	20

The 25 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	4
Defective W.C's.	3
Defective Drains	3
Defective Sinks	2
Other Defects	13
	—
	25
	—

OCCUPANTS :—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 267 persons occupied the furnished rooms. This represents 1.96 persons per tenement, and 1.76 persons per room.

Adults—Males	144
Females	80
Infants under 1	2
Children 1 to 10	41
	—
	267
	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following are declared to be Offensive Trades :—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 107 :—

Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fat Extractor, Fat Melter, Fellmonger, Glue Maker, Gut Scraper, Rag and Bone Dealer, Size Maker, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Tripe Boiler.

P.H. Amendment Act, 1907.—Order made in 1911 in respect of :—

Tanner, Fish Fryer, Manufacturer of Manure from Fish Offal, Blood or other Putrescible Animal Matter, and Order made in 1934 in respect of Leather Dresser.

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871 :—

Requires that Marine Store Dealers shall possess a licence from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

Bye-laws for the Regulation of all the above-mentioned Offensive Trades were made in 1934, and came into operation on 1st February, 1935.

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

Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	120
						133

Three hundred and eighty visits of inspection were made to premises where Offensive Trades are carried on. Generally little nuisance arises from these premises. During 1937, 27 verbal reminders and 12 informal notices were issued in respect of 48 defects, and in six instances it was necessary to serve statutory notices.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

There are 142 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

1,418 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors. 3 legal and 10 preliminary notices were sent, and 20 verbal notices were given, referring to 34 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated. The manure pits were sprayed on 742 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Metal Workers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
							941

The number of factories and workshops registered varies during the year as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshop which includes dressmaking. 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:—

Water Closet and Urinal Defects	...	...	17
Defective Drains	...	...	8
Troughs and Spouts	...	...	8
Others	...	...	11
		—	44
Legal Notices served	...	...	9
Informal Notices sent	...	...	11
Verbal Notices	...	...	17

Workshops (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections	520
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Defects found:—

Defective Water Closets	...	...	18
Dirty Workshops...	...	...	11
Defective Drains	...	...	6
Defective Eaves and Spouts	...	...	7
Defective Ashpits and Bins	...	...	9
Other Defects	...	...	16
		—	67
Legal Notices served	...	...	9
Informal Notices sent	...	...	30
Verbal Notices given	...	...	26

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

Particulars of matters referred by the Factory Inspector and action taken by the Health Department.

Defects referred by Factory Inspector.	Action taken by Health Department.
(a) Factories.	
1. Closets dirty and in disrepair. Yard approach defective	Remedied by informal action.
(b) Workshops.	
1. Limewashing required—Bakehouse	Remedied by informal action.

The following is a copy of a return required by the Home Office :—

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937 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 or Inspectors of Nuisances.**

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories	232	20	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	1,470	80	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	1,702	100	—

II.—Defects founds in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*				
Want of cleanliness	17	16	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	123	120	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or				
defective	49	44	—	—
not separate				
for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	113	107	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	302	287	—	—

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

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 249 TO 258, AND
CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.**

**Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the
Administration of the above Acts during the Year 1937.**

The Inspector under the Acts is Mr. Fred Shuttleworth, 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 34, against 43 in 1936.

Two boats did not conform in all respects with the Acts and Regulations. In one of these cases, painting was required, and in the other there was a leakage into the cabin. Letters were sent in both cases and the defects were remedied.

In almost all cases the boats are occupied by men for a few nights on journeys, and who have homes elsewhere, only two women 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 Diseases have occurred on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

The Inspector has been received with courtesy in every case, and the required information has been readily supplied, and is gratefully acknowledged.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 249 to 258, and
Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.**

**STATISTICAL STATEMENT to the 1937 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 the Inspector's remuneration inclusive with pay for other duties?	...	...	...	Yes.
If special, how much?	...	...	...	—
Number of boats added to Register during 1937	...	...	...	—
Number re-registered owing to structural alterations	...	...	...	—
Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	—
Total number registered to 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	147
Total number of registrations cancelled	...	...	...	122
Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	25
Number of boats inspected in 1937	...	...	...	34
Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	32
Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	2

Total number for which the cabins were registered	...	...	...	...	143
Total number occupying cabins	...	...	...	...	68
Details of occupation :—Male adults	...	...	...	...	66
Female adults	...	...	...	...	2
Children	...	...	...	...	—

Details showing numbers infringing in respect to :—

Number of Cases met with.		Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate	.....
.....	Certificate not identifying owner with boat	.....
.....	Marking	.....
.....	Overcrowding	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8.b.11)	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying	.....
.....	Cleanliness	.....
1	Painting	1
.....	Ventilation	.....
1	Dilapidation	1
.....	Removal of bilge water	.....
.....	Without Pump	.....
.....	Refusal of admittance to Inspector	.....
.....	No proper water vessel	.....
.....	Without requisite double bulk heads	.....
.....	Non-notification of Infectious Disease	.....
.....	Number of boats detained for cleansing (not for I.D.)	.....
2		2

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	.....
Number of Printed Notice Forms sent	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	2
Number still corresponding about	...	...	...	...	.....

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

1,041 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 439 to furnished rooms, and 11,561 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

231 were suspected of being dirty, and 70 were found to be so on inspection. In three cases it was found necessary to serve legal notices to get the nuisances remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1937 and the previous year, are as follows:—

			Dec., 1937.		Dec., 1936.
Clean Water Closets	...	...	15,127	...	14,591
Waste Water Closets	...	...	17,783	...	17,939
Latrines (332) with closets...	...	...	1,418	...	1,619
Privies	...	...	206	...	212

Of the above numbers, the following is the Closet Accommodation of dwellinghouses at the end of 1937:—

	Houses.
Houses each having sole use of one clean water closet ...	8,692
" " " one slop water closet ...	16,546
" " " two water closets ...	1,592
Houses having joint use of clean water closets ...	272
" " " slop water closets ...	239
Houses having joint use of latrine (trough) closets (155 latrines, with a total of 690 closets) ...	1,005
Houses each having sole use of one privy closet ...	119
Houses having joint use of one privy closet ...	2
	<hr/>
	28,467
	<hr/>

In only two dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

The above numbers include dwellings which are in the Corporation's five-year Slum Clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1937, had not been vacated and demolished.

A very large number of older houses in the Borough have closets which, although on the water-carriage system, are not flushed with clean water, with a cistern for each closet. The majority of such houses have closets which are flushed by waste water from the domestic sink or what is commonly known as latrine or trough closets, *i.e.*, a row of closets flushed from one large cistern.

All closets not individually flushed on the clean water system are objectionable, and the building Bye-laws prohibit the erection of closets, for new houses, not on the separate cistern clean water system of flushing, except where there is no sewer within reasonable distance.

The reduction in the number of latrine closets effected during 1937 is mainly the result of demolitions carried out in Clearance Areas. In June, 1935, it was decided to give assistance to owners willing to convert waste-water closets to the clean water system, the Corporation to be responsible for the drainage work required for these conversions. During the year assistance was given in connection with 104 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 206, of which 164 are pails and 42 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 142 of these.

During 1937 an old public urinal in Trafalgar Street was demolished, consequent upon the erection of a modern one almost opposite.

Shops Act, 1934.

This Act came into operation on December 30th, 1934, and the administration of Section 10, dealing with matters relating to health and comfort of shop workers has been referred to this Department. It will be noted in the summary of visits paid by Sanitary Inspectors that 1,616 visits were to shops of various kinds, and on these visits enquiries were made as to compliance with this Section, in addition to dealing with matters relating to the particular trade carried on. In addition 187 visits were paid for the specific purpose of Section 10.

There are 2,602 shops in Burnley, of which 1,831 are also used as dwelling-houses. In the latter the ordinary domestic arrangements provide for water supply, sanitary conveniences, facilities for preparing and partaking of meals, and for washing, etc.

Seven shops were found not to comply with the Section, some in respect of more than one matter :—

W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	4
No means of securing adequate temperature	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						8
						—

All were remedied by informal action.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspections of premises in which food is prepared, 950 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory. The defects found were mainly those which infringe the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, many occupiers having failed to lime-wash their bakehouses within the specified period of six months.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	...	266
Number of Inspections made ...	...	...	...	...	950
Verbal Notices...	...	...	...	...	134
Informal (written) Notices ...	...	...	...	...	37
Legal Notices ...	...	...	...	...	4

DEFECTS :—

Required Limewashing ...	...	...	...	...	113
Defective Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective Drains ...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Ashbins ...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective Spouts and Eaves ...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Defects ...	...	...	...	...	41
Total ...					191

Fish and Chip Shops.

In 1911, the business of fish frying was declared to be an offensive trade in Burnley. During 1937 the Sanitary Inspectors made 285 visits of inspection to the 120 premises licensed for fish frying. The general structural condition of these fish and chip shops is good, and the standard of cleanliness maintained has been satisfactory. Of the 43 defects found during the year, six were drainage and five water closet defects, the remainder were structural defects.

Ice Cream Shops.

The Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, specifies certain conditions which must be adhered to in the manufacture and sale of ice cream. As, however, this is a trade which is to some extent seasonal, a number of ice cream vendors only manufacture for a few weeks in the summer months. In the absence of compulsory registration of ice cream vendors, it is impossible to state with accuracy the number of manufacturers and supervision of this trade is difficult and imperfect. The few manufacturers who carry on the trade all the year round have kept their premises in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. During 1937, 50 inspections were made of premises where it was known or ascertained that ice cream was being made or sold. In two instances structural defects in the premises were found.

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 appointed under the Act to Piggeries, Poultry Runs, Allotments, Refuse Tips, etc., with reference to the prevalence of rats.

Three hundred and fifty-three applications were received by the Public Health Department for advice and assistance in clearing premises of rats, and 373 boxes of suitable rat poisons have been issued. The Officer paid 174 visits to places concerning which complaints had been received. No notices were served.

As in previous years, intensive effort was made to create additional interest in rat repression during the National Rat Week. Advertisements and articles were inserted in the local press calling attention to the dangers and destructiveness of rats and mice, and copies of the Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin on "Rats and How to Exterminate them" were distributed. 127 applications for assistance were received during Rat Week, as against 144 in the previous year.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1937 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 254 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It has not been necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1937.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING.

Except for houses in the residential districts and houses built within the last thirty years, houses are generally in terrace formation. Most of the pre-war houses are stone built.

At the end of 1937 there were 28,467 dwellinghouses in the Borough, of the following types:—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,134
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,831
Houses without through ventilation:—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	1,173
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	239
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	74
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	13
Vans and Sheds	.....	...	...	3
Total				28,467

Of the 13 cellar dwellings only 9 have the floor surface more than three feet below the street.

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

Two Sanitary Inspectors devote the whole of their time to inspections of working class dwellings.

Up to the end of 1936, there were 14,520 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. During 1937, a further 123 houses were recorded, making a total of 14,643 up to the end of 1937. During 1937, 886 houses previously inspected and recorded were re-inspected.

The Housing Inspectors made 3,777 re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected.

General Action Taken as regards Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—508.
Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 9(1) of the Housing Act, 1936 :—460.

HOUSING WITHOUT ADEQUATE THROUGH VENTILATION.

i.e. **Back-to-Back and Single Houses.**

Position at Five-year periods for the last 25 years and at 31st December, 1937.

Year.	Total No. of houses in the Borough.	Total No. of Back-to-Back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings.	Total No. of Back-to-Back and single houses closed or demolished during the previous five year period.
1910	24,020	2,323 (Not including single houses)	1905-1909—Nil.
1915	25,842	2,371	1910-1914—Nil.
1920	25,832	2,359	1915-1919—12
1925	26,165	2,349	1920-1924—10
1930	27,263	2,170	1925-1929—179
1935	28,145	2,085	1930-1934—85
1937	28,467	1,499	1935-1936—412 1937 —174

Number of back-to-back and single houses already included in the 5 years programme, which have been included in Clearance Orders made up to the end of 1937 1,026

Number of back-to-back and single houses to be dealt with in remainder of 5 years programme 787

Estimated Number of back-to-back and single houses which will remain after completion of 5 years programme 322

Slum Clearance Programme.

The Corporation's programme of Slum Clearance under the Housing Act, 1936, includes 1,569 houses in Clearance Areas and 779 individual unfit houses, a total of 2,348 dwellings to be dealt with.

At the end of 1937, Clearance, Improvement and Demolition Orders had been made and undertakings accepted in respect of 1,637 houses. This necessitates the displacement of 4,645 persons, of whom 2,679 had been rehoused by the Corporation at the end of 1937.

Before the Corporation's programme is completed, Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses have to be dealt with during the year 1938, involving a further 711 houses. The total number of persons to be rehoused under the remaining portion of the programme is estimated at 3,568.

On more detailed inspection by the Housing Inspectors a considerable number of individual unfit houses or parts of houses, which require to be dealt with by demolition or closure, have been found, which were not included in the original five-year programme.

Overcrowding.

An overcrowding survey, under the Housing Act, 1935, was completed early in 1936.

The 23,497 working class houses in the Borough were inspected, and 301 were found to be overcrowded.

During 1936, and subsequent to the original survey, a further 21 houses became overcrowded, but, as the overcrowding in 16 Corporation houses was abated, a total of 306 houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of 1936.

During 1937, a further 26 cases have arisen, making a total of 332 overcrowded houses.

All these 332 cases were reviewed at the end of 1937, when no less than 207 were found to have been abated, leaving at 31st December, 1937, only 125 known overcrowded houses, or 0.53% of the houses originally surveyed. The 207 cases have been mainly abated by changes of tenancy, and decreases in families due to marriages and deaths.

The following table illustrates the position clearly :—

	Corporation houses.	Non- Corporation houses.	Total.
No. of houses included in Overcrowding Survey	1557	21940	23,497
No. of houses found to be overcrowded during Survey... ..	57	244	301 (1·27%)
No. known to be overcrowded at the end of 1936	43	263	306 (1·29%)
No. known to be overcrowded at the end of 1937	28	97	125 (0·53%)

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Prevention of Infestation of New Houses.

All the household contents of tenants removed under the Slum Clearance programme to new Corporation houses are disinfested in the course of removal, the removals and fumigations being undertaken directly by the Corporation.

The cyanide fumigation station was built by the Corporation early in 1936, in the precincts of the old Gas Works on a site remote from dwellings. Two gas tight furniture containers, fitted on to trailers, and drawn by a mechanical horse, are used. The containers are fitted with electric heaters to enable the temperature inside the containers to be raised sufficiently to ensure generation of cyanide gas, and can be connected to an electrically driven fan to ensure complete exhaustion of the cyanide gas from the containers. In order to ensure safety, bedding and personal clothing are removed separately and are steam disinfected.

During 1937 the furniture, etc., of 167 families was fumigated by H.C.N. gas in course of removal from condemned property to new Corporation houses.

Two members of the Health Department staff have been trained in the process of cyanide fumigation.

Cyanide fumigation of houses in Clearance Areas is not undertaken before demolition. However, in order to prevent bug-infested material from demolished houses being taken to other property, all wood from houses demolished under Clearance Orders is purchased by the Corporation and burned in the Refuse Destructor.

The fumigation by cyanide of inhabited bug-infested houses continues to be done by a firm of expert fumigators. Disinfestation is also carried out by the Department's staff, the insecticide used being zaldecide.

Four houses in the new Hargher Clough Housing Estate have been completely furnished by the Corporation and are used as temporary Reception Houses. On the day when tenants leave their old houses, they have a bath, and their personal clothing is disinfected at the Disinfecting Station. They then proceed to one of these Reception Houses, where they are accommodated for 48 hours. In the meantime their furniture, etc., is fumigated and deposited in the new houses which the tenants will occupy. At the expiration of 48 hours, the tenants are given the keys of their new houses. A female Supervisor is employed to supervise the temporary occupation of the Reception Houses, advise tenants, check inventories, etc.

Until September, 1937, one of the Health Visitors spent half of her time in supervising tenants occupying replacement houses, but owing to the great increase in the number of Corporation houses, a whole-time lady visitor was then appointed for the purpose. She pays a visit when a tenant takes occupation of a new house, advises in regard to the use of fittings and the care of property, and continues visiting for the general purpose of House Management.

She, however, is not responsible for the collection of rents or letting of Corporation houses.

During 1937, 2,797 visits were made by the lady visitor.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1937:—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	13
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	13
(2) by Insecticides	—

(b) OTHER HOUSES (NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS).

(i) No. found to be infested	213
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	44
(2) by Insecticides	20
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants.....	149

(c) OTHER HOUSES (IN CLEARANCE AREAS).

86 houses were found to be infested, none of which were disinfested.

The following tables summarise the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme:—

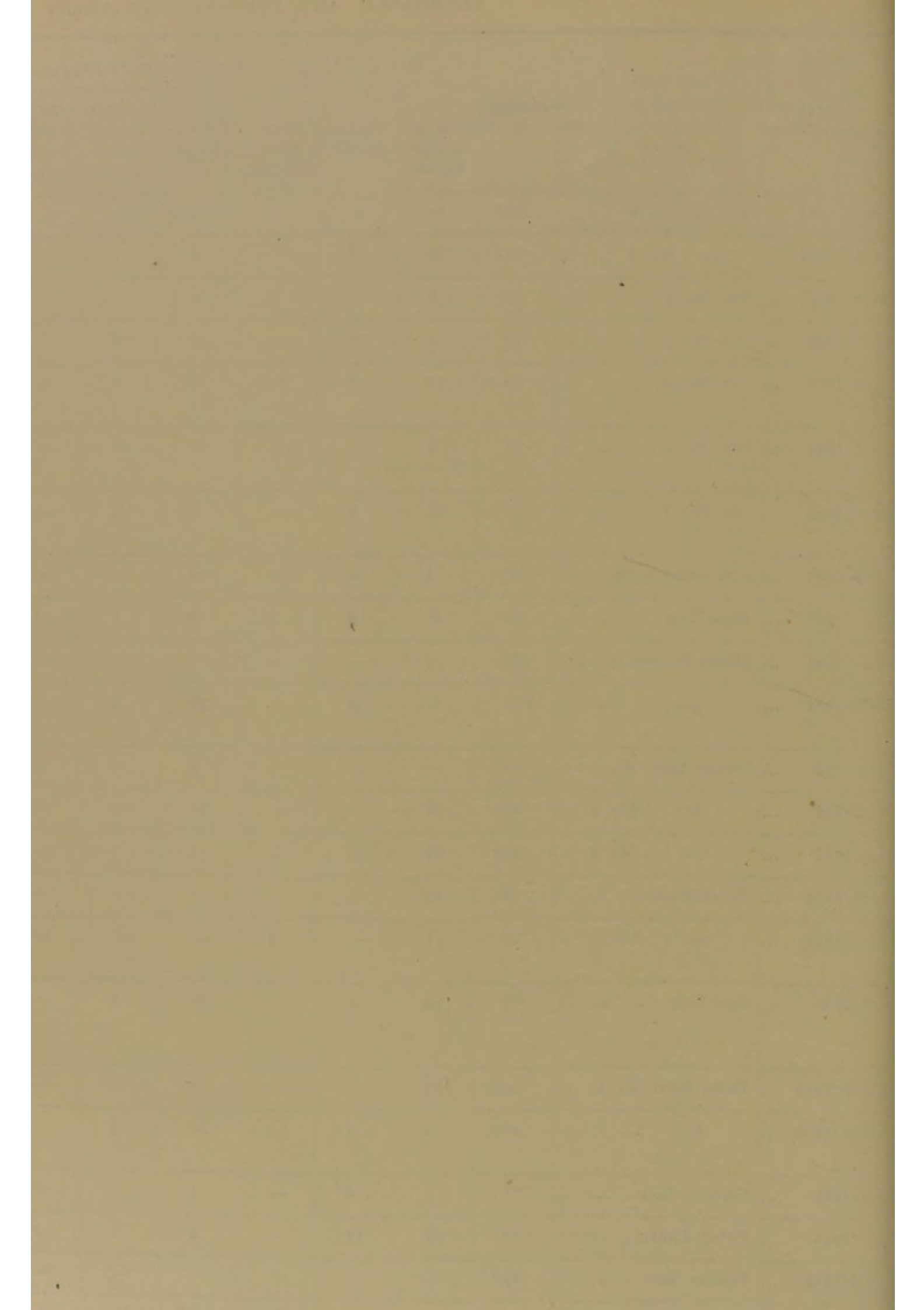
CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS DEALT WITH IN THE YEARS 1931 TO 1937.

Date of Representation	Area	Acreage	Types of Premises to be Demolished in the Areas dealt with							Population of Area	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry	Date Order Confirmed by Ministry of Health	Property Excluded by Ministry of Health	Final Date for Vacation of Houses in Area	No. of Persons rehoused by Corporation up to the end of 1937.
			Back-to-Back Houses	Single Houses	Single Room Dwellings	Through Houses	Combined Houses and Shops	Other Premises not Dwellings	Total Premises						
24/11/1931	160 Top No. 1	127	13	—	—	2	—	—	15	79	23/5/1933	15/8/1935	—	9/1/1934	79
24/11/1931	do. No. 2	812	33	8	—	9	1	1	52	221	23/5/1933	15/8/1935	—	9/2/1934	221
14/3/1932	Park No. 1	12	4	2	2	1	—	—	9	40	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/9/1934	40
14/3/1932	do. No. 2	10	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	25	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/10/1934	25
14/3/1932	do. No. 3	69	17	3	14	8	1	—	43	137	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 Lock-up Shop and 2 Through Houses	28/2/1935	137
14/3/1932	do. No. 4	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	5 Back-to-back Houses and 1 Through House	28/11/1934	7
14/3/1932	do. No. 5	107	43	1	—	3	2	—	51	194	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 House and Shop and 17 Back-to-back Houses	28/5/1935	194
14/3/1932	Park Improvement	37	4	—	—	4	—	—	8	23	—	—	—	6/6/1934	23
26/1/1932	Pine Tree	92	41	8	7	8	1	1	66	206	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	1 Office	28/2/1935	206
20/1/1934	Mount Pleasant No. 2	63	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11/9/1934	22/11/1934	—	11/11/1935	7
20/1/1934	do. No. 3	131	52	11	—	29	1	—	93	333	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	1 House and Shop and 1 Back-to-back House	11/2/1936	333
4/4/1934	George Street No. 1	94	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	8
4/4/1934	do. No. 2	421	21	—	—	13	—	—	34	92	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	92
4/4/1934	do. No. 3	318	24	—	—	1	—	—	25	81	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	81
11/6/1934	Thornbank No. 1	49	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	149	18/12/1934	25/3/1935	—	15/11/1935	149
11/6/1934	do. No. 2	26	11	—	4	—	—	—	15	47	18/12/1934	25/3/1935	1 House and Shop 2 Back-to-back Houses	15/11/1935	47
4/7/1934	Gow Lane	72	50	2	—	10	2	—	64	140	18/12/1934	25/3/1935	1 Storeplace 1 Workshop 9 Back-to-back Houses	15/11/1935	140
15/10/1934	Union Street No. 1	363	17	1	—	4	—	—	22	67	19/2/1935	18/4/1935	1 Stable	15/12/1936	67
15/10/1934	do. No. 2	368	15	1	—	16	2	1	45	115	19/2/1935	18/4/1935	2 Stables 4 Garages	15/12/1936	115
1/1/1935	Ginnow Lane	21	1	8	—	1	—	—	10	33	No Inquiry	28/9/1935	—	22/11/1936	33
1/1/1935	Pickup Croft	144	89	15	—	8	1	2	115	548	3/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	83
18/4/1935	Fletcher Row	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	3/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	14
1/8/1935	Shadley Street	256	15	1	6	2	—	—	24	62	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Tate Terrace No. 1	155	15	2	1	—	—	3	19	41	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	do. No. 2	181	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Church Street	14	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	25	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Brick Street	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Master Street	279	4	—	—	10	—	1	15	57	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Dawson Square	14	6	—	2	2	—	—	10	24	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Ship Alley	223	3	2	1	1	—	—	11	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	—
1/8/1935	Turf Yard	67	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	16	14/7/1936	7/12/1936	—	—	16
1/11/1935	Earwood Street	717	18	—	—	17	—	1	36	86	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/5/1937	86
1/11/1935	Homer Street	11	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	21	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	2 Back-to-back Houses	11/6/1937	21
1/11/1935	Rose Valley	125	2	2	3	1	—	—	8	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	11/6/1937	19
1/11/1935	Brown Street	216	6	3	—	4	—	—	13	32	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/5/1937	32
1/11/1935	Charles Row	148	12	2	—	—	—	—	14	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/5/1937	19
1/11/1935	Green Yard	171	9	—	—	2	—	—	11	34	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/1/1937	34
1/11/1935	Maisy Street	168	—	4	—	7	—	—	11	39	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/12/1936	39
15/6/1936	Brook Street	138	6	—	—	1	—	1	8	14	No Inquiry	25/3/1937	—	—	—
15/6/1936	Vernon Street	935	72	—	—	2	—	5	77	182	No Inquiry	25/3/1937	—	—	—
16/11/1936	Riverside Road	697	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	45	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	5
16/11/1936	Hedding Lane	232	8	1	—	3	—	—	12	27	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
16/11/1936	Woodman Square	160	2	5	1	3	—	—	11	29	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
16/11/1936	Eastham Place	160	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
1/3/37	Wood Top	2486	82	1	—	57	5	1	146	451	12/10/1937	—	—	—	—
1/3/37	Clay Street	972	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	12/10/1937	—	—	—	—
1/3/37	Yatfield Field	144	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	20	12/10/1937	—	—	—	—
1/3/37	Cog Square	201	8	1	—	1	—	—	10	20	12/10/1937	—	—	—	—
1/3/37	Cog Lane Bridge	989	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	9	12/10/1937	—	—	—	—
10/5/37	Hesley Row	560	4	5	—	1	—	—	10	31	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
10/5/37	Hesley Court	190	10	—	—	—	1	—	11	28	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
10/5/37	Hesley Wood Road	560	15	9	3	4	—	—	31	81	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
1/8/37	Sandy Passage	272	4	—	4	5	—	—	13	31	—	—	—	—	—
1/8/37	Blanned Street	582	27	1	—	5	1	—	34	101	—	—	—	—	—
1/8/37	Lower Cool Clough Lane	120	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
1/8/37	Homer Place	125	8	1	—	—	—	—	9	22	—	—	—	—	—
1/8/37	Thompson Street	592	—	1	—	21	—	—	22	52	—	—	—	—	—
1/8/37	Nephtine Street	599	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE—In respect of the back-to-back houses excluded from the areas, undertakings were given by the owners in some cases to convert them into through houses, and in the remainder to use them for purposes other than dwellings; i.e., warehouses, etc.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEALT WITH SINCE 1931, UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 20 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936, AND SECTIONS 11 AND 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Year of Representation	Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.		Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	Demolition Orders Confirmed	Undertakings Accepted		Closing Orders Confirmed
		(a) To Make Habitable	(b) To Convert into Premises other than Dwellings	
1931	3	—	—	—



ACTION IN RESPECT TO UNHEALTHY AREAS AND DWELLINGS.

	Clearance and Improvement Areas.				Individual Unfit Houses.		Number of Persons re-housed, or to be re-housed, by the Corporation.
	Number of Areas dealt with, or to be dealt with	Total Acreage.	Number of Premises demolished, or to be demolished in the Areas.	Number of Persons displaced, or to be displaced.	Number represented, or to be represented.	Number of Persons displaced, or to be displaced.	
Confirmed during the 21 years 1910 to 1930	1	2.34	207	630	55	200	610 (Approximate)
Housing Acts, 1930 & 1936. Dealt with during the 7 years 1931 to 1937	58	22.198	1355	4161	+282	484	4645
Housing Act, 1936. *Proposed Action during 1938 ...	15	3.953	222	730	489	2838	3568

*The proposed action during 1937 and 1938 is somewhat in excess of the action originally proposed in the five-year programme

+This figure includes 10 houses made fit in the Park Improvement Area.

HOUSING STATISTICS.
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b))	281
(1) By Corporation	168
(2) By private enterprise	113
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	168

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,635
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,188
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,009
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,786
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	*418
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,602

*253 are included in Clearance Areas.

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	668
--	-----

(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	233
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	149
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	7

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	192
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	151
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	None.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	14
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	58
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	None.

(IV.) HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING:—

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	125
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	132
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	738½
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	25
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:—	
(a) Corporation Houses	19
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	188
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	1095½
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None.
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—	

"Of the 125 overcrowded dwellings 28 are Corporation houses and 97 Non-Corporation houses."

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A whole-time Veterinary Officer is employed on the inspection and supervision of food supplies. His duties include work under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, etc. Samples of milk and other foods for bacteriological examination and for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, are obtained by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The Veterinary Officer, who has been in the service of the Corporation since January, 1900, will retire on superannuation in May, 1938. Under Part IV. of the Agriculture Act, 1937, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is initiating a large-scale and comprehensive campaign for the eradication of animal diseases and is establishing a centralised public veterinary service as a means to that end. This will involve the transfer of the following veterinary duties from the Local Authority to the Ministry :—

- (a) Diagnostic enquiries into diseases of live animals.
- (b) Examination of live cattle under the Tuberculosis Order.
- (c) Inspection of live cattle in markets.
- (d) Routine inspection of dairy herds.

The Local Authority will retain important powers and duties (which the Veterinary Officer now carries out), under the Diseases of Animals Acts, Public Health Acts, etc., such as :—

- (a) Detention and isolation of animals and enforcing notices re Infected Places.
- (b) Duties re sheep scab, anthrax, swine fever, etc.
- (c) Inspection and enforcing notices re cleansing, disinfection, etc., of markets, dealers' premises, animal foodstuffs, infected hay and straw, etc., vehicles for transporting meat and live stock, cold stores, etc.
- (d) Inspection of piggeries.

- (e) All other duties under Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.
 - (i) Inspection of cowsheds and dairies.
 - (ii) Inspection of milk shops.
- (f) Public Health Meat Regulations.
 - (i) Inspection of meat in abattoirs.
 - (ii) Inspection of meat in shops.
- (g) Inspection of wholesale and retail fish, fruit and tripe shops.
- (h) Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order.
- (i) Poultry Act and Poultry Orders, etc.

It is estimated that approximately 14% of the Veterinary Officer's duties will be transferred to direct administration by the Veterinary Inspector for this district under the Ministry of Agriculture. Of the duties to be retained by the Local Authority, the most important is the inspection of meat and other foods, inspection of dairy and farm premises and butchers' shops. As the supervision of the meat supply of the town has been undertaken by a veterinary officer for the last 38 years, it is considered that to cease employing a veterinary officer for this purpose would be a retrograde step, and therefore the Council have resolved to obtain the whole-time services of another veterinary officer when the present officer retires.

MILK SUPPLY.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

During the year 182 samples of mixed and unmixed milk have been collected from farms within and without the Borough and submitted to bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these milks shows that twelve of them proved positive, this being equal to a percentage of 6.5.

In the case of a cow housed within the Borough being suspected of producing milk containing tubercle bacilli and in which tuberculosis cannot be diagnosed definitely by clinical examination, a sample of milk is collected and the animal is 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 Officers of Health of the County and the District in which the farm is situated are notified immediately.

Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

SOURCE	MIXED MILK					UNMIXED MILK				
	No. Examined	Positive	Doubtful	Negative	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli	No. Examined	Positive	Doubtful	Negative	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
Burnley	42	—	—	42	Nil	2	—	—	2	Nil
Outside Districts ...	138	12	—	126	6.6	—	—	—	—	—
Total	180	12	—	168	6.6	2	—	—	2	Nil

The two unmixed samples of milk were collected from a cow with induration of the udder.

During the year there were no cases reported under the Tuberculosis Order.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

The number of purveyors of milk registered to sell milk within the Borough is as follows:—

Total number on the register on 1st January, 1937 861

Number of new licences granted during 1937:—

(a) To sell wholesale new milk (loose)	1
(b) To sell wholesale new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles...	2
(c) To retail new milk (loose)	16
(d) To retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles	71
(e) Licensed as cowkeepers and/or dairymen	3
	<hr/>
	93

Number of licences cancelled during 1937... .. 102

Total number on the register on 31st December, 1937 852

The number on the register consists of the following:—

Licences to sell new milk wholesale...	68
Licences to sell new and sterilised milk wholesale in sealed bottles	14
Licences to retail new milk (loose)...	222
Licences to retail new and sterilised milk in sealed bottles...	515
Licensed as Cowkeepers and/or Dairymen ...	33
	<hr/>
	852
	<hr/>

Of the 737 retail licences, 550 are for the sale of milk from shops.

The milk sold from these 550 shops is as follows:—

New milk (loose) ...	35
New milk in sealed bottles ...	81
Sterilised milk in sealed bottles ...	434
	<hr/>
	550
	<hr/>

MILK (Special Designations) ORDER, 1936.

For particulars of the prescribed designations, see Report for 1936, page 72.

A Pasteuriser's Licence and a Supplementary Licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" and a Dealer's Licence to retail "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were granted in respect of one firm which retails on a large scale within the Borough. Two farmers residing within the Borough were granted licences to produce and retail "Accredited" Milk. A further three Dealer's Licences and five Supplementary Licences were granted to retail "Accredited" Milk.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year two persons residing within the Borough have been registered as Cowkeepers.

Number of Farms within the Borough ...	39
„ Visits to the Farms within the Borough ...	112
„ Re-visits to the Farms within the Borough ...	27
„ Examinations of Cattle within the Borough ...	1,336
„ Visits to Dairies within the Borough ...	8
„ Milk Shops ...	608
„ Visits to Milk Shops ...	277
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors & Cowkeepers	852

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two dairies within the Borough, to which milk is brought for distribution. In one of these the milk is pasteurised before being retailed. These premises have been inspected periodically.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 39 farms within the Borough, of which 32 are for the housing of milch cows; four are used for the rearing of calves and pigs and three for the keeping of poultry.

There are 58 cowshed premises on these farms, of which the sanitary conditions may be classified as follows:—

	Light.		Ventilation.		Drainage.		Floors.		Air Space.
Good	58	...	57	...	58	...	56	...	57
Fair	—	...	1	...	—	...	2	...	1
Bad	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—

The Water Supply is good and plentiful on all the farms, and each dairy farm has a suitable building for the storage of milk and milk vessels. The general standard of cleanliness of cowsheds, milk stores and utensils has been satisfactory, and dairy farmers have co-operated well in carrying out the requirements of the Local Authority.

The following diseased conditions in cattle were found in the course of routine inspection of dairy herds within the Borough.

Year.	Tubercle	Atrophy.	Mastitis.	Fellon.	Induration.	Total.	
1937	—	...	3	...	1	...	5
1936	1	...	3	...	1	...	7

Contamination of Milk.

Reports on the number of samples of milk examined chemically and bacteriologically and the amount of adulteration and contamination of milk will be found in the sections of this report dealing with work carried on at the Public Health Laboratory and under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Butchers have observed the requirements of these Regulations in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the Market Stalls have been well protected with sheets to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of meat, etc., exposed for sale. Fifteen notices were served in respect of the cleansing and purification of premises and utensils, three notices for repairs to premises, one notice to provide a covered metal receptacle for the storage of trimmings, etc., and one notice in respect of the protection of meat during transit.

There have been no requests for the marking of meat.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, No. 7, 1934.

Four notices were served in respect of imported meat not being properly labelled.

Triperies and Tripe Shops.

One hundred and sixty-two visits of inspection were made by the Veterinary Officer to premises where tripe is prepared and sold. Both triperies and shops were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition, and the tripe, etc., to be wholesome. All utensils used in the preparation of tripe were in a cleanly condition. It was not found necessary to serve any notices in respect of these premises during 1937.

Public Abattoirs.

The management of the Public Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee. There are no private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

The Abattoirs have been maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and weekly disinfection has been carried out.

I have commented in previous reports on the practice, which has increased in recent years, of slaughtering and dressing carcasses in private slaughterhouses in adjoining rural areas and bringing them ready dressed into the shops in the Borough. During 1937, the total number of animals slaughtered in the Burnley Abattoirs showed a decrease of 4,736 on the number for the previous year. To some extent this is due probably to increase in prices and to fewer animals being exposed for sale in the markets, but to some extent also it is due to more meat being purchased wholesale outside the town and brought in for retail sale. The decrease applies to all types of animals.

MEAT INSPECTION.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4352	624	184	27076	3489
Number inspected	4352	624	184	27076	3489
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned.	—	1	6	19	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	231	268	7	572	147
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	5.3	42.9	7.06	2.1	4.3
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	3	25	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	33	61	—	—	212
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	0.82	13.7	0.59	—	6.1

The following tables give further particulars :—

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1937	4,976	3,338	23,738	184	3,489	35,725
1936	5,130	5,317	25,694	385	3,935	40,461

CARCASSES DETAINED AND SUBMITTED TO A DETAILED EXAMINATION

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Passed	59	46	6	12	222	345
Local	6	1	7	—	6	20
Condemned— From other Areas . . .	23	16	—	2	—	41
Total Carcases submitted to detailed Examination . . .	88	63	13	14	228	406

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wasted and Dropsical	—	10	—	—	—	10
Tuberculosis	28	—	—	1	2	31
Suffocated	—	7	2	—	—	9
Immature	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cirrhosis and Dropsy	—	—	—	1	2	3
Unwholesome	—	—	—	2	1	3
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals—1937 . . .	29	17	2	7	6	61
Totals—1936 . . .	19	15	4	4	8	50

WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED:

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1937	17,323	523	62	283	588	18,779
1936	10,074	662	73	129	657	11,595

TUBERCULOUS CARCASSES EXAMINED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cows		Heifers		Bulls		Bullocks		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		Total	
	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned	Examined	Condemned
1937	86	25	11	2	6	—	16	1	1	1	—	—	214	2	334	31
1936	57	13	10	2	4	1	21	3	—	—	—	—	249	5	341	24

Apart from the whole carcasses enumerated in the foregoing tables, portions of carcasses and other foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered, both in the Abattoirs and in other premises. The following is a list of these foodstuffs which were found not to be fit for human food:—

					Total Weight.	
					lbs.	
69	Forequarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	11,912
8	Hindquarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	1,740
1	Forequarter of Mutton	...	...	...	...	10
2	Hindquarters of Mutton	...	...	...	...	10
5	Forequarters of Pork	...	...	...	...	137
4	Hindquarters of Pork	...	...	...	...	140
	Pieces of Beef	...	...	...	...	1,442
	Tins of Corned Beef and Imported Mutton	...	...	...	...	42
	Fish, Fruit and Cheese	...	...	...	...	2,083
					<hr/>	
	Total	...	...	...	...	17,516

					Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Total weight of all carcasses condemned					8	...	7	...
Total weight of parts of carcasses and other foods condemned					7	...	16	...
					<hr/>			
Total weight of ALL Meat and other foods condemned					16	...	4	...
					<hr/>			
					0	...	7	

All condemned carcasses and parts of carcasses were disposed of to artificial manure manufacturers.

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

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs ...	...	...	...	428
" " Butchers' Shops ...	...	...	...	545
" " Fish Shops ...	...	...	...	466
" " Fruit Shops ...	...	...	...	594
" " Wholesale Shops ...	...	...	...	281
" " Charlton's Yard ...	...	...	...	134*
" " Collinge's Yard ...	...	...	...	99*
" " Harrison's Yard ...	...	...	...	134*
" " Sunter's Yard ...	...	...	...	131*
" " Stockdale's Yard ...	...	...	...	131*
" " Co-operative Society ...	...	...	...	47*
" " Cold Air Stores ...	...	...	...	90
" " Triperies and Tripe Shops ...	...	...	...	162
" " Meat, Fish and Fruit Market ...	...	...	...	42
" " Cattle Market ...	...	...	...	42
				3,326

*During the visits for inspection of food stuffs to the premises of these wholesale Cattle and Pig Dealers, the premises were also inspected regarding their state of repair, cleanliness and periodical disinfection.

The inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors to premises where foods are prepared are given on pages 46 and 60.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the district.

The principal layings from which shell-fish marketed in the district are derived are as follows:—

(a) Oysters:—Whitstable; American (Bluepoints, relayed, from Carlingford Lock, Ireland).

(b) Mussels:—Askrigg; Park Gate, Cheshire; Knott End; Lytham-St. Annes (Purifying Beds).

(c) Cockles:—Cark-in-Cartmel; Park Gate, Cheshire; Askrigg.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The town was free from contagious and infectious animal diseases during 1937, despite the fact that there were 129 outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease throughout the country.

Poultry Act, 1912.

Forty-two visits have been made to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates used for the storage of poultry, 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.

Sheep Scab Double Dipping Order, 1928.

This Order provides that all sheep and lambs shall be dipped in some disinfectant for the prevention of sheep scab at least twice a year. Under this Order 529 animals were dipped.

Animal Transit Order.

During the year 46 visits were made to the Station, and 184 trucks which are used for the conveyance of cattle, etc., were examined, 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.

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

- (1) Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1928.
- (2) Anthrax Order, 1928.
- (3) Parasitic Mange Order, 1911.
- (4) Sheep Scab Order, 1928.
- (5) Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928.
- (6) Swine Fever Order, 1908.

The following Orders came into operation during the year under review:—

- (1) Foreign Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1937.
- (2) Poultry, Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) (Amendment) Order, 1937.
- (3) Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order, 1937.
- (4) Importation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order, 1937.
- (5) Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order, 1937.

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. Samples obtained for chemical analysis are submitted to the Borough Analyst. Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1937.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.
Milk	239	1	9	—	248	1
Malt Extract & Cod Liver Oil	—	—	10	—	10	—
Baking Powder ..	—	—	12	—	12	—
Boracic Ointment ...	—	—	13	—	13	—
Butter	—	—	32	—	32	—
Vinegar	—	—	9	1	9	1
Cream	—	—	12	—	12	—
Jam	—	—	12	—	12	—
Cheese	—	—	12	—	12	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	17	—	17	—
Sausage	—	—	10	—	10	—
Coffee	1	—	9	1	10	1
Tea	—	—	11	—	11	—
Candied Peel ..	—	—	10	—	10	—
Ground Almonds ...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sultanas	—	—	10	—	10	—
Shredded Suet ...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Totals ...	240	1	208	2	448	3

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated and Below Standard and Action Taken.

Sample.	Result.	Action Taken.
Milk	2.95% Fat content	Cautioned.

Particulars of Informal Samples, Adulterated or Below Standard.

Sample.	Result.	Action Taken.
Table Vinegar	Consisted of a mixture of acetic acid and water plus colouring matter	Cautioned.
Coffee	Mixture of chicory and coffee.	Formal Sample obtained.

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.

Seventeen 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, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservatives, and prohibited colouring matters. No samples were found to contain excess of preservative, or preservatives other than those allowed by the Regulations.

Nutrition.

Dissemination of knowledge of food values, vitamins, etc., was the main objective in many of the health talks given throughout the year, both at the Infant Welfare Centres and to various organisations such as classes for young men and young women, Guilds, Sunday Schools, etc.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

In the Appendix (Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7) will be found the numbers, age groups, ward distribution and seasonal prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1937, together with the number reported yearly since 1919.

The following table shows 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 1927-1936.

DISEASE.	1937			1927-1936.
	BURNLEY.		England and Wales.	BURNLEY.
	No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.	Mean Case Rate per 100,000 of population.
Smallpox	—	—	—	22
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	284	317	149	167
Erysipelas	48	54	37	68
Scarlet Fever	162	181	233	287
Enteric Fever	1	1	5	3
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia ...	223	249	136	226
Measles and German Measles	1696	1891	*	1170

*Not available.

The number of deaths and the case mortality of the chief infectious diseases are given in the following table.

DISEASE.	1937		1927—1936	
	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.	Average No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Diphtheria	18	63·4	9·5	58·9
Erysipelas	3	62·5	3·5	52·8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1·7	6·1
Enteric Fever	—	—	0·6	206·9
Measles	1	0·6	9·2	7·5

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1937 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,155 infants whose births were registered during 1936 only 262 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1938, being equivalent to 22·7%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1937 was 381.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred throughout the year. With the exception of 1936, this number was fewer than in any of the previous eight years. One hundred and fifteen cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The type of scarlet fever continues to be mild, and complications few. None of the cases admitted to hospital was so serious as to require prolonged hospital treatment, and the policy of discharging uncomplicated cases on the twenty-eighth day of disease was continued; consequently the average duration of stay was only 28·3 days.

The morbidity and mortality from scarlet fever for the last ten years are as follows :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cases per 100,000 of Population	143	481	242	195	183	792	369	230	131	181
Number of Deaths ...	1	8	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	·01	·08	·01	—	—	·03	·04	—	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	7·0	16·6	4·1	—	—	4·0	11·3	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

Two hundred and eighty-four cases of Diphtheria (including 28 carriers) were notified, of which 249 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period of the year during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence, the cases occurring fairly evenly throughout the year. In few cases was direct contact found between one case and another. The percentage of diphtheria in persons over school age in Burnley was somewhat higher than in 1936, viz., 29%.

As in 1936, the type of diphtheria was not so severe as that experienced from 1933 to 1935. The predominating complication was cardiac involvement, and the majority of the diphtheria deaths were in patients in whom there was delay in diagnosis prior to admission to hospital, and consequent delay in the administration of serum.

Return and Secondary cases from Burnley County Borough :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Return Cases	—	3
Secondary Cases	1	14

The morbidity and mortality from diphtheria for the last ten years are as follows :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cases per 100,000 of Population	94	137	90	86	88	166	362	272	223	317
Number of Deaths ...	8	7	7	3	10	13	18	14	7	18
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	·07	·07	·07	·03	·10	·13	·19	·15	·08	·20
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	84·2	51·1	77·7	34·9	116·3	81·8	51·9	55·1	34·3	63·4

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

Three thousand, six hundred and fifty-three swabs for diphtheria were examined in the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, of which 3,380 were in respect of Burnley residents or patients in Burnley Hospitals. Of these 1,094 were sent by private practitioners.

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, phials containing 500 units for prophylactic purposes, and phials containing 8,000 units for treatment, are available.

One hundred and forty-three phials of 8,000 units, but no phials of 500 units have been supplied to medical men. The Anti-Toxin is available for any person residing in the Borough on a written order from a practitioner. 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.

The Diphtheria Immunization Clinic.

This is held weekly in the School Clinic premises. The numbers dealt with during the year were as follows:—

						Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.
Schick Tested	...	...	...	...	...	—	69
Number Immunized	...	...	...	...	...	222	315
Attendances for Immunization	...	...	...	...	...	671	1,106

Other Infectious Diseases.

One case of ENTERIC FEVER occurred during 1937. In the ten years, 1928-1937, there were only 29 cases and five deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

Forty-eight cases of ERYSIPELAS were notified—as against sixty in the previous year. Four cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a number were treated in the Municipal General Hospital. Three cases died.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES are notifiable in the Borough. Only 27 cases of German Measles were notified, but Measles notifications numbered 1,669. An epidemic of measles commenced in March, reached its peak in May, and subsided by the end of June. Although it was widespread throughout the town, the disease was not generally severe. In 18 cases it was necessary to provide hospital treatment for respiratory complications, as adequate treatment could not be obtained in their own homes.

One hundred and seventy-eight notifications of PRIMARY PNEUMONIA were received. This is 40 more than in the previous year. Forty-five cases of INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA were notified. During January and February influenza was very prevalent, and of the 45 cases of influenzal pneumonia, 43 occurred in the first three months of the year. Altogether 66 deaths were attributed to influenza.

No cases of ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, DYSENTERY, MALARIA or ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA occurred. There was one case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Particulars of nine notifications of OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM and 35 of PUERPERAL PYREXIA are given elsewhere in this report.

The following NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES were reported by Head Teachers of Schools, Parents and School Attendance Officers, or discovered by the Health Visitors and School Nurses in the course of their routine visits to homes:—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	19
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	43

Arrangements were made with the District Nursing Association for the home-nursing of two cases of pneumonia. The nurse made 91 visits.

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

ADMISSIONS.—The total patients admitted during 1937 was 524. This is an increase of 55 over the number for 1936, but is less than the numbers in each of the years 1933 to 1935. As in former years, scarlet fever and diphtheria were the predominant diseases treated; these two diseases, together with carriers, who were treated to render them non-infective, accounted for 85% of the admissions.

Including 66 cases which were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 590 cases were under treatment during the year. Apart from the 448 admissions of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and diphtheria carriers, the remaining 76 patients comprised 18 cases of measles, 26 cases of tonsillitis, most of which were sent in as suspected diphtheria infections, and occasional cases of the other common infections.

82% of the admissions were from Burnley County Borough; 5% from Burnley Rural District; 3% from Brierfield Urban District; 6% from Padiham Urban District. 96% of the admissions were, therefore, from the areas of Constituent Authorities. The remaining 19 cases consisted of 12 from Colne, 4 from Nelson, 2 from Clayton-le-Moors and one from Accrington.

For the second year in succession the admissions were fairly steady throughout the year, and although, with the exception of the cubicle block, the wards were all in use throughout the year, at no time was the accommodation strained owing to epidemic prevalence of any particular infectious disease.

The numbers of patients admitted from Brierfield and Padiham were lower than in the previous year, but Burnley Rural District showed an increase due to scarlet fever.

Apart from the authorities constituting the Board, fewer other authorities sent patients into the Hospital. Colne, which reserves 3 beds, sent only 12 patients, Nelson Borough 4, Clayton-le-Moors 2, and Accrington 1 patient.

Further consideration has been given to the reconstitution of the Board to include the Boroughs of Colne and Nelson and the Barrowford and Trawden Urban Districts. Meetings between members of the Board and representatives of the other Authorities were held in February and August when agreement was reached on (1) the financial terms on which the other Authorities will join the Board; (2) the representation of the Authorities on the new Board; and application was made to the Minister of Health for the issue of a Provisional Order under the Public Health Acts. The additional Authorities will become Constituent Members of the Board on 1st October, 1938.

Cases from the County Borough of Burnley treated in the Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (Classified according to Final Diagnosis).

DISEASE.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1936.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1937.	Average Stay in Hospital of patients discharged (Days).
Scarlet Fever	4	112	112	—	4	28
Diphtheria	42	216	214	19	25	48·6
Diphtheria Carriers	—	28	28	—	—	
Diphtheria + Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	2	—	—	
Diphtheria + Measles	—	2	2	—	—	
Diphtheria + Chickenpox ...	—	1	1	—	—	
Scarlet Fever + Measles	—	2	2	—	—	15
Scarlet Fever + Chickenpox ...	—	1	1	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	1	1	—	—	
Measles	—	18	18	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	4	1	3	—	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	4	4	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	3	3	—	—	
Tonsillitis	—	24	24	—	—	
Cellulitis	—	1	1	—	—	
Other Non-Infectious Diseases...	—	7	7	—	—	
Total	46	431	426	22	29	37·5

Other Diseases

No cases of ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, UNDULANT FEVER or PSITTACOSIS were brought to the notice of the Health Department during 1937.

CANCER.—Statistics of deaths from cancer are given on page 24. In-patient treatment for cancer is available in both the Victoria (voluntary) Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital. In the Victoria Hospital cancer patients are treated in the surgical wards, and in addition a special ward of twelve beds is provided solely for patients undergoing radium treatment. These twelve beds are made up as follows:—A male ward of three beds, a female ward of six beds, and two private wards of two beds and one bed respectively.

The Victoria Hospital possesses 335 mgms. of radium and in addition has 212 mgms. on loan from the National Radium Commission. The Radium Department of the Victoria Hospital along with the Municipal General Hospital is approved by the Commission as a Regional Centre. The Radium is stored in the Radium Department of Victoria Hospital and supplies are brought to the Municipal General Hospital as required for treatment of patients therein. A lead radium safe has been installed in the Municipal General Hospital for the temporary storage of radium.

There is an agreement between the Board of Management of the Victoria Hospital and the Local Authority for the interchange of patients requiring special treatment, and under this agreement patients in the Municipal General Hospital are referred to the Victoria Hospital for deep X-ray therapy, the journey to and from Victoria Hospital being made by ambulance.

The records kept in both hospitals are on the lines recommended by the Radium Commission and are available for the Director and Registrar of the Radium Centre. Consequently investigations on the lines suggested in Circular 1136 have not been undertaken, as it is thought inadvisable to duplicate enquiries.

Over one-third of the total deaths from cancer occurred in the local general hospitals—34 occurring in the Municipal General Hospital and 19 in Victoria Hospital.

The importance of early treatment forms part of the general public health propaganda which is carried out by means of lectures, etc.

A statistical statement of the cancer patients treated in the Municipal General Hospital is included in Appendix 4 to this report. In the Victoria Hos-

pital, for the year ended 30th November, 1937, 1,019 in-patients and 746 out-patients were treated. The increased supply of radium has helped materially to reduce the waiting list, and at the end of the year there were only six patients waiting for treatment.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

THE BLIND PERSONS' ACTS are administered by the Special Services Subcommittee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number of new cases during 1937	27
Deaths during 1937... ..	12
Removals from register during 1937	4
Number on register on 31st December, 1937	260
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1937	115

DISINFECTION.

The rooms of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray. Clothing, bedding, etc., are, where necessary, removed to the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station for steam disinfection.

The statistics of domiciliary investigation of infectious diseases and disinfection are as follows:—

Visits to Infected Houses	2,317
Re-visits to Infected Houses and Contacts... ..	2,534
Visits to suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	15
Visits to cases of Measles	1,610
Houses Disinfected (702 rooms)	589
Number of times Steam Disinfector used	250
Hospital Wards Disinfected	87
School Premises Disinfected	11
Public Institutions Disinfected	9
Beds Disinfected	234
Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, etc., etc., Disinfected	3,517
Library Books Disinfected	343
Maternity Hospital Beds, Pillows, Blankets, etc., disinfected	228
Open-Air School, Blankets Disinfected	488
Verminous Persons Cleansed (25 persons)	201 Baths
Sulphur Bath Treatment of Scabies (106 persons)	
Furniture, etc., fumigated by H.C.N. gas in respect of families removed from condemned property to new Corporation Houses	167 Houses

Six hundred and fifty persons were bathed at the Cleansing Station, prior to transference from condemned to new houses. In addition to the above figures, 248 machine loads of clothing and bedding, comprising 2,870 articles, were disinfected in course of removal from condemned to new houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. Priestley, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1937:—

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	positive	...	97	
		negative	...	508	605
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli...		positive	...	449	
		negative	...	3,204	3,653
Tissues for section	...				173
Pus and exudates	...				208
Cerebro-spinal fluids...	...				53
Urines	...				243
Fæces	...				32
Widals	...				21
Blood counts, cultures, and typing tests	...				45
Waters	...				59
Milks for bacterial count, etc.	...				268
Milks for T.B. by animal inoculation	...				182
Other tests by animal inoculation	...				8
Vaccines made	...				37
*Various	...				6
					<hr/> 5593

V.D. EXAMINATIONS:—

for spirochaetes	...	...	...	10	
for gonococci	...	...	...	695	
Wassermann tests	...	...	...	1,159	
Precipitation tests	...	...	...	1,159	3,023
					<hr/>
Total				...	8,616
					<hr/>

*These include three tests of autoclave efficiency, one tooth examination, one soil examination, and one disinfectant examination.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H.D. & Clinics.	Municipal Hospitals.	Victoria Hospital.	Practi- tioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.
Sputa for T.B. ..	99	99	30	316	18	4	15	24
Swabs for K.L.B.	460	1,231	595	1,094	40	137	71	25
Tissues	—	32	135	6	—	—	—	—
Pus, etc.	2	75	108	22	—	—	—	1
C.S. fluids	—	9	44	—	—	—	—	—
Urines	18	151	59	14	—	1	—	—
Fæces	—	13	14	5	—	—	—	—
Widals	—	5	8	4	—	—	1	3
Bloods	—	27	8	8	—	—	1	1
Waters	40	—	2	1 (a)	—	2	12	2
Milk Counts ...	239	—	—	—	20	6	3	—
Milks for T.B. ..	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other animal tests	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccines (b) ...	17	4	8	8	—	—	—	—
Various	2 (c)	—	3 (d)	1 (e)	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,063	1,647	1,017	1,479	78	150	103	56

(a) for a private firm.

(b) including bacteriophage.

(c) one soil, one disinfectant.

(d) three tests of autoclave efficiency.

(e) one tooth.

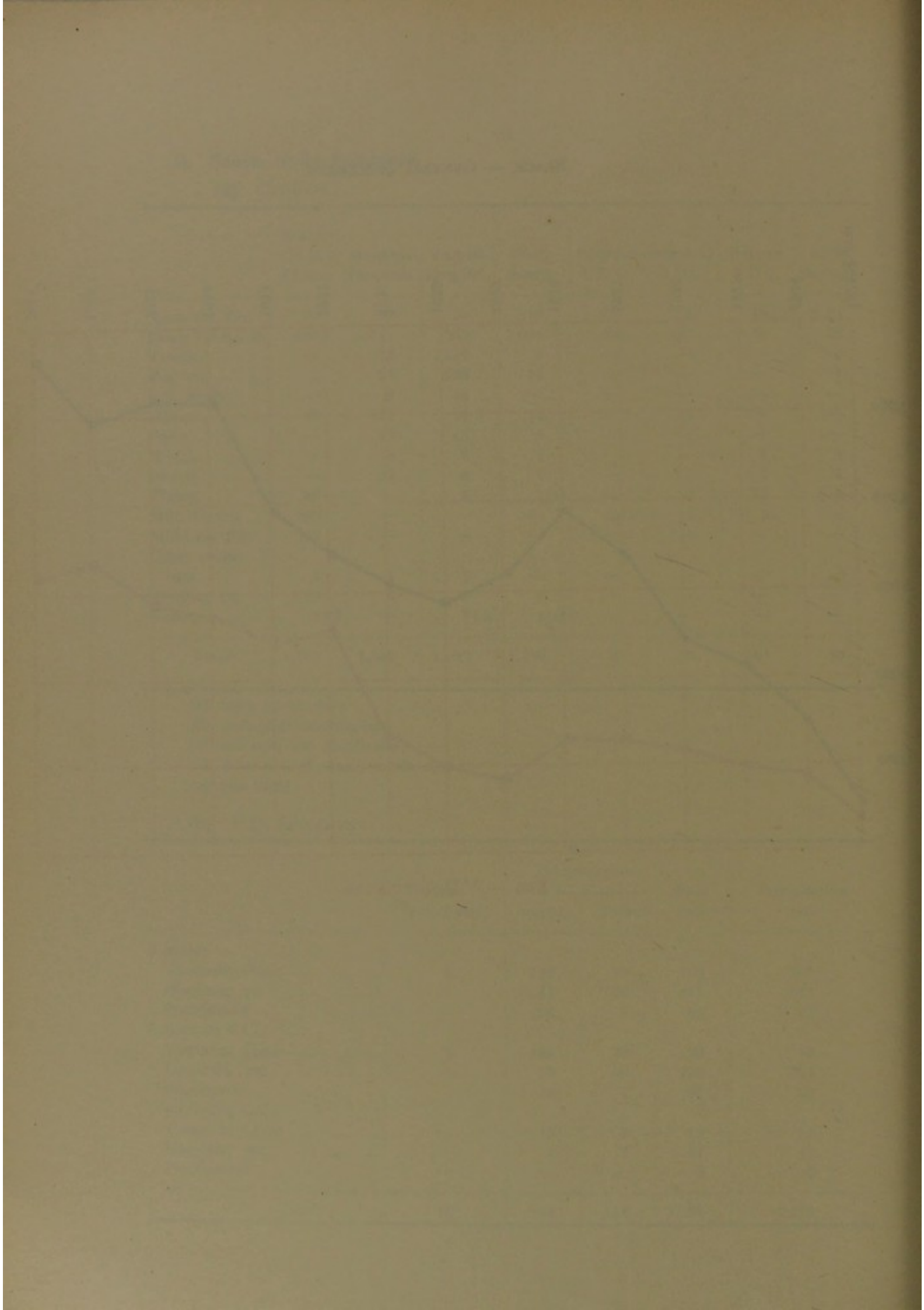
(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	For Spirochaetes.	For Gonococcus.		Wass. tests.	Precipitation tests.
		micro.	culture.		
Burnley:					
Treatment Clinic	5	230	30	103	103
Hospitals, etc.	—	43	26	615	615
Practitioners	—	66	9	65	65
Lancashire C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic	5	188	24	50	50
Hospitals, etc.	—	13	10	204	204
Practitioners	—	28	7	60	60
West Riding C.C.:					
Treatment Clinic	—	15	3	15	15
Hospitals, etc.	—	1	2	41	41
Practitioners	—	—	—	6	6
Total	10	584	111	1,159	1,159

BLACK — GENERAL SPECIMENS.



RED — V.D. SPECIMENS.



III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
General specimens ...	3,450	3,826	5,125	5,182	4,908	5,593
V.D. specimens ...	2,680	2,336	2,780	2,849	3,391	3,023
Totals	6,130	6,162	7,905	8,031	8,299	8,616

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 225 guinea pigs have been inoculated with 182 samples of milk from the Borough supplies for evidence of the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these, eleven showed tuberculosis infection after inoculation, a percentage of 6.0. The following table shows a comparison of the tuberculous milks of the last six years.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of milks examined ...	187	190	190	185	190	182
Positive for T.B.	12	9	8	9	8	11
Percentage positive ...	6.4	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.2	6.0

This being my last annual report on the work of the Laboratory, it is, perhaps, permissible to review shortly what has been done in the 14½ years, from July, 1923, to December, 1937. The laboratory in existence when I came was a very small concern, housed in a couple of small, ill-equipped and ill-lighted rooms on the top floor of the Tramway Building, and dealing with a few hundred specimens per annum. In 1925 a move was made to the present laboratory. Equipment has been gradually added, and I think the laboratory is now comparable, except in size, with any similar institution. The accommodation has been strained to its limits, and in some directions is inadequate to the ever-growing work (*e.g.*, in the size of the animal room and in the want of proper storage room).

The following graph shows the growth in the number of specimens examined during the 14½ years mentioned, the grand total being over 76,000 specimens.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk, 1937.

Examinations of samples of milk for bacterial count and evidence of faecal pollution have been carried out throughout the year. A comparison of the average bacterial content of ordinary vended milk samples examined during 1937 with those of the previous year and those of 1925, when the examinations were first instituted, is as follows. The figures for intermediate years are contained in previous Annual Reports.

Table I. Average Counts.

Year	MORNING MILKS.		EVENING MILKS.	
	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands	Number examined	Average per cc. in thousands
1925	139	199.1	73	378.8
1936	144	17.6	56	18.2
1937	172	34.0	34	10.1

Table II. Percentage Showing Pollution by Lactose Fermenting Organisms of Coliform Type.

Year	Not in 0.1 cc.	In 0.1, not 0.01 cc.	In 0.01 cc.
1925	33.6	28.6	37.6
1936	62.5	20.0	17.5
1937	54.3	25.8	19.7

Table III. Percentage in each Standard Group.

Our Standard Groups are as follows :—

Group I.	...	not over 10,000 per cc.
Group II	...	10,000 to 30,000 per cc.
Group III.	...	30,000 to 50,000 per cc.
Group IV.	...	50,000 to 100,000 per cc.
Group V.	...	100,000 to 200,000 per cc.
Group VI.	...	200,000 to 500,000 per cc.
Group VII.	...	over 500,000 per cc.

Year	No. of milks examined	Percentage of Samples in each Standard Group.						
		Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Group V.	Group VI.	Group VII.
1925	223	5.3	28.1	15.7	18.8	10.2	5.0	16.1
1936	200	71.0	18.5	4.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5
1937	206	67.2	19.5	4.9	2.9	2.5	1.0	2.0

In the Report for 1930 a series of averages was drawn up, based on the previous four years' figures, of what might be expected as minimum standards for ordinary vended milks. The following table shows a comparison between these standards and the figures for 1937.

Table IV.

	Standard.	1937.
1. Average count of morning milks ...	41,800 ...	34,000
2. Average count of evening milks ...	124,000 ...	10,100
3. Percentage with count of under 10,000 per cc. ...	36.5 ...	67.2
4. Percentage with count of under 30,000 per cc. ...	69.9 ...	86.7
5. Percentage with count of over 200,000 per cc. ...	6.8 ...	3.0

Though the milks examined in 1937 were not, on the average, up to those of 1936, they are well above the standards, and it is now a question if these standards are not too low.

The milks examined during 1937 have been submitted to the recognised methylene blue reduction test in parallel with the count and coli tests. The following table shows this comparison.

Standard Groups (per cc.)	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue not reduced			Methylene Blue reduced		
		No.	Coliforms		No.	Coliforms	
			in 0.01	not in 0.01		in 0.01	not in 0.01
Under 10,000 ...	139	136	16	120	3	2	1
10,000—30,000 ...	40	35	7	28	5	3	2
30,000—50,000 ...	10	7	2	5	3	1	2
50,000—100,000	6	3	1	2	3	—	3
100,000—200,000	5	3	1	2	2	—	2
200,000—500,000	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Over 500,000 ...	4	—	—	—	4	1	3

Taking the old standard of the Ministry of Health of a count of not above 200,000 per cc. the above shows that

- 6 samples would fail to pass the plate count alone;
- 34 samples would fail to pass the coli test;
- 22 samples would fail to pass the methylene blue test.

But on count and coli tests coupled only one would fail, and the same one only fails to pass the methylene blue and coli tests. This seems to indicate that the methylene blue test is in better agreement with the general results of count test than was supposed, and that, as this is the official test, the count might be discarded in future milk examinations in favour of the reduction test. This would save considerable time and material, and might allow of more milk examinations during the year.

There are still, however, some discrepancies. For example compare the following:—

M.b. reduced in 3 hours., count 1,750, no coli in 0.01 cc.

M.b. reduced in 4 hours, count 808,000, no coli in 0.01 cc.

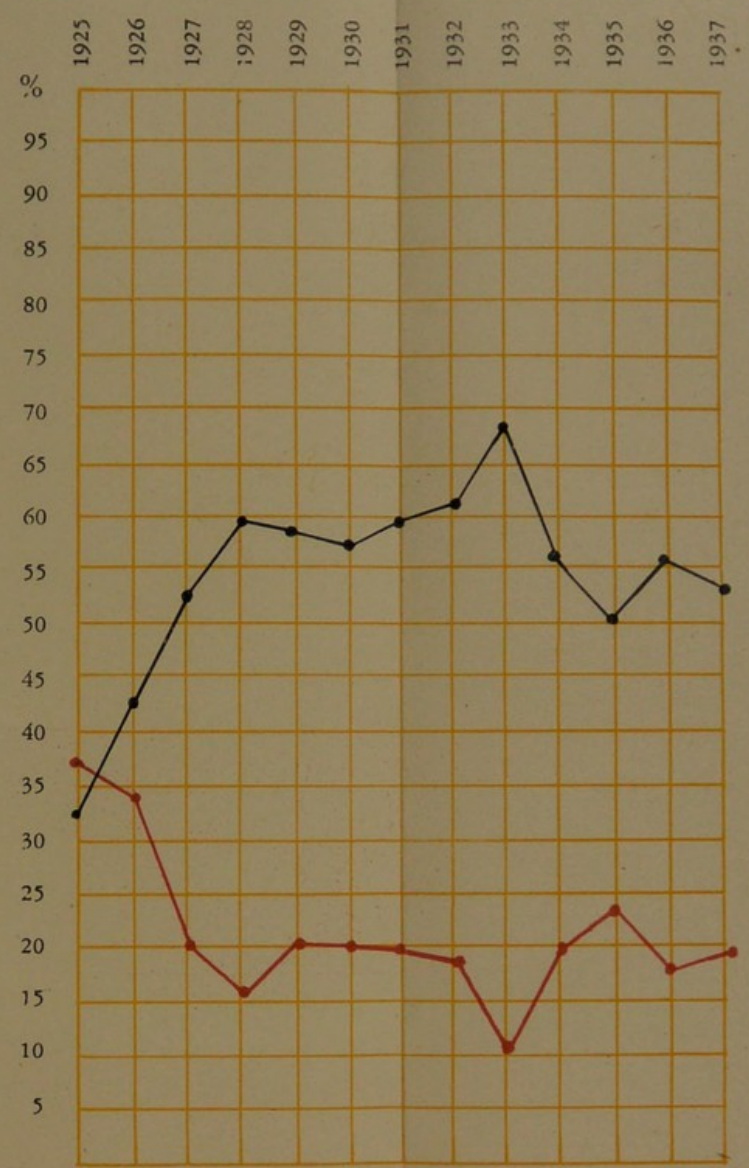
It must be remembered, however, that the term "coliform organisms" includes varieties other than true *B. coli*, which are not necessarily indicative of faecal pollution, and on the other hand milk does undoubtedly contain many air-borne organisms which can reduce methylene blue but have no sanitary significance. Any attempt to differentiate these organisms and study their separate actions on methylene blue and lactose, etc., would be a task beyond the scope of this laboratory.

BLACK — UNDER 30,000 PER C.C.

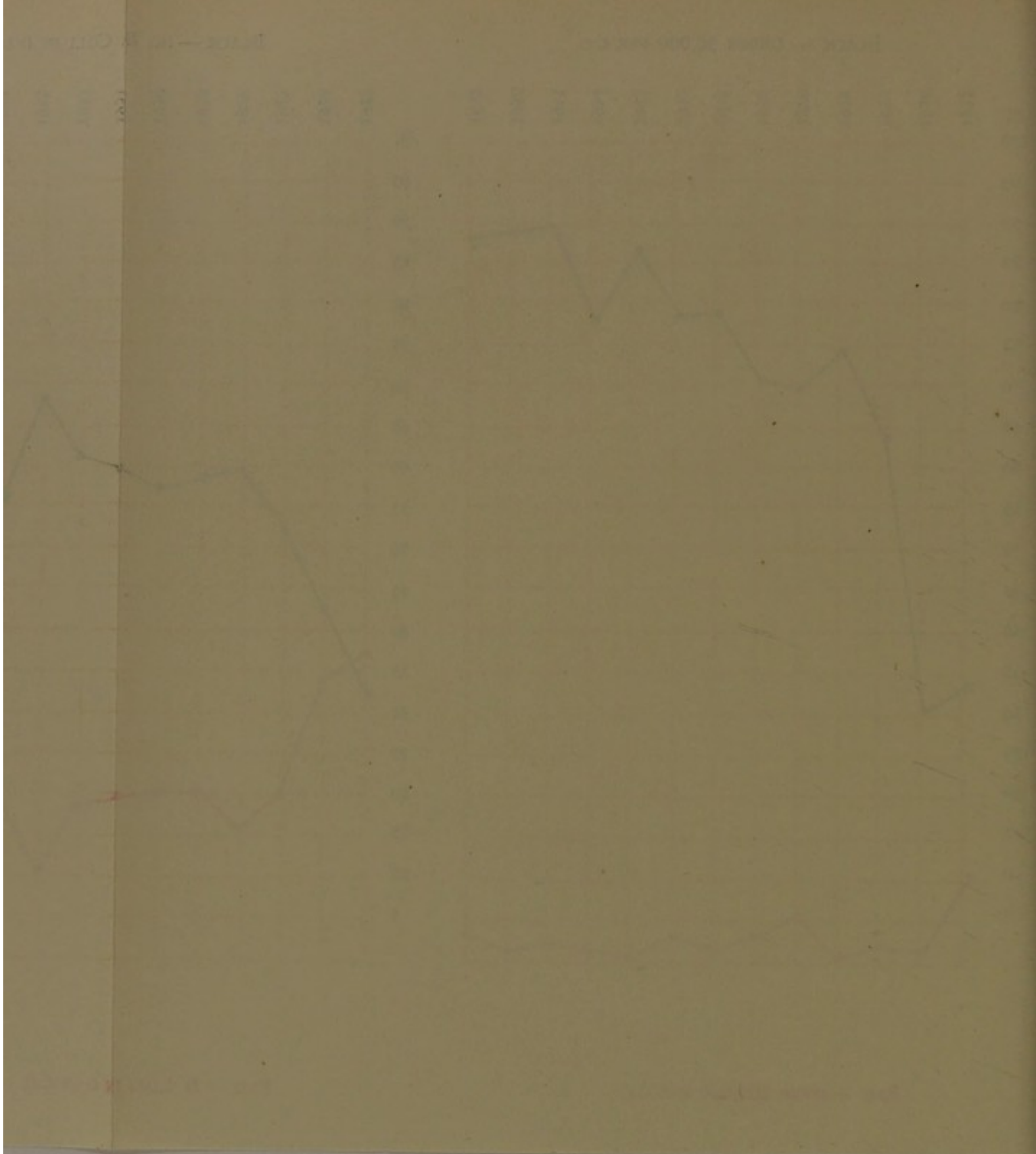


RED — OVER 200,000 PER C.C.

BLACK — NO B. COLI IN 0.1 C.C.



RED — B. COLI IN 0.01 C.C.



As this is the last annual milk report that I shall make, it may be of interest to show, in the form of graphs, the progress of the count and coli tests through the thirteen years these tests have been done. These refer to ordinary vended milks only and cover a total of 3,744 samples.

These graphs show that during the last ten years there has been a fairly constant improvement in the count, which has, indeed, reached a high level of excellence. There is still room for improvement in the *B. coli* content, which suggests that in many cases more care is required in the preparation of dairy cows and in the milkers' hands before milking. In general cleanliness the milk supply is good, and as the percentage of milks showing tubercle bacilli is low, it is evident that Burnley may be congratulated on its milk supply.

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications under the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations 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	131	...	60	191
1929	100	...	52	152
1930	112	...	55	167
1931	92	...	46	138
1932	115	...	57	172
1933	86	...	53	139
1934	74	...	41	115
1935	63	...	33	96
1936	70	...	46	116
1937	66	...	35	101

Notification Register.

At the end of 1937 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 343 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
127	88	215	...	61	67	128
						343

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1937 are as follows:—

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—5	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	1	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	2	3	5	3	4	7	2	1	3	—	1	1
20—25	5	3	8	1	2	3	2	2	4	—	3	3
25—35	5	11	16	1	1	2	2	7	9	1	—	1
35—45	6	2	8	2	2	4	8	3	11	—	1	1
45—55	12	2	14	—	3	3	13	1	14	2	—	2
55—65	7	2	9	—	1	1	5	3	8	1	—	1
65 and upwards	4	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	1	1
Total ...	42	24	66	17	18	35	38	17	55	4	6	10

Notifications.

One hundred and one formal notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were received during the year. In addition, five cases were discovered after death, four through the local Registrar's death returns and one posthumous notification, and five cases were transferred into the Borough from other areas. No duplicate notifications were received. The total number of new cases was, therefore, 111, of which 71 were pulmonary and 40 non-pulmonary.

Non-Notification and Late Notification.

The doctors notifying the deaths were communicated with in regard to the four non-notified cases ascertained through the local Registrar's death returns, and satisfactory explanations of failure to notify were obtained.

The rate of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 7.7% compared with 6.1% in 1936. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases	Percentage of Non-notified Cases
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
2	3	5	65	7.7

The following figures, showing the interval between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, are an indication of the efficiency of notification.

	Insured N.H.I.		Non- Insured.		Total.
Under one week	4	...	2	...	6
Between one week and one month.....	3	...	—	...	3
„ 1—2 months.....	1	...	1	...	2
„ 2—3 months.....	2	...	2	...	4
„ 3—4 months.....	1	...	2	...	3
„ 4—5 months.....	1	...	3	...	4
„ 5—6 months.....	—	...	—	...	—
„ 6—9 months.....	6	...	1	...	7
„ 9—12 months.....	—	...	—	...	—
„ 1—2 years.....	7	...	—	...	7
„ 2—3 years.....	1	...	—	...	1
Over 3 years	15	...	1	...	16
Not notified	1	...	1	...	2
					—
			Total	...	55
					—

Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1937, 53% were notified only within a year previous to date of death. Although the medical practitioners refer the majority of the cases to the Tuberculosis Officer for opinion before notification, it is found that the illness is in many instances of several months duration before the patients are seen at the Dispensary. In most cases this is due to delay on the part of patients in consulting their doctors.

All cases notified for the first time are visited in their homes and advised on precautions which should be taken to prevent any possible spread of the infection to other members of the household. In few cases was overcrowding found, and of the cases visited in their homes, the majority occupied houses of four or more rooms. Despite this, only 20 of the pulmonary cases had bedrooms solely to themselves, and 22 shared beds with other members of the family. On the dangers of close personal contact being explained by the visitor, arrangements were made, wherever possible, for the sufferer to sleep apart from other persons. Consequently, apart from those in institutions, 25 were able to sleep in rooms by themselves, 10 had to share a bedroom with one other person, and 12 had to share a room with two or more persons. In these latter cases, removal to Sanatorium or Pulmonary Hospital was effected as quickly as possible.

The occupations of the 101 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades	15	7
Engineers, Mechanics and Transport Workers	7	1
Shopkeepers, Assistants, Clerks, etc.	2	2
Housework, Cleaners, Laundresses, Waitresses	10	3
Building Trades	4	1
Miners and Stonemasons	1	—
Labourers and other Outdoor Workers	11	—
Factory Hands other than Textile.....	4	2
Other Occupations.....	3	1
Students	1	1
No occupation	6	2
School Children	2	10
Under School Age	—	5
	66	35

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

	Married		Single		Children		Notified from Institutions		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary	17	11	11	6	1	1	13	6	66
Non- Pulmonary	1	5	4	7	5	4	7	2	35

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
1 Room	—	—
2 Rooms.....	—	1
3 „	1	1
4 „	24	10
Over 4	22	14
Institutions	19	9
Total.....	66	35

DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Under 1 month	2 ...	—
1—3 months	21 ...	6
3—6 „	19 ...	12
6—9 „	5 ...	5
9—12 „	— ...	1
1—2 years	— ...	1
Over 2 years	— ...	1
Institutions	19 ...	9
	—	—
Total.....	66 ...	35
	—	—

Deaths.

Sixty-five deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1937, of which 55 were Pulmonary and 10 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	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	7	20	22	6	—	55
Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5
Vertebral Column ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Disseminated ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	11	22	25	7	—	65

Twenty-two deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System were new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the pulmonary cases was 44.0 years.

The 65 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis gave a death rate of 0.72 per 1,000 living, compared with 0.71 in 1936.

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

No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	83	75	70	75	69	66	54	63	55	55
	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.71	0.69	0.57	0.68	0.60	0.61

No. of Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	16	19	20	16	24	18	18	12	10	10
	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.11

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, and Public Health Act, 1936' Section 172.

It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1937 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Scheme has been described in previous reports. No alteration has been made in the personnel, premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1937 an average of 60 beds were occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 219. 72 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 253 new cases (including 80 contacts).

Of the 219 new cases, 66 or 30.1%, were children under 15 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total 1936.
Adult ...	80	73	153	157
Children (under 15) ...	35	31	66	96
	115	104	219	253

DIAGNOSIS.—126 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous (57%). 89 were diagnosed as tuberculosis (54 pulmonary and 35 non-pulmonary), and the remaining 4 cases were still under observation by the Tuberculosis Officer at the end of the year.

Particulars of the condition at the end of 1937 of the 89 new cases of Tuberculosis examined during the year are as follows :—

	PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.				
	T.B.—	T.B. +			Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
		1	2	3						
Disease Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Disease not Arrested ...	7	13	16	1	37	8	4	5	10	27
Lost sight of or removed from register	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	3
Dead	1	—	6	9	16	—	2	—	—	2
Total	8	13	22	11	54	10	6	5	14	35

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 322 cases were on the register. At the end of the year there were 307 (195 Pulmonary and 108 Non-Pulmonary) and 4 cases in which the diagnosis was not completed. During the year 15 "lost sight of" cases returned, 174 cases were written off the register, 45 as recovered, and in 129 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 49 cases died during the year and 26 were transferred to other areas or "lost sight of" or not desiring further assistance.

Work done at or in connection with the Dispensary :—

Number of times open	Day	147	} 196
	Evening	49	
Number of patients who attended ...	...	471	
Number of attendances by patients...	...	1347	

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	...	1158
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	210

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes ...	...	3111
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	... ..	99

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

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1937.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				Grand 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	30	20	—	1	9	10	8	6	39	30	8	7	84	147
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	20	7	6	59	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	5	72
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	16	17	67	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	8	11	—	—	1	11	9	5	9	22	9	5	45	174
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	43	23	23	129	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	111	73	2	9	25	27	28	28	136	100	30	37	303	307
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	
1 Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 322														
2 Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year 15														
3 Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 26														
4 Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 49														
5 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 1356														
6 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 34														
7 Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal 85														
(b) Other 172														
8 Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations) 26														
9 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 3111														
10 Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 142														
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary Work 210														
11 Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above 6														
12 Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st 152														

(B) Number of Dispensaries for Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council ...	1
Provided by Voluntary Bodies ...	—

Initial Reports received from Medical Practitioners on Form G.P. 17	
in respect of insured patients	46
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients	57
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk and Eggs)	38
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	207 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	30
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	27,950
Bottles of Disinfectant	1,562

Air rings, bed pans, etc., are lent to necessitous patients.

Home Nursing.

The services of the staff of the District Nursing Association are utilised for the nursing of tuberculous patients in their own homes. During 1937 these nurses made 302 visits in respect of 9 cases.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 46 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment	41
Number of attendances	98
Dentures supplied	5
Fillings	13
Extractions	117
Scalings	10
Dressings	16
Other Operations	1

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-one Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1936. 84 other cases were admitted during the year, 66 cases were discharged, and 11 died, leaving 58 still in Institutions at the end of 1937.

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

INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/36.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/37.			Average duration of stay of those discharged (weeks).
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Aysgarth Sanatorium ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32·6
Blencathra Sanatorium.	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	4	2	—	1	—	4	4	1	40·8
British Legion Village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston Hall	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Burnley & District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.D. Hospital	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·7
Burrow Hill	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Lancashire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Colony.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	44·9
Ethel Hedley Hospital	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	232·0
Halifax Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	14·5
Liverpool Open Air Hospital	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	195·3
Meathop Sanatorium ...	12	10	2	19	14	4	37	18	10	3	1	4	12	10	3	33·4
Papworth Village Settlement	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopedic Hospital	2	—	1	5	3	1	9	4	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	3·5
Royal L'pool Children's Hospital, Heswall ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	3	—	—	14	—	—	14	9	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	20·1
Wrightington Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
TOTALS	27	15	9	43	31	10	84	35	24	7	66	5	29	17	12	58

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
Males	8	3	10	10	5	9	6	51
Females	2	5	12	10	1	2	1	33
Total	10	8	22	20	6	11	7	84

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ADMITTED.

			T.B.—	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.					Observation	Grand Total	
				T.B. +				Gross Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands			Total
				1	2	3	Total								
Males	...	...	2	10	16	8	34	36	5	1	1	—	7	—	43
Females	...	...	4	4	14	2	20	24	3	3	—	—	6	1	31
Children	...		1	2	—	—	2	3	5	1	—	1	7	—	10
Total	...		7	16	30	10	56	63	13	5	1	1	20	1	84

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR DIED.

Classification.	Quiescent.			Not Quiescent.			Died in Institution.			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
T.B.—	2	2	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	11
T.B. + 1	3	2	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	13
T.B. + 2	4	2	—	8	10	—	2	3	—	29
T.B. + 3	—	—	—	7	1	—	3	1	—	12
Bones and Joints ...	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Abdominal	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	12	7	5	23	16	2	6	5	—	77

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Beds are not retained for treating non-pulmonary tuberculosis, but are requisitioned as required in hospitals and sanatoria which deal specially with this type of case.

Ninety cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 2,458 attendances were made, 2,956 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 210 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is now centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Every new case sent for investigation is screened and skiagrams are taken. This method of examination is invaluable as an aid to diagnosis, particularly in determining the extent of the disease and in the differentiation of other chronic diseases of the lung simulating tuberculosis. By the use of X-rays, a definite diagnosis can be made in a shorter period and thus fewer cases need be kept under observation for lengthy periods, and the sending of suspected cases to sanatoria for periods of observation is obviated.

Five patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. This treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge.

SECTION 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is situated on the ground floor of an annex of the Victoria Hospital, which is rented by the Corporation. The Public Health Laboratory is housed on the first floor. The building was specially adapted for its present purpose, the Clinic containing consulting room, treatment and irrigation rooms, separate waiting rooms for the two sexes, small dispensary and separate entrances.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, the Clinic also serves an adjoining area of the County, including the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne, the Urban Districts of Padiham and Brierfield and an extensive rural area.

Two male assistants are employed, partly as venereal disease orderlies and partly as laboratory assistants. A Health Visitor is employed part-time as nurse for the female venereal diseases Clinic.

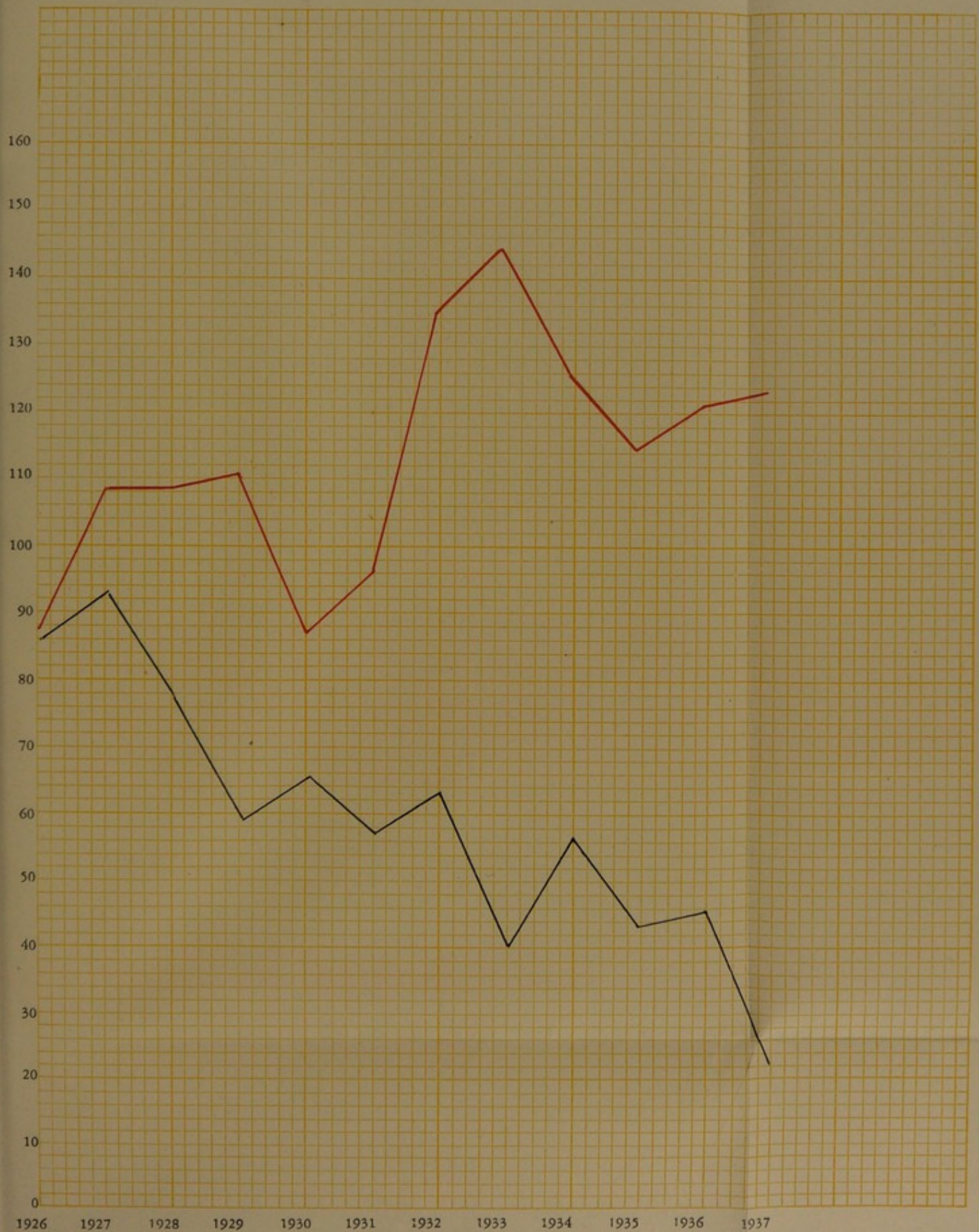
No alterations have been made during the year in the premises or days and hours on which the Clinic is open. Three clinics are held each week for men and two for women and children. New cases are seen daily and intermediate treatment is given daily.

At the beginning of the year 117 cases were under treatment, 17 removed from the register in a previous year as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment during the year, and 198 cases attended for the first time, including 9 known to have received treatment at other centres. Thus there were 332 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases, 198 (or 73%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (22 Syphilis, 123 Gonorrhœa). 53 were found not to have venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 5,070 (1,974 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 3,096 for irrigation, dressings, etc.) The total attendances show a decrease of 151 over that of the previous year.

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.
SYPHILIS — BLACK.
GONORRHOEA — RED.
FOR YEARS 1926 TO 1937.



The State of New York
County of ...
In SENATE,
January 10, 1911.



There has been a gradual decrease in the incidence of syphilitic infections which have been seen for the first time, and it may be assumed that in the area served by the Venereal Diseases Centre, as in the country generally, the measures taken are lowering the incidence of fresh infections with syphilis and lessening the transmission of the diseases to the next generation. It is, however, probable that syphilis still passes undetected in some females.

The figures for new cases of gonorrhœa show an apparent increase in recent years, but it does not follow that increases in the numbers of gonorrhœa cases dealt with by the Centre mean increases in the incidence of the disease. The possibility is that the Centre is attracting a higher proportion of the male members of the community infected with gonorrhœa. From the marked differences between the numbers of new cases of gonorrhœa in the sexes it may be presumed that a considerable number of females suffering from this disease go undetected and untreated, and that the Centre deals with only a fraction of the female gonorrhœa cases.

An additional Health Visitor took up duties in April, 1937. Her time is devoted partially to the work of the Venereal Diseases Clinic, so that closer personal contact may be maintained with the female patients in order to encourage them to attend more often. Despite this, no improvement is yet evident in the attendances of females, the average per case of gonorrhœa during 1937 being lower than in the previous four years.

The present lease of the Venereal Diseases and Public Health Laboratory premises expires on 1st January, 1939, and the arrangements made with the Board of Management of Victoria Hospital for a renewal of the lease for a further term of fourteen years were set out in my report for 1936.

The cost of the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1937 was equivalent to 4s. 5d. per patient attendance.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER CASE.

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1933	9.2	8.4	26.9	21.6
1934	8.6	7.8	25.0	14.7
1935	11.3	9.4	31.3	22.2
1936	9.9	7.9	25.2	18.2
1937	6.8	9.8	25.2	13.7

**RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Burnley
during the year ended 31st December, 1937.**

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1 Number of cases on 1st Jan. under treatment or observation	47	22	—	—	42	6	—	—	89	28	117
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	5	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	11	17
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8
" secondary	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
" congenital	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	97	19	—	—	97	19	116
" later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	5	47	5	52
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	2	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	9	—	9
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	64	38	—	—	147	30	48	5	259	73	332
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	6	—	—	—	58	11	46	4	110	15	125
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" secondary	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
" congenital	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	28	4	—	—	28	4	32
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	9	3	—	—	18	2	—	—	27	5	32
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practi- tioners	7	9	—	—	11	3	—	—	18	12	30
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	36	19	—	—	32	10	2	1	70	30	100
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	64	38	—	—	147	30	48	5	259	73	332

(These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10 Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:											
Syphilis, primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
„ congenital	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
11 Number of attendances:											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	436	368	—	—	854	164	129	23	1419	555	1974
(b) for intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	—	—	—	—	2849	247	—	—	2849	247	3096
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	436	368	—	—	3703	411	129	23	4268	802	5070
12 In-patients:											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	—	—	—	34	65	—	—	34	65	99
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1		5
	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury				Bismuth		
14 Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis—											
(a) Names of preparations	Neokharsivan Kharsulphan Stabilarsan				—				Collosol Bismuth		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	487				—				69		

	Microscopical.		Cultural for gonorrhœa	Serum.		Cerebro- spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of venereal disease
	For syphilis	For gonorrhœa		For syphilis	For gonorrhœa		
15 Pathological Work:—							
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...							
Medical Officer of Treatment Centre is Director of Approved Laboratory							
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	10	433	57	168	—	—	*168

*Precipitation Test as a control of the Wassermann Test.

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year,
classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Birming- ham.	Cardiff.	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following heads in Item 3:—						
Syphilis	13	5	2	—	—	20
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	63	50	4	—	—	117
Conditions other than Venereal ...	26	24	2	—	—	52
TOTAL	102	79	8	—	—	189
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	3205	1731	111	17	6	5070
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	75	24	—	—	—	99

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are on the approved register. Three doctors on the list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 61 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Novarsenobillon	...	...	...	...	9
Neosalvarsan	...	...	...	...	36
Stabilarsan	...	...	...	...	16

Pathological Examinations.

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

During the year 3,023 examinations were made:—

For Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	10
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	695
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	1,159
„ Precipitation Tests for Syphilis...	...	...	...	...	1,159

These figures include examinations made in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme for local hospitals, for private medical practitioners, and for adjacent authorities.

Of these 3,023 examinations, 1,975 related to Burnley residents, as follows:—

Nature of Test	Number of Tests in respect of patients under care of:—		
	Treatment Centres	Hospitals and other Institutions	Private Practitioners
MICROSCOPICAL—			
For detection of spirochetes ...	5	—	—
For detection of gonococci ...	230	43	66
SERUM TESTS—			
For Wassermann reaction ...	103	580	64
Precipitation tests for syphilis ...	103	580	64
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS—			
Wasserman reaction	—	35	1
Precipitation tests	—	35	1
CULTURES	30	26	9
Totals	471	1299	205

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year in respect of restriction on advertisements for, 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 shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence.

During 1937, the number of notified births, after adjustment for transferred notifications, was 1,138 (1,072 live births and 66 still births).

The births registered during the year by the Registrar, after adjustment for transferred registrations, was 1,118 (1,050 live births and 68 still births).

The 1,138 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	...	...	...	...	578
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	129
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals					431
					<hr/>
					1,138
					<hr/>

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.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,196 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

- 75 were attended by doctors only;
- 27 were attended by both doctors and midwives;
- 578 were attended by midwives only;
- 352 occurred in the Municipal Maternity Hospital;
- 164 occurred in the Maternity Ward of the Municipal General Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty-eight midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, compared with 37 in 1936. Sixteen of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals, and 22 to midwives in private practice.

The confinements attended by midwives only were as follows :—

	Municipal Midwives.	Midwives in Private Practice.	
Before Municipal Midwifery Scheme was established	—	394	578
After establishment of Municipal Midwifery Scheme (<i>i.e.</i> , from 1-8-37)	150	34	

Altogether 195 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from Midwives in respect of domiciliary cases, as compared with 224 in the previous year. The conditions for which medical aid was sought are as follows :—

Conditions in the Mother.	Conditions in the Child.
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage... .. 14	Feebleness or Premature 15
Abortion or Threatened Abortion 5	Discharging Eyes 3
Other Ante-Natal Conditions ... 5	Cyanosis 3
Delayed Labour 47	Rash 6
Occipito-posterior 9	
Other Malpresentations 6	27
Adherent or Retained Placenta ... 4	
Ruptured Perineum 62	
Placenta Prævia 1	
Post-partum Hæmorrhage 2	
Pyrexia 5	
Other Conditions 8	
168	

In addition the following notifications were received from midwives :—

Notification of Death of Mother or Child	17
„ „ Stillbirth	31
„ „ Liability to be source of Infection	12
„ „ Artificial Feeding	42

In accordance with Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 113 claims, amounting to £153 10s. 0d., were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency.

Forty-five routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on several occasions. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Training of Midwives.

No alteration was made during 1937 in the arrangements for training of midwifery pupils in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

Application was made during 1937 to the Central Midwives Board for approval of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital as a training school for pupil midwives under the new Rules of the Board, which come into operation in 1939. In December an inspection for this purpose was made by officers appointed by the Board. Further representations have been made recently to the Board on this matter.

At the beginning of 1937, 11 nurses were undergoing training, 13 commenced training during the year, and 13 completed training before the end of the year. Ten nurses obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board during 1937.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are six Infant Welfare Centres, at which Clinics are held as follows :—

Owned by the Local Authority :—					Sessions held.	Medical Officer present at
(1)	Annexe of Bank Hall Maternity Hospital				2 sessions per week.	1 session per week.
(2)	Parker Street	...	...	...	1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
Rented by the Local Authority :—						
(3)	Ebenezer Sunday School				1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
(4)	Rosegrove Wesleyan Sunday School				1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight
(5)	Lanebridge Wesleyan Sunday School				1 session per week.	1 session per week.
(6)	Mount Olivet Sunday School				1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight

Attendances.

Eight hundred and forty-three infants under 5 years of age attended the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1937. Of these, 699 were infants under one year of age, and 144 were children aged one to five years. The number of primary attendances for the previous year was 858. The total attendances of all children during 1937 were 14,649, as compared with 14,563 in 1936. The number of infants under one year of age who attended for the first time represents 65.2% of the total live births notified during the year under review. The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare held 3,232 consultations at the Centres during 1937, as compared with 3,824 in the previous year.

The average number of attendances during the year per child under one year of age is 19.

The attendances of infants and toddlers at the Centres were as follows:—

Aged 0—1 year,	10,645	attendances	or	72.6%	of the total.
Aged 1—2 years,	2,313	„	„	15.8%	„
Aged 2—3 years,	922	„	„	6.3%	„
Aged 3—4 years,	595	„	„	4.1%	„
Aged 4—5 years,	174	„	„	1.2%	„

Children under 5 years of age are referred from the Infant Welfare Centres to the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, vision defects, chronic enlargement of tonsils and adenoids, dental defects and orthopaedic conditions. During 1937, 111 pre-school children made 730 attendances for treatment of minor ailments.

The total attendances during the year at the Infant Welfare Centres again showed an increase over that of 1936, and the percentage of children under one year of age who attended for the first time is also slightly higher. As formerly, the attendances of children continue to show a marked falling off with each year of age, until they reach school age. Although these older pre-school children are seen regularly in their homes by the Health Visitors, they do not have a routine examination such as is given to the newly-born babies and to school children. Many of the defects which are found when children commence school could be detected at an earlier age, if they were submitted to a periodic medical overhaul. Therefore, a Clinic solely for toddlers was commenced in April, 1937, one session each fortnight, in the Elizabeth Street Clinic premises. The following statistics of defects are evidence of the necessity for Toddlers' Clinics.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Sessions held 15. Children examined 138. Number requiring treatment or observation 103.

DEFECTS. Number found to have :—

Defective Teeth	16	Organic Heart Disease	1
Skin Disease	14	Functional Heart Disease	4
Blepharitis	3	Anæmia	10
Corneal Opacities	3	Non-Tub. Respiratory Disease ...	3
Squint	11	Tuberculosis	1
Other Eye Disease	1	Nervous Disease... ..	1
Ear Disease	3	Rachitic Deformities	14
Nose and Throat Defects	24	Other Deformities	19
Enlarged Cervical Glands	11	Other Defects	20

NUTRITIONAL CONDITION.

Excellent, 13; Normal, 81; Slightly Subnormal, 43; Bad, 1.

Health Visiting.

Four Health Visitors are employed on home visiting of children under five years of age and at Infant Welfare Centres. A fifth is employed partly on home visiting, and attends the Nursery School daily to treat minor ailments, and partly in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

A summary of the work carried out by the Health Visitors is given on page 137.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

CENTRE.	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES										Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations		Weighed		No. in attendance at end of year and who were			
		Under 1 yr.		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.					Total		Infants	Children over 1 yr.	Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 years
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent				1st	Subsequent						
Ebenezer ...	51	136	1465	23	364	10	138	—	87	2	22	171	2076	24	300	178	1587	642	150	134		
Lane Bridge..	51	83	1272	13	270	12	209	1	137	4	68	113	1956	42	421	306	1372	711	58	211		
Parker Street.	52	86	1030	13	291	4	124	3	30	1	2	107	1477	27	85	51	1091	437	28	144		
Mount Olivet	50	70	1325	5	337	3	128	4	153	3	30	85	1973	28	290	187	1390	569	58	159		
Rosegrove ...	49	79	1483	14	395	7	161	6	97	—	29	106	2165	22	270	163	1543	633	63	138		
Bank Hall ...	103	245	3371	8	580	2	124	2	75	4	9	261	4159	52	779	202	3544	762	202	265		
TOTAL	356	699	9946	76	2237	38	884	16	579	14	160	843	13806	—	195	1087	10527	3754	559	1051		

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

No alterations have been made in the Ante-natal Clinics and General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme, or in the ancillary services provided (see page 126 of my Report for 1936). With the establishment of the Municipal Midwifery Scheme in August, 1937, the Free Midwife Scheme ceased to function.

The Post-natal Clinic, which commenced in April, 1937, is held in Bank Hall and has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of women to be examined after child-birth.

Six hundred and five expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during 1937. Of these 523 were new cases who attended for the first time during the year.

The following tables give particulars of the Ante and Post-natal Care given through the Local Authority's Schemes during 1937.

(a) Clinics.

Clinic	Times Open	Number of Expectant Mothers			Post-natal		Total Attendances	Average per Session
		Attending	Attending for the first time	Subsequent Attendances	No. Attending	Attendances		
Bank Hall Clinic	123	460	378	2523	133	213	3114	25.3
Parker Street ...	51	133	133	373	28	28	534	10.4
Rosegrove ...	22	12	12	69	9	9	90	4.1
TOTALS ...	196	605	523	2965	170	250	3738	

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
260	15	386

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 53.0% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 23%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 76% of the births notified during the year.

The following table shows how ANTE-NATAL CASES were referred to the Clinics during 1937:—

	Referred by Private Medical Practitioners	Referred by Midwives	Referred through Child Welfare Clinics, etc.	Came of own accord	Total
Bank Hall Clinic	26	—	21	331	378
Parker Street Clinic	2	35	23	73	133
Rosegrove Clinic	—	—	2	10	12
TOTAL	28	35	46	414	523

The following table shows the use that has been made of the Ante-natal and Post-natal services during the last two years:—

	1936		1937	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Bank Hall Clinic	382	3279	378	3114
Parker Street	155	539	133	534
Rosegrove	10	70	12	90
General Practitioners' Ante- Natal Scheme	316	501	260	386
TOTAL	863	4389	783	4124

Services of Consulting Obstetrician

The Obstetrical Specialist is on the part-time staff of the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, the Municipal General Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and is Consultant under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926. His services are obtainable also for domiciliary consultations. He is available, therefore, for all complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperium, either in the hospitals, Ante-Natal Clinic, or patients' homes. He attends weekly at the Ante-Natal Clinic held at Bank Hall Hospital and examines cases referred to him by the medical officer who carries out the routine work of the Clinic. In addition, he attended by appointment to examine 21 cases referred to him at the Clinic by private medical practitioners. He also held 23 consultations with private practitioners at patients' homes.

Consideration was given to Circular 1622 of the Ministry of Health and the recommendations in Section X. of the Report on Maternal Mortality. Most of the recommendations contained therein were adopted previously in the Borough. To ensure that the maternity services should correspond as closely as possible to the recommendations, the Obstetrical Specialist assumed responsibility for the clinical supervision of all maternity patients in the Council's hospitals, including cases of abortion and puerperal infection. The emergency domiciliary consultative service previously rendered by the consultant has been made complete by the provision of sterilized equipment necessary to deal with any obstetrical emergency and a midwife to accompany the consultant when required. The "Emergency Unit" is stationed at the Municipal General Hospital and is also available for areas adjacent to the Borough.

The Obstetrician was consulted by private medical practitioners regarding the following complications occurring to patients at their own homes.

					No. of Cases.
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY.					
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened Abortion	...	...	...	...	1
Incomplete Abortion	...	...	...	...	3
Toxæmia Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	3
Other condition	...	...	...	...	1
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR.					
Complicated Breech	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	...	3
Delayed Labour	...	...	...	...	1
Other Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	1

COMPLICATIONS OF PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tear of Perinæum	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
TOTAL DOMICILIARY CONSULTATIONS...	...	...	...	...	...	23
						—

Service of Municipal Midwives.

The Municipal Midwifery Scheme was described in my Report for 1936 (pages 130 and 131). Six midwives were appointed and commenced duties on 1st August, 1937. Each midwife has been supplied with uniform and equipment. The equipment is sterilized at the Municipal General Hospital.

The midwives' work is, as far as possible, in the districts in which they reside, but no hard and fast boundaries are laid down, so that expectant mothers may have some freedom of choice. The midwives have instructions to co-operate fully with the medical practitioners in connection with ante- and post-natal work and in cases of difficult labour, etc.

They are provided with supplies of sterilized maternity outfits which they supply to their patients at cost price, or in necessitous cases at reduced cost or free.

The midwives work in pairs for purposes of relief during days and week-ends off duty and holidays, and also for the nursing visits during the lying-in period, when one midwife may be held up at a confinement and cannot do her routine nursing visits.

During the five months, August to December, 1937, the municipal midwives attended 170 cases, 150 of which they attended as midwives, and 20 as maternity nurses. 794 ante-natal visits and 3,116 post-natal visits were made to these 170 cases. 85 sterilized maternity outfits were supplied at reduced cost or free.

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.**The Maternity Unit. (21 Beds).**

Three hundred and seventy-one women entered the Maternity Hospital for their confinements. This is two less than in the previous year. 359 babies were born; of these 26 were still-births and 12 died within 10 days of birth. There were 7 cases of twin births.

Twenty-seven of the 352 women delivered during the year were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour. Apart from these, all the women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the clinic attached to the hospital. The number of babies born in Bank Hall Hospital represent 30·3% of the total live and still births registered during the year.

Of the 371 admissions, 27, or 7·2% were patients from adjacent districts.

The admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows :—

In Hospital on 1st January, 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Women admitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Discharges ...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937 ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number admitted for Ante-natal Treatment only ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Women delivered during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	352

Average duration of stay of all cases (*i.e.*, confinement and ante-natal cases) 14·9 days.

Daily average number of beds occupied—14·9.

More detailed Statistics will be found in the Appendix.

As in the previous year, the majority of the women admitted to the maternity wards were able to pay, on assessment, only the minimum charge for maintenance and treatment. The assessments of the cases during 1937 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	
241 cases at ...	1	1	0	per week.
52 cases at ...	2	2	0	per week.
31 cases at ...	3	3	0	per week.
13 cases at ...	4	4	0	per week.
8 Lancashire County cases at ...	3	13	6	per week.
1 West Riding County Case at...	4	4	0	per week.
3 Brierfield Urban District Cases at	4	4	0	per week.
8 Public Assistance Cases at ...	1	12	6	per week.
2 Accrington Borough Cases at...	4	4	0	per week.
1 Todmorden Borough Case at...	4	4	0	per week.

The Children's Unit. (24 Cots for Children up to 5 years of age).

The admissions and discharges are as follows :—

Number of Children in Hospital on 1st January, 1937	20
Number of Children admitted during the year	123
Total under treatment	143

Number Discharged :—

(1) In Good Health	71
(2) Improved	23
(3) Not Improved	8
(4) Removed by Parents	3

Number of Deaths 15

Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937 23

Average duration of stay—56 days.

Daily average number of beds occupied—18·3.

The diseases from which the children were suffering are given in the Appendix.

Milk and Meals for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

No alteration has been made in the arrangements for providing milk, meals, etc., to young children and expectant and nursing mothers. There was an increase over the previous year in the number of necessitous cases to whom extra nourishment was granted, and in many instances larger daily amounts of milk were supplied. Consequently, the total provision of milk increased to 7,082 gallons.

All the milk provided is pasteurised.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and Malt, Adexolin, and powders containing iron, etc., are supplied free to necessitous cases from the Centres. During 1937, 1,743 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 400 pints of emulsion were issued.

The grants made during the year are as follows:—

	MILK.		MEALS.	
	Cases.	Amount of Milk Granted (Gallons).	Cases.	No. of Meals Granted.
Children	161	3141	19	1536
Nursing Mothers	149	3020	40	3432
Expectant Mothers	114	921	26	1368
Totals...	424	7082	85	6336

Home Nursing, Home Helps, etc.

The Council has an arrangement with the Burnley District Nursing Association to provide Home Nursing services for expectant mothers, maternity cases in which a midwife is suspended from attendance, cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and epidemic diarrhoea in young children, etc.

The District Nurses attended 24 mothers and 16 babies, making altogether 859 domiciliary visits.

Although arrangements are in operation for the provision of home helps, and a list of suitable women to act as such is kept, there continues to be very little demand for domestic assistance in the lying-in period. One home help was supplied during 1937.

Dental Treatment.

Under the scheme for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, cases are referred by the medical officers of the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Centres and are dealt with by the Corporation Dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Saturday mornings. Dentures for mothers are made by a private dentist and supplied at prices according to the scale of the Public Dental Service Association. Mothers pay part cost of the dentures according to their means. 47 dental treatment sessions were held, the treatment given being as follows:—

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers ...	13	84	97	150	279	20	15
Children ...	8	44	52	81	133	12	—

Maternal Mortality.

Two women died in consequence of pregnancy and childbirth, equivalent to 1.79 maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births. The maternal mortality for the last six years is as follows:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
6.5	6.5	14.6	5.25	5.92	1.79

The registered causes of death were:—

Uterine Hæmorrhage, Placenta Prævia	...	...	...	...	1
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	...	1

All deaths of women who died in or in consequence of child-birth and women dying in the puerperium from diseases not directly connected with pregnancy were investigated and reported to the Ministry of Health. Five deaths were thus investigated, as compared with thirteen in 1936. In addition, two deaths which occurred in Burnley, were patients from the areas of adjoining Authorities who were admitted to hospital on account of complications.

An analysis of the five deaths shows that in one case there was severe pre-existing disease; in another an acute disease occurred during pregnancy; in two cases weakened heart muscle caused sudden death in the puerperium, and in the fifth severe hæmorrhage occurred due to placenta prævia.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Puerperal Fever ceased to be notifiable as an infectious disease on and after 1st October, 1937, and the obligation to notify cases of Puerperal Pyrexia now includes the obligation to notify conditions previously notifiable as Puerperal Fever under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

No case of Puerperal Fever was notified. Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia numbered thirty-five. Of these 30 occurred in and were treated in hospitals and five were notified by medical practitioners in private practice, four of which were sent into hospitals for treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Nine cases were notified during 1937, of which one was notified from hospital. One case was removed to the Municipal General Hospital. In accordance with the arrangements for home nursing, the district nurses attended 7 cases in their own homes, making 486 visits in all.

The incidence of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of treatment of cases during the last five years are as follows:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cases notified ...	10	6	7	12	9
Rate per 1,000 registered births	9.0	5.1	6.2	10.7	8.6
Treated at home ...	4	3	4	7	7
Treated in hospital	6	3	3	5	2
Vision unimpaired	9	6	4	11	8
Vision impaired...	1	—	—	—	—
Total blindness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths ...	—	—	1	1	—
Left town before completion of treatment...	—	—	2	—	1

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Eleven cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were found, five of which occurred amongst infants in the Municipal General Hospital. Of six cases which occurred at home, five were admitted to hospital for treatment. No deaths occurred from Pemphigus.

Still-Births.

Eighty-four still-births were notified during 1937, compared with sixty-nine during 1936.

Inquiry made into each still-birth elicited the following contributing factors :—

Predisposing or intercurrent illness of the mother	30
Placenta Prævia	4
Malpresentation	6
History of recent accident	1
Premature Rupture of Membranes	3
Prolapse of cord or cord round neck	6
Difficult Instrumental Delivery	6
Post-maturity	2
Pre-maturity	2
Inattention at Birth	1
Congenital Malformations	7
No cause ascertained	16
	—
	84
	—

Infant Life Protection.

The supervision of infants under the age of nine years, received for nursing and maintenance for reward, is carried out by a Health Visitor. All the children were found to be well cared for.

The following return relates to the administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 :—

- (a) Number of persons receiving children for reward, on the Register, at the end of the year 13
- (b) Number of children on the Register :—
- (i) at the end of the year 13
 - (ii) who died during the year —
 - (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year —
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—
- (i) Health Visitors 1
 - (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors —
 - (iii) Male —

- (d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2(2) of the Act of 1908 —
- (e) Proceedings taken during the year :—
 Number of Cases—Nil.
 Section of Act under which taken—Nil.
- (f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—
 (i) Under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... Nil
 (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... Nil
 (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 ... Nil
- (g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—
 (i) from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction... Nil
 (ii) from a Single Justice Nil

Boarded-out Children.

All children boarded-out in the town are visited and supervised by a Health Visitor, 223 visits being made during the year. The number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1937, was as follows :—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	10
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	7
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
Cheshire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
Surrey County Public Assistance Case	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	22
				—

Actino-Therapy.

Actino-Therapy for pre-school children, school children and pregnant and nursing mothers is available at the "light" clinic attached to Bank Hall Infant Welfare Centre. Two sessions are held weekly for out-patients and two sessions for in-patient children in Bank Hall Hospital. Additional treatment, when necessary, is given by appointment. Three mercury vapour lamps are in use.

In addition, 42 expectant mothers, referred from the Ante-natal Clinics, 34 children from the Children's Ward of Bank Hall Hospital, and 53 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Debilitated, malnourished and physically retarded children and debilitated mothers are referred for "light" treatment. The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

	In-patients, Children's Ward, Bank Hall Hospital.	Cases from Child Welfare Centres.	Pregnant and Nursing Mothers.	Total.
New Cases	35	69	14	118
Remaining from 1936	8	34	3	45
Total Cases under Treatment	43	103	17	163
Result :—				
Improved	33	57	10	100
I.S.Q.	3	5	—	8
Treatment Discon- tinued	2	19	5	26
Remaining under Treatment at the end of 1937	5	22	2	29

Orthopædic Treatment.

No new developments or changes have been effected in the orthopædic scheme during 1937. A full report on the work of the Orthopædic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children, and children under school age, are given on pages 32 to 37 of my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

Fifty-one children under 5 years of age were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon, equivalent to 15% of the total cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic and made 1,214 attendances. They suffered chiefly from congenital deformities, bone deformities, resulting from infantile rickets and birth palsies. Seven of the cases required treatment in an Orthopædic Hospital, the remainder having their defects corrected by massage, splints or other appliances. A further 70 pre-school children were given remedial exercises, breathing exercises or corrective treatment for postural defects. The attendances numbered 490.

Visits to newly born infants	1,041
Re-visits—1st year	4,768
2nd „	2,702
3rd „	2,607
4th „	2,431
5th „	1,793
Visits in connection with :—	15,342
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35
Diarrhoea	7
Measles	737
Whooping Cough	119
Infantile deaths	56
Still-births	58
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases	7
Midwives	45
Ante-Natal cases (re admission to Maternity Hospital)	918
Post-Natal cases	1,106
Infant Life Protection cases	61
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	259
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	342

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 147; Evening, 49)	196
Visits to Tuberculous cases :—	
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	99
For Dispensary purposes	3,111
	3,210
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	1,347

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	306
Number of attendances at Clinic	52,112
Number of visits paid to School Children	7,510
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	136
Number of children examined	36,899

Visits to Boarded-out Children	223
---------------------------------------	-----

Visits by Lady Supervisor to Corporation Houses	2,797
---	-----	-----	-----	-------

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST
BY JOHN BURNET
IN TWO VOLUMES
THE FIRST VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL HIS DEATH
IN THE YEAR 1649
LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the Black-Swan in St. Dunstons Church, 1724.

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APPENDIX 1.

TABLE 2.

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Males	1393	718		51	5	3	18	16	59	256	179	131
Females			675	28	8	10	11	16	60	192	174	17
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:												
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	18	7	11	—	—	—	5	7	5	—	—	—
Influenza	66	26	40	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	7	10
Erysipelas	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	55	38	17	—	—	—	—	4	3	10	10	18
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of other Bones and Joints	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Purulent infection Septicæmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer and other Tumours:—												
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4
Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	79	44	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	20	13
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
Cancer of the Uterus	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cancer of the Breast	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Cancer of the Skin	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs	14	3	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6
Non-Malignant Tumours	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tumours of Undetermined Nature	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases:—												
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2
Diabetes	31	11	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Diseases of the Thymus	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1937.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley W'd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. D is. Hos.	
249	110	76	79	65	131	105	117	110	59	178	114	241	88	108	27	21	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases:
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Measles
1	2	3	-	-	7	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Whooping Cough
11	3	1	3	4	7	4	8	3	5	8	9	7	-	-	1	1	Diphtheria
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Influenza
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Erysipelas
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Encephalitis Lethargica
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
7	4	-	3	5	8	7	4	2	1	6	8	10	1	1	-	-	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System
1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of other Bones and Joints
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Disseminated Tuberculosis
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Syphilis
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Purulent Infection Septicæmia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer and other Tumours:—
2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx
17	2	6	4	4	8	7	2	5	2	10	12	13	3	13	-	-	Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum
-	1	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	Cancer of the Respiratory Organs
-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	Cancer of the Uterus
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Cancer of other Female Genital Organs
1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Cancer of the Breast
1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer of the Skin
2	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	2	-	1	Cancer of other or Unspecified Organs
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	Non-Malignant Tumours
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tumours of Undetermined Nature
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rheumatic Fever
2	1	-	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis
10	4	1	-	-	3	3	4	1	2	3	-	12	-	4	-	-	Diabetes
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Thymus

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs:—												
Anæmia, Chlorosis	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3	1 3	—
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—												
Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningitis	8	5	3	2 1	— 1	—	1 1	—	1	—	—	—
Tabes Dorsalis (Locomotor Ataxy)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	72	34	38	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	13 9	11 16	10 12
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other forms of Insanity	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	3	—	—
Epilepsy	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 1	3	—	—
Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	4	3	1	3	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	— 1	—
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—												
Pericarditis	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Endocarditis	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1 2	—	—	—
Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	60	27	33	—	—	—	1 1	1	4 5	14 12	3 11	4 4
Diseases of the Myocardium ...	237	117	120	—	—	1	—	—	2 3	31 19	50 47	33 51
Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris	23	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 2	2 2	3 1
Other Diseases of the Heart ...	59	29	30	—	—	—	—	—	1 3	9 7	7 9	12 11
Arterio-Sclerosis	126	68	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 14	22 19	20 25
Gangrene	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	2
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—												
Diseases of the Larynx	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	43	21	22	1	—	—	—	1	1 2	8 7	4 2	6 11
Broncho-pneumonia	24	15	9	8 2	2	2	— 1	—	1	2	—	2
Lobar Pneumonia	35	24	11	1	—	— 1	—	3 2	3 3	14 3	3 2	—
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	8	5	3	—	1 1	—	—	—	2	—	1 1	1 1
Pleurisy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congestion and Hæmorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	1	— 1
Asthma	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1 1	2	— 2
Pulmonary Emphysema	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	— 1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1937.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley W/d.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
1	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs:—
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Anæmia, Chlorosis
																	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia
																	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Encephalitis
-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	Meningitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Tabes Dorsalis (Locomotor Ataxy)
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord
14	4	5	2	3	8	8	6	5	2	8	7	10	1	1	-	-	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	General Paralysis of the Insane
1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Other forms of Insanity
3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	Epilepsy.
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Nervous System
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus
																	Diseases of the Circulatory System:—
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Pericarditis
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	Acute Endocarditis
8	3	2	6	3	5	4	3	6	5	7	8	7	1	3	-	-	Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease
36	19	15	17	9	18	12	26	21	12	39	13	29	18	4	-	-	Diseases of the Myocardium
5	-	1	-	-	2	1	5	3	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris
17	11	6	3	1	4	3	3	3	-	5	3	7	2	-	1	-	Other Diseases of the Heart
17	8	6	8	6	12	10	16	12	3	14	14	27	27	3	-	-	Arterio-Sclerosis
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Gangrene
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Abnormalities of Blood Pressure
																	Diseases of the Respiratory System:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Larynx
11	4	1	2	1	2	5	1	4	3	7	2	11	-	-	-	-	Bronchitis
2	2	1	3	-	3	1	2	4	-	3	3	4	-	4	2	1	Broncho-Pneumonia
8	2	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	2	5	1	6	-	-	1	1	Lobar Pneumonia
1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pleurisy
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	Congestion and Hæmorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.
-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	Asthma
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Pulmonary Emphysema
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Diseases of the Digestive System:												
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity,												
Pharynx, etc.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	2
Other Diseases of the Stomach ...	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	7	1	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Appendicitis	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Other Diseases of the Intestines ...	5	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Biliary Calculi	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder												
and Ducts	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis without stated cause ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa:—												
Acute Nephritis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Chronic Nephritis	27	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	7
Nephritis not stated to be Acute												
or Chronic	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Kidney												
and Annexa	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Diseases of the Bladder	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary												
Abscess, etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Prostate	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Male Genital												
Organs	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Female Genital												
Organs	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State:—												
Puerperal Hæmorrhage	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:—												
Carbuncle, Boil	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cellulitis, Acute Abscess	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—												
Acute Infective Osteomyelitis												
and Periostitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations:—												
Congenital Malformations	6	3	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1937.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley W'd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
																	Diseases of the Digestive System:
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.
1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	4	2	-	7	-	-	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	Other Diseases of the Stomach
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	Appendicitis
2	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	6	-	-	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction
1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of the Intestines
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Biliary Calculi
1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Peritonitis without stated cause
																	Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa:—
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Acute Nephritis
6	3	1	1	-	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	5	-	4	-	-	Chronic Nephritis
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	Nephritis not stated to be Acute or Chronic
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	Diseases of the Bladder
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.
3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	Diseases of the Prostate
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Male Genital Organs
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Diseases of the Female Genital Organs
																	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Puerperal Haemorrhage
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Accidents of Childbirth
																	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	Carbuncle, Boil
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Cellulitis and Abscess
																	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis and Periostitis
																	Congenital Malformations:—
4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	Congenital Malformations

TABLE 2.—(CONTINUED).

	Total	Males	Females	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																					
Congenital Debility	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	27	14	13	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	11	6	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age:—																					
Old Age	50	19	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	7	13	24
Deaths from Violence:—																					
Suicide by Liquid or Solid Poisons and Corrosive Substances	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Drowning	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Burns (conflagration excepted)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Drowning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Injury by Firearms	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	18	10	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	2	3	2	1	2
Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1393	718	675	51	28	5	8	3	10	18	11	16	16	59	60	256	192	179	174	131	170

*The deaths in Institutions are also included in

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1937.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley W'd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
4	2	2	1	1	2	4	-	3	-	7	1	2	-	-	12	-	Congenital Debility
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Premature Birth
5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	-	Injury at Birth
																	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
14	3	6	5	1	7	1	-	4	3	5	1	5	17	-	-	-	Old Age:—
																	Old Age
																	Deaths from Violence:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Liquid or Solid Poisons and Corrosive Substances
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Poisonous Gas
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation
-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Drowning
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	Accidental Burns (conflagration excepted)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Drowning
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Accidental Injury by Firearms
5	-	-	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	-	4	-	7	-	-	Accidental injury by fall, Crushing, etc.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)
249	110	76	79	65	131	105	117	110	59	178	114	241	88	108	27	21	

the Wards in which the person usually resided.

TABLE 3.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	R.G.'s Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
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
1930	100,200	1336	1338	13.35	1446	14.4	235	63	101	75	1274	12.7
1931	99,180	1333	1292	13.03	1616	16.3	268	63	111	86	1411	14.2
1932	97,210	1184	1169	12.0	1447	14.9	253	70	101	86	1264	13.0
1933	95,900	1197	1165	12.15	1643	17.13	278	60	87	74.7	1425	14.66
1934	94,300	1134	1110	11.76	1507	15.98	280	47	78	70.3	1274	13.51
1935	93,100	1133	1085	11.65	1593	17.11	294	68	72	66.4	1367	14.68
1936	91,390	1155	1117	12.22	1550	16.96	308	50	71	63.6	1292	14.13
Average 10 years	97,145	1293	1269	13.03	1571	16.18	261	59	105	81.5	1369	14.06
1937	89,670	1101	1050	11.71	1648	18.38	315	60	79	75.2	1393	15.53

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD AND THE INSTITUTIONS.																	TOTAL
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Primrose Bank Inst'n	Municipal Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital	Inf. Dis. Hos.	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	65	24	21	7	15	55	18	9	4	9	16	9	2	26	3	1	—	284
Erysipelas	7	3	1	2	—	4	8	1	3	3	5	2	—	6	3	—	—	48
Scarlet Fever	15	14	4	4	3	19	15	14	10	11	33	20	—	—	—	—	—	162
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	17	—	35
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Primary Pneumonia	39	14	7	6	9	13	9	19	11	6	31	5	—	7	2	—	—	178
Influenzal Pneumonia	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	7	2	3	7	7	2	8	1	—	—	45
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	237	127	115	38	33	146	120	109	149	88	333	169	5	—	—	—	—	1669
German Measles	3	5	—	4	1	—	—	1	5	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	27
Tuberculosis of Lungs*	1	6	2	3	3	11	3	4	—	3	10	4	—	15	1	—	—	66
Other Forms of Tuberculosis*	5	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	4	—	2	3	—	2	5	—	1	35
TOTALS	377	194	157	67	67	250	178	169	188	127	446	220	9	75	16	19	1	2560

*Primary Notifications.

TABLE 5.—Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1937.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	23	34	14	11	22	22	21	33	16	31	26	31	284
Erysipelas	3	4	4	6	3	2	5	1	4	2	6	8	48
Scarlet Fever	6	10	11	15	18	23	20	17	12	14	8	8	162
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	5	3	—	2	3	1	4	4	1	3	4	35
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	—	9
Primary Pneumonia	22	14	21	25	14	6	10	16	9	14	7	20	178
Influenzal Pneumonia	19	19	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	45
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	18	41	75	367	799	291	54	4	6	3	2	9	1669
German Measles	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	4	—	11	2	3	27
Tuberculosis of Lungs	3	10	8	7	4	7	4	3	4	7	4	5	66
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	3	3	4	—	4	6	1	1	6	1	4	35
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	102	142	146	437	863	360	122	88	57	91	60	92	2560

TABLE 6.
APPENDIX 1.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1918-1937.

DISEASE.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	181	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Group	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154	95	137	90	86	86	159	347	254	204	284
Erysipelas	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77	81	56	49	60	82	60	60	48
Scarlet Fever	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481	242	194	178	760	354	214	120	162
Enteric Fever	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1	5	7	5	3	4	2	1	—	1	1
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7	8	7	4	4	7	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	28	12	17	17	20	34	16	29	23	35
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	4	2	6	3	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	3	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11	6	7	17	15	16	10	6	7	12	9
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253	173	271	195	208	139	158	138	178
Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38	17	45	16	51	31	48	10	18	18	45
Malaria	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles and German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192	1405	235	2373	878	338	2367	236	3108	202	1696
+Tuberculosis of Lungs	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100	112	91	115	86	74	63	70	66
+Other Forms of Tuber-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
culosis	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72	60	52	55	46	57	53	41	33	46	35
TOTAL	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420	3195	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560

+ Primary Notifications.

TABLE 7—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1937.

APPENDIX 1.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.												Total cases removed to Iso- lation 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	284	—	6	10	10	23	118	54	24	22	6	5	6	249
	Deaths	18	—	—	—	2	3	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	
Erysipelas	Notified	48	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	26	7	4
	Deaths	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Scarlet Fever	Notified	162	—	—	6	9	9	54	54	12	13	2	2	1	115
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	Notified	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	Notified	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	11	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	Notified	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS, YEAR 1937. APPENDIX 1.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Local Adjusted Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births).		
				Year 1937.	Average 5 years 1932/1936.			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes.	TOTAL.
England and Wales ...	14.9	12.4	—	58	61	0.58	0.11	0.94	2.17	3.11
125 Great Towns ...	14.9	12.5	—	62	65	—	—	—	—	—
BURNLEY ...	11.71	15.53	16.77	75.2	72.2	0.61	0.11	—	1.79	1.79
Birkenhead ...	16.3	13.0	14.1	77	72	0.76	0.11	0.40	0.80	1.2
Blackburn ...	11.7	15.2	15.6	69	64	0.62	0.10	—	6.34	6.34
Bolton ...	12.7	14.2	15.4	61	64.8	0.53	0.10	0.87	5.23	6.1
Bury ...	13.00	15.46	15.61	55	69	0.50	0.15	1.2	6.2	7.4
Halifax ...	12.8	14.6	14.3	63	77	0.35	0.03	—	2.39	2.39
Huddersfield ...	12.78	14.28	14.85	61	54	0.50	0.09	0.65	0.65	1.29
Manchester ...	14.31	13.52	15.41	76.16	75.59	0.88	0.15	1.34	2.85	4.19
Oldham ...	13.18	15.86	17.76	69	71	0.64	0.13	1.12	2.24	3.36
Preston ...	14.00	14.23	15.79	77	81	0.68	0.17	1.20	1.20	2.40
Rochdale ...	11.9	15.4	16.17	53	79	0.54	0.15	2.61	3.48	6.10
Salford ...	15.1	14.6	17.23	84	89	0.88	0.13	0.94	3.47	4.41
St. Helens ...	18.6	12.1	14.9	87.7	84.1	0.56	0.14	2.86	4.28	7.14
Stockport ...	14.14	13.94	14.64	56.61	68.33	0.74	0.16	3.03	5.56	8.59
Wallasey ...	13.5	13.4	13.13	58.7	52.8	0.71	0.09	1.49	1.74	3.23
Warrington ...	17.1	12.5	12.00	82	77	0.9	0.03	—	1.4	1.4
Wigan ...	16.27	14.17	17.00	90	89	0.64	0.17	—	2.95	2.95

TABLE 9.— BIRTH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
IN THE 12 WARDS.

Wards.	No. of Live Burnley Births Registered in the District.	Infantile Mortality.	
		No. of Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
St. Andrew's	118	13	110·17
Daneshouse	78	5	64·10
Stoneyholme	58	5	86·21
St. Peter's	43	7	162·79
St. Paul's	48	3	62·50
Fulledge	98	5	51·02
Burnley Wood	76	7	92·11
Healey	105	4	38·10
Trinity	93	7	75·27
Whittlefield	48	1	20·83
Gannow	136	17	125·00
Lowerhouse	101	5	49·50
Inward Transfers	48	* 3	—
Totals for the Town as a whole ...	1050	79	75·24

* Denotes that the figure is included in the wards in which the parents of the children usually resided.

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

APPENDIX 1.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, England & Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respirat'y Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuber'sis)	Malignant Diseases.			
1882-1886	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892... ..	88,019	35.9	20.9	1.96	5.79	0.36	15.8	189	148
1893... ..	89,022	35.4	22.8	2.00	5.12	0.52	46.1	227	159
1894... ..	90,024	34.5	19.9	2.25	4.04	0.36	16.7	174	137
1895... ..	91,027	35.0	25.6	2.08	7.02	0.44	54.9	249	161
1896... ..	92,030	34.6	20.2	2.00	4.38	0.50	16.2	173	148
Average 5 years ...	...	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897... ..	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1898... ..	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1899... ..	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900... ..	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901... ..	*97,043	27.5	18.9	1.65	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years ...	...	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902... ..	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903... ..	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904... ..	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905... ..	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906... ..	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years ...	...	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907... ..	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908... ..	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909... ..	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910... ..	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911... ..	*106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years ...	...	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912... ..	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913... ..	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914... ..	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915... ..	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916... ..	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years ...	...	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102
1917... ..	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918... ..	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919... ..	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920... ..	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921... ..	*105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years ...	...	18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922... ..	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923... ..	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924... ..	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925... ..	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75
1926... ..	99,600	16.1	13.2	0.69	2.25	1.32	8.1	86	70
Average 5 years ...	...	16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927... ..	99,270	15.2	15.4	0.72	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	0.74	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930... ..	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.70	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60
1931... ..	*99,180	13.03	14.2	0.75	1.78	1.56	3.9	85.9	66
Average 5 years ...	...	14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932... ..	97,210	12.0	13.0	0.71	1.06	1.34	3.4	86.4	65
1933... ..	95,900	12.1	14.6	0.69	1.23	1.69	11.1	74.7	64
1934... ..	94,300	11.8	13.5	0.57	1.06	1.81	3.6	70.3	59
1935... ..	93,100	11.65	14.7	0.68	1.68	1.52	2.8	66.4	57
1936... ..	91,390	12.22	14.13	0.60	1.21	1.66	1.8	63.6	59
Average 5 years ...	...	11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937... ..	89,670	11.71	15.53	0.61	1.43	1.62	2.86	75.2	58

*The Population for the Census years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 are taken from the Census Returns; the Populations for the other years are Estimates of the Registrar General.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is classed as an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the stations which supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall recorded in Burnley is sent to the Registrar-General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer, the reservoir of which is 458 feet above sea level, and 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 a.m., G.M.T., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published weekly in the local newspaper.

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

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1937.

APPENDIX 2

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

1937	THERMOMETERS				RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.																					
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level	IN SCREEN				Mean Min. on Grass	Mean Solar Max.	IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity.	Most in a day		No. of days of Sun	Total Am-ount of Fall	Daily Mean	Most in a day		N. S.E.	E. S.E.	S. S.W.	W. S.W.	C'm												
		Mean Max	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Am-ount	Day of month																									
					Highest						Lowest	Am-ount				Day of month																		
	Mbs.	inches							%	M.M.	M.M.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.																		
Jan.	1007.2	29.743	44.1	36.0	40.0	55	22nd	25	15th	32.4	50.9	40.5	43.1	88.7	21	104.3	24.8	5th	11	7	8	0.25	1.0	20th	—	1	5	4	10	7	3	—	1	
Feb.	1000.4	29.545	43.6	35.2	39.4	51	2nd 3rd 4th	27	12th	32.0	60.3	39.2	41.4	90.4	23	157.2	19.5	27th	16	30.4	1.09	6.6	23rd	1	1	1	1	2	6	9	7	1	—	
March	1005.4	29.690	41.8	31.1	36.4	54	18th	20	1st	27.1	72.6	37.5	39.9	83.6	23	50.6	10.8	16th	24	71.7	2.31	8.4	23rd	2	7	5	5	4	2	2	4	—	—	
April	1011.2	29.860	52.7	41.1	46.9	59	9th 25th 29th	30	26th	37.7	84.4	45.4	43.4	84.7	18	68.7	9.3	15th	24	75.9	2.53	12.0	25th	1	4	4	5	3	5	7	1	—	—	
May	1016.4	30.016	60.8	44.5	52.7	76	29th	35	6th	40.5	100.2	52.1	48.1	77.8	11	49.5	13.9	20th	30	147.3	4.75	10.8	27th	—	4	4	1	7	2	9	1	3	—	—
June	1017.8	30.056	61.9	48.5	55.2	71	10th	38	3rd	44.2	100.2	57.0	53.2	77.1	14	45.5	16.0	3rd	26	117.3	3.91	12.7	21st 27th	3	—	3	1	3	5	11	4	—	—	
July	1014.7	29.966	66.0	53.4	59.7	78	3rd 31st	44	17th 29th	48.3	100.4	59.6	57.2	80.6	14	42.9	9.7	15th	30	112.4	3.63	11.2	31st	1	1	2	1	5	6	15	—	—	—	—
Aug.	1018.7	30.082	68.5	50.4	59.4	79	1st	40	27th	43.5	104.0	60.8	57.9	79.1	12	47.0	12.8	13th	31	165.6	5.34	12.6	1st	—	3	6	2	2	1	10	2	5	—	—
Sept.	1013.9	29.940	61.3	46.6	54.0	73	27th	34	10th	37.7	90.4	55.9	56.5	81.1	16	46.3	8.1	17th	27	104.1	3.47	9.3	3rd	2	2	3	4	1	9	7	1	1	—	—
Oct.	1015.4	29.986	55.5	42.7	49.1	65	1st	33	5th 19th	32.7	76.5	50.8	53.1	86.1	12	53.2	11.6	23rd	21	65.5	2.11	7.3	12th	—	8	3	2	2	6	5	—	5	—	—
Nov.	1017.1	30.036	45.5	34.1	39.8	57	3rd	19	14th	24.0	59.7	42.6	47.9	86.7	9	39.4	12.8	30th	17	37.3	1.24	3.8	3rd	1	11	5	4	1	2	3	1	2	—	—
Dec.	1012.3	29.892	40.2	31.7	36.0	53	24th	19	10th 18th	24.0	47.5	38.9	42.7	90.6	23	54.8	9.5	10th	11	4.1	0.13	0.9	29th	2	7	3	7	5	2	3	1	1	—	—
Whole Year	1012.7	29.912	53.5	41.3	47.4	79	1.8.37 19	19	14.11.37 10.12.37 18.12.37	35.3	78.9	48.4	48.9	83.8	196	759.4	24.8	5.1.37 268	939.4	2.58	12.7	27.6.37	13	49	44	38	49	56	82	16	18	—	—	

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow or Sleet	Snow lying (at obs. hour)	Hail	Thunder Heard	Fog (at obs. hour)	Ground Frost	Gale
37	20	4	6	19	116	—

SUMMARY OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, 1908-1937.

Year	THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN										GRASS MINIMUM				EARTH THERMOMETERS				Relative Humidity	RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
	Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level		ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE				Mean Solar Max.		No. of Days of Ground Frost		No. of Days		No. of Days		Total Fall		No. of Days			Amount		No. of Days		Amount		Daily Mean		Most in a Day	
			Mean Temp.		Range																								
	Ins.	Mbs.	Mean	Daily Range	High-est Read- ing	Low-est Read- ing	Date	Date	Low-est Read- ing	Date	Low-est Read- ing	Date	Mean of 1 foot	Mean of 4 feet	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.		Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	0	5.1.08	134	47.3	47.5	83.4	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	20.9.08	272	1201	15.0	30.6.08					
1909	29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.3.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	45.5	46.3	83.0	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	3.2.09	282	1144	13.5	8.5.09					
1910	29.861	1011.2	47.0	12.8	78	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	10.11.10	283	1144	14.4	14.7.10					
1911	29.987	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	47.9	48.1	80.5	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	17.6.11	288	1334	14.6	8.6.11					
1912	29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	47.3	47.9	83.5	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	26.10.12	262	894	13.1	23.4.12					
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	16.6.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	47.7	44.7	82.7	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	15.4.13	271	1055	13.3	26.7.13					
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	2.8.13	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	48.0	48.5	81.9	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	11.11.14	287	1205	15.1	14.6.14					
1915	29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	3.8.13	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	46.5	47.4	80.8	40.23	1021.8	1.30	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	14.9	18.6.15					
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	27.9.13	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	6.12.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	13.7	16.6.16					
1917	29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	10.3.17	127	46.0	46.7	81.1	36.68	931.7	1.04	26.4	10.3.17	279	1136	15.0	1.7.17					
1918	29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	21.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	47.6	45.8	78.4	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	15.9.18	288	1189	14.0	19.5.18					
1919	29.883	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	45.3	46.9	80.1	35.68	906.3	1.18	30.0	1.1.19	278	1280	14.0	14.5.19					
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	17.6.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.6	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	274	1018	14.7	24.5.20					
1921	30.086	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	25.6.21	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	49.5	49.5	79.6	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	27.12.21	272	1361	15.3	9.6.21					
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	46.6	47.9	81.9	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	8.8.22	278	1072	14.8	12.6.22					
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	No therm	15	30.11.23	96	47.1	47.8	83.4	57.90	1471.8	1.80	45.8	12.4.23	263	1035	12.3	6.6.23					
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do.	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	31.5.24	275	950	13.6	14.6.24					
1925	29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do.	11	14.12.25	139	47.4	48.2	81.5	41.40	1051.4	1.24	31.1	10.2.25	284	1097	13.2	9.6.25					
1926	29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	48.7	48.6	81.8	44.00	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.11.26	290	1021	14.4	2.7.26					
1927	29.919	1013.2	46.8	11.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87.0	12	20.12.27	83	47.9	48.3	82.0	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	21.7.27	271	948	13.9	8.5.27					
1928	29.932	1013.6	47.6	13.0	75	11.7.28	18	9.12.28	87.3	13	9.12.28	89	47.9	48.1	81.0	51.40	1305.5	2.04	51.8	20.8.28	285	1089	14.6	2.6.28					
1929	29.968	1015.8	46.6	13.8	82	15.7.29	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	47.2	47.4	80.8	42.19	1071.6	1.30	32.5	11.11.29	289	1273.1	14.0	14.7.29					
1930	29.890	1012.1	47.3	11.6	87	16.7.29	17	20.3.30	83.6	8	18.2.30	131	47.8	48.1	83.4	52.00	1320.7	1.39	35.3	26.5.30	272	1048.9	15.7.29	15.7.29	14.3	8.6.30			
1931	29.886	1012.0	47.0	11.6	72	22.7.31	18	10.3.31	82.2	11	10.3.31	98	47.3	47.7	83.8	47.28	1199.7	1.93	49.0	3.11.31	258	958.5	13.9	26.6.31					
1932	29.998	1015.8	47.5	12.1	82	11.8.32	19	12.3.32	83.0	16	12.3.32	89	47.8	47.9	81.7	42.74	1085.6	1.96	49.8	2.9.32	266	1006.1	15.7.29	15.7.29	15.0	15.6.32			
1933	29.921	1013.2	48.4	12.5	84	3.7.33	21	23.1.33	85.6	10	24.2.33	110	48.8	49.3	79.5	33.54	838.6	2.24	56.0	25.2.33	279	1205.8	14.8	5.7.33					
1934	29.850	1010.8	48.7	12.5	86	4.7.33	21	24.1.33	85.6	10	24.2.33	56	48.4	48.9	81.5	40.09	1002.3	1.33	33.3	4.10.34	262	1103.1	14.3	2.6.34					
1935	29.847	1010.7	47.9	12.6	84	11.7.34	22	20.2.34	81.5	19	2.2.34	73	49.0	49.5	81.9	45.97	1149.2	1.38	34.4	15.2.35	270	1195.5	14.5	29.6.35					
1936	29.923	1013.3	47.3	12.0	82	22.6.35	17	23.12.35	82.9	14	23.12.35	96	47.7	48.1	83.9	43.72	1093.1	1.72	41.3	13.12.36	252	917.8	13.3	5.6.36					
Mean 29yrs.	29.927	1013.4	47.1	12.5	—	21.6.36	13	19.1.36	79.5	13	19.1.36	106	47.5	47.7	81.9	43.03	1090.2	—	—	—	272	1101.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1937	29.912	1012.7	47.4	12.2	79	1.8.37	19	14.11.37	78.91	11	13.11.37	116	48.4	48.9	83.8	30.36	759.4	0.99	24.8	5.1.37	268	939.4	12.7	21.6.37	27.6.37	12.7	21.6.37		

BANK HALL HOSPITAL (CHILDREN'S WARD).

TABLE 1.—DISEASES AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING 1937.

Diagnosis.	Remain- ing on 1/1/37	Ad- mitted 1937	Total No. of Cases	Discharged in 1937			Removed against Advice	Died	Remain- ing on 31/12/37	Average Duration of stay of those Discharged, Days.
				Well	Improved	I.S.Q.				
Anæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	48
Alimentary Diseases	9	27	36	15	10	2	—	4	5	66
Respiratory Diseases	1	19	20	11	1	1	—	4	3	47
Skin Diseases	3	5	8	6	1	—	—	—	1	57
Post Infective Diseases	1	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	1	85
Oxyuris Vermicularis	—	5	5	2	1	—	1	—	1	68
Convulsive Disorders	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	18
T.B. Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rickets	—	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	83
Enuresis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Prematurity	3	14	17	7	4	—	1	4	1	83
Sepsis Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Defects	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Debility, Mismanagement, Otorrhœa, etc.	—	34	34	16	5	5	1	—	7	50
	20	123	143	71	23	8	3	15	23	—

TABLE II.—AGES AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED DURING 1937.

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 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Over 4 yrs.	Total
7	5	6	9	6	3	5	3	1	18	29	6	12	13	123

SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Infant Welfare Clinics.	Transferred from Maternity Ward.
45	71	7

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN IN BANK HALL
HOSPITAL DURING 1937.

Cause of Death.	Total	Weeks.				Months.				Years.			
		under 1 wk.	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	over 4
Pyloric Stenosis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepsis Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	15	3	—	—	1	5	4	—	1	1	—	—	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1937.

Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1937:—

(a) Delivered	3	
(b) Undelivered	1	4
Number of cases admitted during 1937		371
Cases which received ante-natal in-patient treatment during 1936, and were re-admitted for confinement in 1937		6
Total cases dealt with		381
Number of cases remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1937:—		
(a) Delivered	8	
(b) Awaiting Delivery	3	11
Number of External cases		6

TABLE VI—Particulars of the Intern. Cases.

No. of Cases	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.			Number of Deaths.		
		Live Births.	Stillbirths. M.	F.	Total Births.	Mater- nal.	Infantile. M. F.
192	Normal	188	2	2	192	—	— —
3	Multiple Pregnancy	6	—	—	6	—	2 —
11	Anæmia and Debility	11	—	—	11	—	— —
12	Premature Labour	10	1	1	12	—	2 —
7	Prolonged Labour	7	—	—	7	—	— —
9	Uterine Inertia—Forceps	6	3	—	9	1	— —
27	Minor C.P.—Spontaneous	26	—	1	27	—	— —
4	„ „ —Forceps	3	1	—	4	—	1 —
4	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	4	—	—	4	—	— —
1	Generally Contracted Pelvis— Forceps	1	—	—	1	—	— —
3	Generally Contracted Pelvis— Cæsarean S.	3	—	—	3	—	— —
1	P.O.P.—Spontaneous	1	—	—	1	—	— —
1	„ —Forceps	1	—	—	1	—	— —
1	Transverse Lie. Internal Version	1	—	—	1	—	— —
2	Transverse Arrest—Forceps	2	—	—	2	—	— —
9	Breech	8	—	1	9	—	— —
2	Hydramnios—Induction	—	1	1	2	—	— —
9	Accidental Hæmorrhage—Spont.	7	1	1	9	—	1 —
1	Ante-partum „ „	1	—	—	1	—	— —
4	Post-partum „ „	4	—	—	4	—	1 —
1	Placenta Prævia—Spontaneous	1	—	—	1	—	1 —
4	„ „ —Cæsarean S.	3	1	—	4	—	1 1

No. of Cases	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.				Number of Deaths.		
		Live Births.	Stillbirths.		Total Births.	Mater- nal.	Infantile.	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
1	Adherent Placenta	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	„ „ Post-partum Hæm.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
1	Hyperpiesia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4	Hyperemesis	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
7	Albuminuria—Spontaneous	3	2	2	7	—	—	—
2	„ —Induction	1	—	1	2	—	—	1
2	„ —Multiple Pregnancy...	3	1	—	4	—	—	—
1	Chronic Nephritis—Induction ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
1	Eclampsia—Forceps	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1	Pyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
16	Cardiac Disease	16	—	—	16	—	—	—
2	„ „ —Multiple Pregn'cy.	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
1	Respiratory Disease	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1	Anencephalic—Bougie Induction ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1	Diabetes	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1	Carcinoma Recti—Cæsarean S. ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
352		333	14	12	359	1	10	2
	ANTE-NATAL AND UNDELIVERED CASES.							
3	Complete Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Threatened Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	False Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Albuminuria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Hyperemesis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Hyperpiesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Pyuria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Debility and Anæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Acute Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Vaginitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25		—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	EXTERNAL CASES.							
5	Formal	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
1	Prolonged Labour—R.O.P. Forceps..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
6		6	—	—	6	—	—	—

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1937.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2392
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	164
3.	Number of live births	143
4.	Number of still births	23
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age)	10*
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	16
7.	Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	1
8.	Total number of deaths	404
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1992
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above.	
	Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods:—	
	(a) Under four weeks...	1791
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	510
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	95
11.	Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards):—	
	(a) Average during the year	172
	(b) Highest, on 20/1/37	216
	(c) Lowest, on 25/5/37	142
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	677
13.	Number of abdominal sections (included in above)	186

* This figure relates only to children born in hospital.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

There is no recognised Out-patient Department; patients after discharge may return for massage, electrical treatment and X-Ray treatment.

Under the Council's Tuberculosis Scheme persons suffering from tuberculosis of the skin and glands are treated at the Electro-Therapeutic Department.

Children from the Infant Welfare Centres, School children, and expectant mothers from the Ante-Natal Clinics are given X-Ray examinations and Light treatment.

Inmates from adjoining Public Assistance Institution attend for Out-patient treatment.

Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	...	...	1062
Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	...	...	36
Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	...	...	42
Total number of attendances in the out-patient department...	...	...	9214
If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances	...	...	Nil.
If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	...	...	Nil.

APPENDIX 4

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick and maternity cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1937.

Classification of Wards.	Number of Wards.	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age).		Total.	
		Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.	Pro-vided.	Occu-pied.
Medical ...	2	54	41	55	54	—	—	109	95
Surgical ...	2	44	29	55	35	—	—	99	64
Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	25	12	25	12
Venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity...	1	—	—	14	6	—	—	14	6
Total ...	6	98	70	124+ 10 cots	95+2 Inf'ts	25	12	247+ 10 cots	177+2 Inf'ts

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

X-RAY AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1937.

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	Hospital In-patients	Hospital Out-patients	Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme	Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	School Medical Service	Corporation Sick Staff, Cottage Homes, etc.	Total
X-Ray Examinations				Ante Natal—42 } Children —87 }	108	56	1250
	Radiographed	79	210				
	Screened	6	84	Ante Natal— } Children — 3 }	1	6	237
Light Treatment	Attendances	85	294	135	109	78	1670
	Patients	59	90	—	195	16	397
	Attendances	997	2458	—	3682	219	8569
	TREATMENTS:—						
	Carbon Arc Lamp	954	2201	—	3480	217	7885
	Mercury Vapour Lamp ...	48	136	—	269	12	518
	Kromayer Lamp	40	619	—	47	2	1204
Electrical Treatment including Diathermy	Total Treatments	1042	2956	—	3796	231	9607
	Patients	66	—	—	3	13	157
	Treatments	1448	—	—	11	65	2184
Massage, Baths, etc.	Patients	61	—	—	8	21	102
	Treatments	730	—	—	38	153	1000
	Patients	95	—	—	—	—	95
Exercises	Treatments	925	—	—	—	—	925
	Wood's Glass Examinations	—	—	—	18	—	27

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

- I. Names of Hospitals belonging to the Council, to which cancer patients are admitted. Nature of facilities for cancer treatment (operative, radiation) available in these hospitals.

Burnley Municipal General Hospital,
Casterton Avenue,
Burnley.

Operative and Radium.

Which, if any, of these hospitals have out-patient departments?—None.

- II. What arrangements have been made by the Council, under a specific agreement or otherwise, for treatment at other hospitals of cancer patients for whom adequate treatment facilities are not available in the Council's Hospital(s)?

Name of other Hospital.

If no specific agreement, nature of arrangements.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Voluntary Institution.

During 1937, the National Radium Commission approved a supply of 280 mgm. of radium for the Radium Clinic at the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital, on condition that the Municipal General Hospital should form part of the Regional Scheme and that the arrangements for the treatment of patients and the custody of the radium at the Municipal Hospital are identical with those in force at the Victoria Hospital.

Radium commenced to be used in the Municipal General Hospital in October, 1937.

III. Statement of cancer patients for 1937.

Total number of patients admitted to Hospital of the Council—89.

SITES	I.		II.				III.	
	Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment. Total number—45.		Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment Total number—0. Treated at that hospital Not treated at that hospital				Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at an another hospital. Total number—44.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	Numbers treated at that hospital	Numbers not treated at that hospital	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to:— (i) Hospital providing operative treatment (ii) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment	Numbers retained in Council's hospital	Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to:— (i) Hospital providing operative treatment (ii) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment
Uterus	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	—
Tongue and Mouth	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breast	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lip	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Bladder	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rectum	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other sites	9	6	—	—	—	—	26	1
Total	29	16	—	—	—	—	41	3

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1937.**

TABLE showing the Notifications of certain Infectious Diseases in the areas of the
Constituent Authorities, and the numbers isolated in Hospital.

				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria. (including Carriers)
BURNLEY BOROUGH—					
Total Notified	...	...		162	284
Total Isolated	...	...		115	249
Percentage Isolated	...	...		71	88
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	...	...		28	15
Total Isolated	...	...		15	9
Percentage Isolated	...	...		54	60
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	...	...		6	11
Total Isolated	...	...		5	9
Percentage Isolated	...	...		83	82
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	...	...		27	8
Total Isolated	...	...		22	8
Percentage Isolated	...	...		81	100

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1937.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1936.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1937.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
66	524	530	25	35	37.7

HOUSING.

**PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS MADE
DURING 1937.**

Types of Houses Inspected or Re-Inspected, Classified according to the
Number of Rooms.

	1 Room	1 Room and Attic	2 Rooms	2 Rooms and Attic	3 Rooms	3 Rooms and 2 Attics	4 Rooms	4 Rooms and Attic	5 Rooms	5 Rooms and Attic	6 Rooms	Total
Through Houses ...	—	—	22	21	190	4	374	15	59	1	6	692
Back to back Houses ...	—	—	93	38	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Single Houses ..	—	—	38	4	32	—	4	—	1	—	—	79
Single Room Dwellings ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Basements ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total Inspected	72	—	153	63	257	4	378	15	60	1	6	1009

Heights of Rooms in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 8 feet	8 feet & under 9 ft.	9 feet & under 10 ft.	10 feet & above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	19	204	863	3	1089
	Bedrooms	60	353	1049	9	1471
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	23	126	12	2	163
	Bedrooms	84	85	34	1	204
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	35	41	3	1	80
	Bedrooms	38	38	32	13	121
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	25	32	12	—	69
Basements	—	2	1	—	—	3
Totals		286	880	2005	29	3200

Floor Space in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 125 sq. feet	125 sq. ft. & under 150 sq. ft.	150 sq. ft. & under 200 sq. ft.	200 sq. ft. & under 250 sq. ft.	250 sq. feet & above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	311	220	526	28	4	1089
	Bedrooms	568	267	580	51	5	1471
Back-to-Back Houses	Living Rooms ...	3	21	118	19	2	163
	Bedrooms	34	23	39	94	14	204
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	9	8	28	32	3	80
	Bedrooms	31	19	29	26	16	121
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	4	5	56	4	—	69
Basements	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Totals		960	563	1376	255	46	3200

Cubic Capacity of Rooms in Houses Inspected.

Kind of House	Kind of Room	Under 1,000 cubic feet	1,000 and under 1,500 cubic feet	1,500 and under 2,000 cubic feet	2,000 cubic feet and above	Total
Through Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	193	586	303	7	1089
	Bedrooms ...	350	775	332	14	1471
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	4	79	75	5	163
	Bedrooms ...	38	60	79	27	204
Single Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	8	23	44	5	80
	Bedrooms ...	30	32	37	22	121
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	1	56	11	1	69
Basements ...	—	—	1	2	—	3
Totals ...		624	1612	883	81	3200

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1937.

Date of Decision.	Act, Bye-law or Regulation under which proceedings were taken.	Offence.	Result.
April 20th ...	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	Emitting coal dust from screening plant	Dismissed. Defendants awarded costs of 20 guineas.
Sept. 21st ...	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, Section 5	Exposing Guernsey tomatoes for sale as English	Fined £2 and £1/1/0 costs.
do. ...	do.	do.	do.
do. ...	do.	do.	do.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURNS, 1937.

Form M.C.W. 96 (Rev.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1937.

1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL—91,390. (Registrar General's Estimate, 1936).
2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, SECTION 203 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, OR SECTION 255 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, AS ADJUSTED BY ANY TRANSFERRED NOTIFICATIONS:—

(a) Live Births—1,072.	(b) Still Birth—66.	(c) Total—1,138.
(d) By Midwives—578.	(e) By Doctors and Parents—129.	
(f) Maternity and Municipal General Hospitals—431.		
3. HEALTH VISITING.

(a) Number of Officers employed for Health Visiting at the end of the year:—		
(i) by the Council—1 Superintendent and 8 Health Visitors.		
(ii) by Voluntary Associations	...	Nil.
(b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres):—		
(i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council	...	50%
(ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations	...	Nil.
(c) Number of Visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—		
(i) To expectant mothers	...	First Visits 630
		Total Visits 998
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	...	First Visits 1041
		Total Visits 5809
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	Total Visits 9533
4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	...	6
(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	...	Nil.
(c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:—		
(i) By children under 1 year of age	...	10645
(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	4004
(d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—		
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	699
(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	144
(e) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—		
(i) Under 1 year of age	...	559
(ii) Over 1 year of age	...	1051
(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i)	...	65.2

5. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES.

(a) Ante-natal and post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises:—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	3	3
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations ...	—	—
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year ...	3488	250
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ...	605	170
(b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined during the year, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under (5) (a) (iv) ...	260	15
(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b) ...	76	16.2

6. SUPPLY OF MILK AND FOOD.

(a) Indicate what arrangements are made for this service by inserting "Yes" or "No" in each space in the following table:—

Terms of Supply.	*Milk.			Meals Supplied at Dining Centries.			Other Food.		
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.
Free, or at less than cost price, in necessitous cases	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. Cod Liver Oil & Malt, & Cod Liver Oil Emuls'n		
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres)	Dried milk not sold at Infant Welfare or Ante-natal Clinics.								

(b) Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

	Liquid gallons	Dried pounds
(i) By the Council ...	*7082	—
(ii) By Voluntary Associations operating in the area of the Council ...	—	—
Totals ...	7082	—

*Pasteurised bottled milk supplied and delivered to houses of recipients.

7. MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Other Institutions (with maternity wards) provided by Council e.g., transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	21	14	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	371	186	—
Number of beds (included in the figures above) allocated to, & reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment ...	4	4	—
Total number of women treated in these beds during the year ...	25	22	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other
 Maternity Institutions ... Nil.

8. HOMES AND HOSPITALS FOR SICK OR AILING CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Other Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) provided by the Council, e.g., transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	24	25*	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	123	Burnley children under 5 years of age. 79	—

*The Children's Ward of the Municipal General Hospital (previously 52 beds and cots) was closed in December, 1935, on account of structural defects. Since then children have been accommodated in the Skin Ward, and accommodation available is now only 25 beds and cots. No allocation of a specific number for children under 5 years of age.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions ... Nil.

9. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

- (a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year ... Nil.
- (d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions ... Nil.

10. HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES.

- (a) Number of such Homes:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of Beds in Homes:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Number of
- (i) Maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) included under (b) (i) or (ii) above ... Nil.
 - (ii) Women admitted to these maternity beds during the year ... Nil.
- (d) Total number of cases admitted to these Homes during the year:—
- (i) expectant mothers ... Nil.
 - (ii) mothers and babies ... Nil.
 - (iii) babies ... Nil.
- (e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other Homes for mothers and babies ... Nil.

11. DAY NURSERIES.

- (a) Number of Day Nurseries:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the Nurseries:—
- (i) provided by the Council ... Nil.
 - (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... Nil.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these Nurseries during the year ... Nil.

12. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	8	7	1 case notified from Municipal Maternity Hospital. 1 case removed to Municipal General Hospital.
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	11 found.	11	2	5 occurred in, and treated in, Municipal General Hospital. 5 sent to Municipal General Hospital for treatment.
(3) Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	—
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	35	2	1	30 occurred in and treated in Hospitals. 5 notified by private practitioners, of which 4 were sent into hospital for treatment.
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age)	1041	1041	—	12 to Infectious Diseases Hospital.
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	58 cases found by Health Visitors (119 visits paid)	58	—	1
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	2 cases found by Health Visitors (7 visits paid)	2	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

Information should be supplied as to the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) vision was unimpaired	8
(b) vision was impaired	—
(c) vision was lost	—
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(e) the patient died	—
(f) the patient removed from the district	1
(g) classification under the above heads cannot be made (details of these cases should be attached)	—
Total	9

13. HOME NURSING.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever:—	
(i) by the Council	Nil.
(ii) by Voluntary Associations—Council requisitions service of a nurse, when required from the Local Nursing Association.	
(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses	42

14. CONSULTANTS.

Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements	44
---	----

15. HOME HELPS.

Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year (the numbers of cases where this assistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by arrangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated separately)	1
---	---

16. MATERNAL DEATHS.

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year:—	
(i) from sepsis	—
(ii) from other causes	5 (3 non-resident)
(b) Number of these cases which died:—	
(i) at home	2 (1 non-resident)
(ii) in institutions	3 (2 non-resident)

17. Child Life Protection (Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936).

(a) Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	13
(b) Number of children:—	
(i) at the end of the year	13
(ii) who died during the year	Nil.
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	Nil.
(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at end of the year who were:—	
(i) Health Visitors	1
(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors	Nil.
(iii) Male	Nil.
(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2(2) of the Children Act, 1908, the proviso to Section 209(2) of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 258(3) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ...	—
(e) Proceedings taken during the year:—	
No. of cases	Nil.
(f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year:—	
(i) under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	Nil.
(ii) under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	Nil.
(iii) under (c) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908	Nil.
(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, Section 212 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 261 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936:—	
(i) from a court of summary jurisdiction	Nil.
(ii) from a single justice	Nil.

II.—RETURN TO BE MADE BY EACH LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACTS IN RESPECT OF THE WHOLE OF THE AREA FOR WHICH THE COUNCIL ACT AS SUCH AUTHORITY.

	Domi- ciliary Mid- wives	Midwives in Institu- tions	Totals
1. Total number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—			
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	6	16	22
(b) Employed by other Welfare Councils:—			
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Super- vising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	—	—	—
(ii) others	—	—	—
(c) Employed by Voluntary Associations:—			
(i) under arrangements made with the Local Super- vising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	—	—	—
(ii) others	—	—	—
(d) In private practice	8	—	8
Totals	14	16	30

2. Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives :—		Domi- ciliary Cases	Cases in Institu- tions	Totals
* (a)	Employed by the Council	As Midwives 150	406	556
		As Maternity Nurses 20	110	130
(b)	Employed by other Welfare Councils :—			
(i)	under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	As Midwives —	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses —	—	—
(ii)	others	As Midwives —	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses —	—	—
(c)	Employed by Voluntary Associations :—			
(i)	under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	As Midwives —	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses —	—	—
(ii)	others	As Midwives —	—	—
		As Maternity Nurses —	—	—
(d)	In private practice	As Midwives 428	—	428
		As Maternity Nurses 7	—	7
	Totals	As Midwives 578	406	984
		As Maternity Nurses 27	110	137
(e)	Attended by Doctors only	75	—	75
Grand Total		680	516	1196

3. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14(i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife:—

(i) engaged in domiciliary practice	195	Total ... 340
(ii) in institutional practice	145	

4. Number of domiciliary births during the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority	680
--	-----

*Midwives employed by Council from 1/8/37.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO EACH MATERNITY HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC., MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1937.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.
- 2.—Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—21.
 - 2a. Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—4.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—371.
 - 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)—25 cases
4. Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3—14·9 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives	293	Resident Medical Officer is present at a large
(b) Doctors	59	proportion of these confinements.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—84.
7. Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever	Nil.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	22
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—29.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—1.
 - (b) Result of treatment in each case—Very mild case; vision unimpaired.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths—2.
 - (b) Cause of death in each case.
 1. Uterine Hæmorrhage; Obstetric Shock; Undelivered.
 2. Acute Cardiac Dilatation; Childbirth 8 days previously; (P.M.).

12. (a) Number of infant deaths—

(i) Stillborn—26.

(ii) Within 10 days of birth—12.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Stillborn.

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth.

Albuminuria	6	Premature Labour	7
Eclampsia	1	Premature P. Prævia C. Section ...	1
Diabetes	1	Premature P. Prævia	1
Uterine Inertia	3	Premature A.P.H.	1
Contracted Pelvis	2	Visceral Hæmorrhage (confirmed	
Breech	1	by P.M.)	1
Placenta Prævia	1	Intracranial Hæmorrhage	1
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	3		—
Cord Round Neck	1		12
Hydrocephalus	1		—
Anencephalus	3		
Macerated (No cause)	3		
	—		
	26		
	—		

Form M.C.W. 96A

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO EACH MATERNITY HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC., MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1937.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Municipal General Hospital, Casterton Avenue, Burnley.
2. Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—14.
- 2a. Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment—4.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—186.
- 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)—22.
4. Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3—14·6 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives—113.
 - (b) Doctors—51.

6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—61.
7. Number of cases notified as—
 - (a) Puerperal fever—Nil.
 - (b) Puerperal pyrexia—9.
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—5.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—8.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—Nil.
(b) Result of treatment in each case—
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths—1.
(b) Cause of death in each case—
 1. (a) Bronchiectasis; (b) Bronchial Asthma; Diabetes Mellitus; Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia.
12. (a) Number of infant deaths—
 - (i) Stillborn—23.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth—10.
- (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Still Births.

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth.

Placenta Prævia	2	Congenital Heart Disease	1
Placenta Prævia, Lateral	1	Pemphigus Neonatorum	1
Prematurity	2	Atelectasis, both lungs, due to	
Breech Delivery	2	mucus in both lungs	1
Placental Infarction	2	Prematurity	3
Anencephalic	1	Partial Atelectasis of lungs	1
Prolapse of Cord	1	Asphyxia Pallida; Cerebral	
Accidental Hæmorrhage	1	Compression	1
Macerated Fœtus	2	Asphyxia Pallida; Compress of Cord;	
Atelectasis	2	Breech Delivery	1
Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia	2	Asphyxia Pallida; Prolonged Dry	
Pre-eclamptic Diabetic Toxæmia	1	Labour	1
Compression of Fœtal Head	1		—
Hypothyroid Toxæmia	1		10
Free Knot in Cord	1		—
Prematurity and Albuminuria	1		

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137.

PART I PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS), 1930

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1937, to the 31st December, 1937, in the County Borough of Burnley, (to which this return relates).

Age-periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	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 (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	—	2	5	5	6	12	7	4	42	42
" Females ...	—	—	—	1	3	3	11	2	2	2	—	24	24
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	17	17
" " Females ..	—	1	4	—	4	2	1	2	3	1	—	18	18

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
" Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
" " Females..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2

The source from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:—

Source of Information.		No. of Cases.	
		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns	from local Registrars ...	2	2
	transferable deaths from Registrar General ...	—	—
Posthumous Notifications	... ..	—	1
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	...	3	2
Other Sources if any (specify)	... ..	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1937, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough.	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	127	88	215	61	67	128	343
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
2. Recovery from the disease ...	8	11	19	10	16	26	45
3. Death (all causes) ...	37	19	56	5	7	12	68
4. Otherwise ...	9	8	17	4	6	10	27

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1937, in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	1	1	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	25	36	30	6	25
	Adult females	15	24	21	5	13
	Children	2	3	3	—	2
	Total ...	42	63	54	11	40
Number of patients suffering from Non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	2	7	5	—	4
	Adult females	—	6	2	—	4
	Children	7	7	4	—	10
	Total ...	9	20	11	—	18
GRAND TOTAL		51	84	66	11	58

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

TUBERCULOSIS. FORM T. 145. SECTION D.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1937 in the Burnley Municipal General Hospital (appropriated Poor Law Hospital), for tuberculous persons chargeable to the Burnley Town Council.

	In Institution on 1st Jan., 1937.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institution on 31st Dec., 1937.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Adult males ...	—	—	—	—	—
Adult females ...	—	—	—	—	—
Children (under 15)...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment ...	2	18	11	9	—
Adult males ...	—	8	6	1	1
Adult females ...	—	—	—	—	—
Children (under 15)...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	26	17	10	1
Number of patients suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted for treatment ...	1	5	4	2	—
Adult males ...	1	3	3	1	—
Adult females ...	—	8	8	—	—
Children (under 15)...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	16	15	3	—
GRAND TOTALS ...	4	42	32	13	1

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year 1937 from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1937, from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	5
		Not Quiescent	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	4
		Not Quiescent	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	2	7
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6
		Not Quiescent	1	3	—	3	1	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	8	8	—	16
		Died in Institution ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not Quiescent	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	7	1	—	8	
	Died in Institution ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	4	
TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...		9	5	2	10	4	—	9	6	1	6	8	—	34	23	3	60	

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
		Not Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)		1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	4	7	

(G) Supplementary return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1937, from the Municipal General Hospital, Burnley.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Not Quiescent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
		Died in Institution ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...		9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	13		

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Total
			Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	3
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Not Quiescent	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)		2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	2	9	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 145A

197

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1937 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1927.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.					1935.					1936.					1937.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +					Class T.B. minus					Class T.B. +																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) Not shown on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not shown on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.



NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

198

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1937 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.

Previous to 1927

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

Disease Arrested

Adults

M.

1

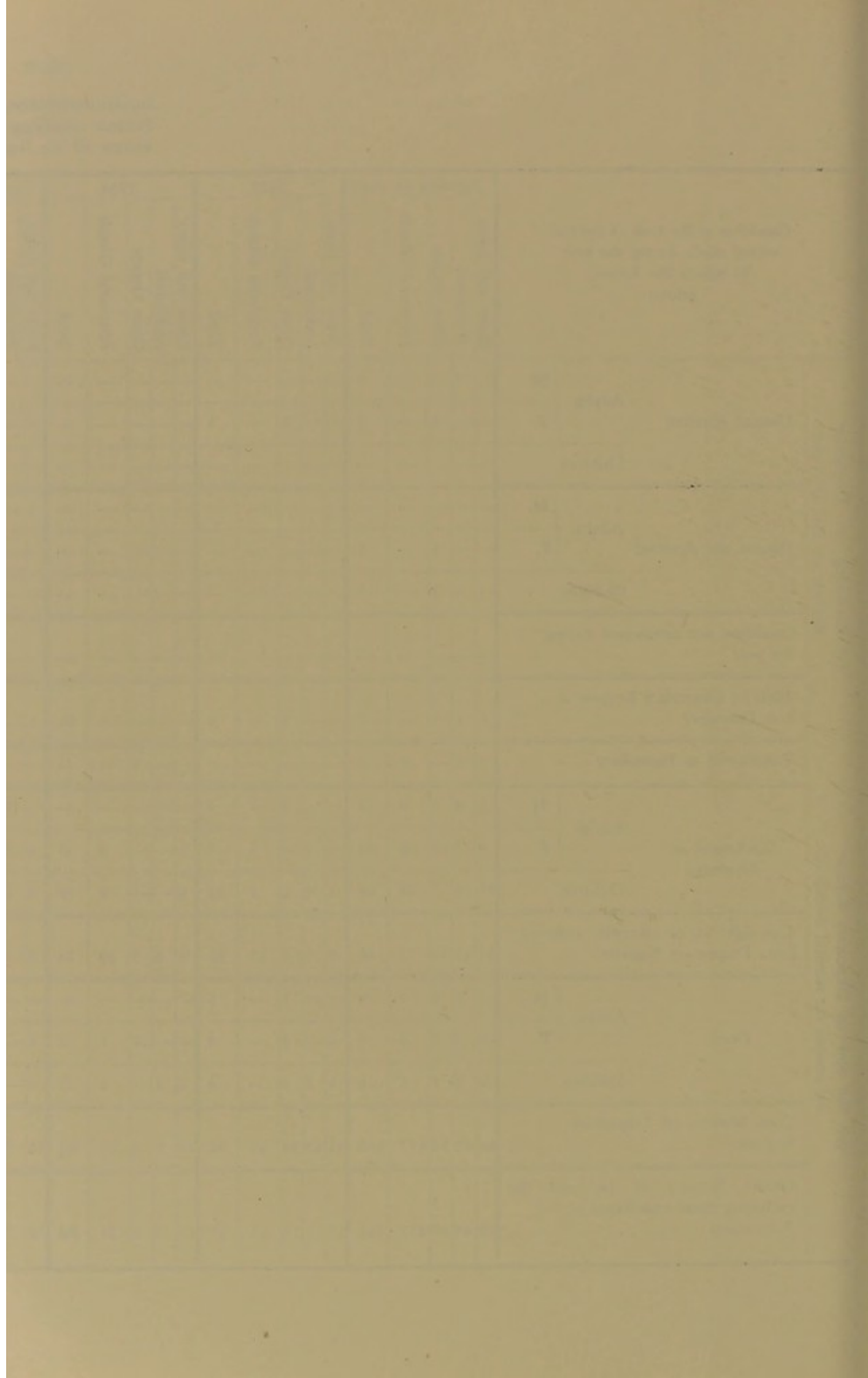
2

3

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(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.



APPENDIX 9.

RETURN to be made on or before the 9th of February, 1938, by Mr. H. V. Hartley, Vaccination Officer of the Burnley Registration District, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1936, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Births List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1936.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1938, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Regis- ter", (Birth List Sheets), viz.:						Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1938, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1938, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporar- ily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1937.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscien- tion Objection received by the Vaccina- tion Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1937.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in res- pect of whom Statu- tory Declara- tions of Con- scien- tious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died Unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly appraised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not hav- ing been found.				
			Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.						Had Small Pox.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EAST WARD ...	797	172	—	—	575	31	3	9	5	2	239	516	
WEST WARD ...	368	90	—	—	252	15	—	—	—	1	142	248	
Total ...	1155	262	—	—	827	46	3	9	5	3	381	764	

Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made (included in column 6 above)—Nil.
Total number of copies of certificates for the year 1937 sent to other Vaccination Officers (included in column 12 above)—16.

**Table showing the Medical Examinations carried out during the year 1937
for the various Corporation Departments, etc.**

Examinations of Corporation and Joint Transport Committee Employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act	262								
For fitness to resume work after illness	24								
For Employment by the Joint Transport Committee	<table> <tr> <td>Road Traffic Act</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr> <td>Others</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fitness to continue</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr> <td>Eyesight</td><td>75</td></tr> </table>	Road Traffic Act	65	Others	12	Fitness to continue	17	Eyesight	75
Road Traffic Act	65								
Others	12								
Fitness to continue	17								
Eyesight	75								
For Superannuation purposes	159								
For claims for compensation by persons other than Corporation employees	19								
	<hr/> 633 <hr/>								



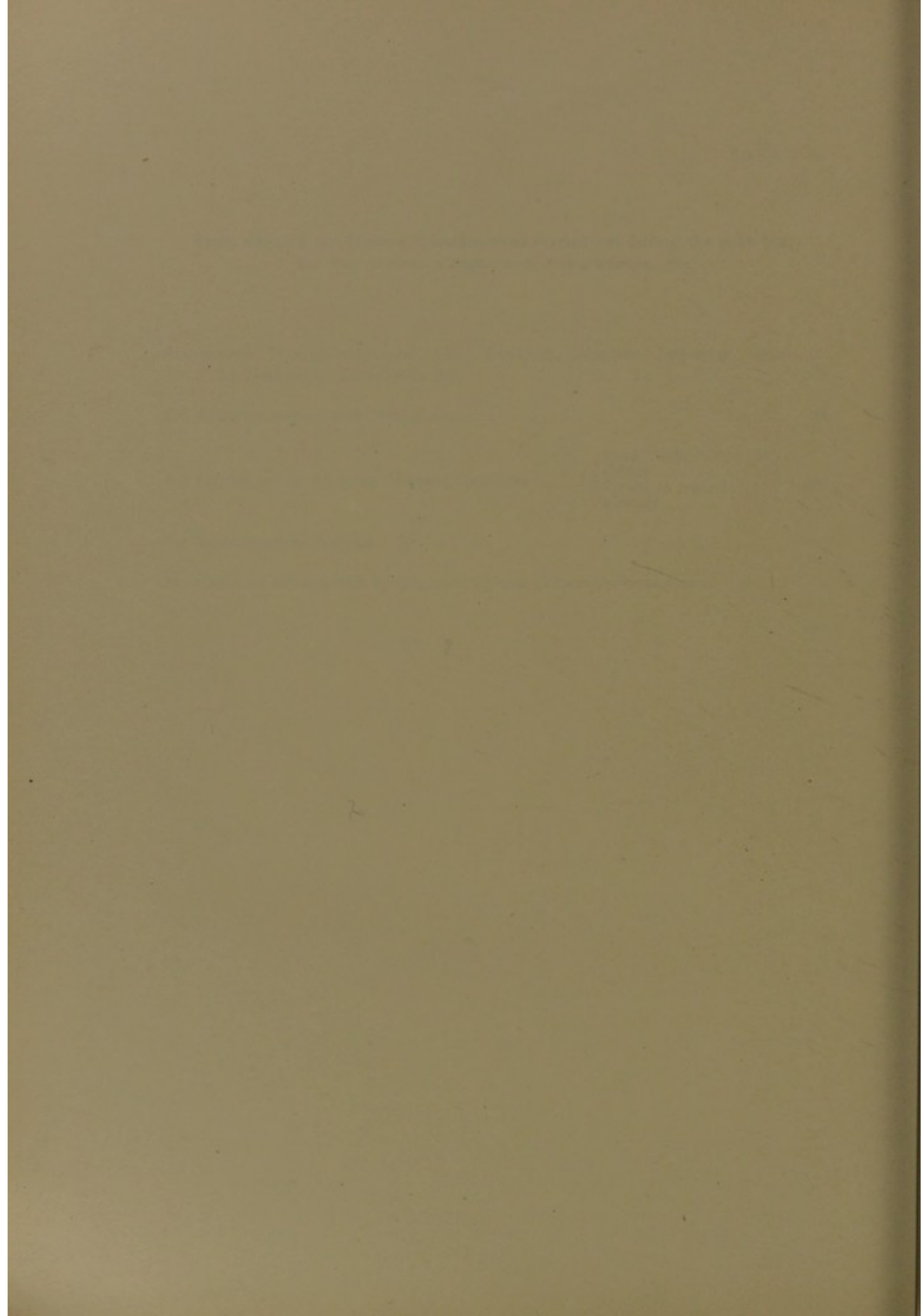
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1937

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1937

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1937-38

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. GREEN, J.P.).

*ALDERMAN J. R. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

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REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

J. W. HALL, Esq.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

MARCH, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1937. The report is the customary account of the medical examinations in the schools, the findings of such examinations and the treatment provided through the various clinics. As in former years it is drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education, and the statistical appendices, which differentiate between elementary and secondary schools, are in the form required by the Board of Education.

6,005 elementary and 1,008 secondary school children were examined, either in the routine inspections of the three age groups, or for special reasons. Of the children subjected to routine inspection in the schools, 19.5% of the elementary school children and 17.8% of the secondary school pupils were found to require treatment for defects other than defects of nutrition and dental diseases.

Towards the end of 1937, a commencement was made to ascertain eyesight defects in children at an earlier age. The difficulty generally experienced in making an examination of the visual conditions of children soon after their entry into school is that these children do not know the letters of the alphabet, and so vision tests by the ordinary methods, using Snellen letter test cards, are not reliable. This is now being overcome by using test cards presenting simple drawings of common objects instead of the letter test card.

The scheme for orthoptic treatment of children who squint, which was outlined in my report for 1936, was put into operation during the latter half of the year and is now functioning satisfactorily, and some good results are being obtained. Parents have been keenly interested in the methods adopted and have co-operated well with the orthoptist.

Several rheumatic children, with heart affections, have benefited from the prolonged rest and treatment provided in the Bradstock-Lockett Institution, Southport. The special aural clinic has been beneficial in reducing the duration

of treatment of children with chronic ear disease, and a number of debilitated children, who were found to have antrum disease, received operative treatment in hospital, and this, followed by artificial "light" treatment, has markedly improved their general physical condition.

The re-allocation of the accommodation for mentally retarded children has presented no difficulties in the supervision of these children, and the provision of special classes for dull and backward children in Lionel Street and Stoneyholme Schools has supplied a long felt want.

I have to thank you once again for your support during the year, and the Director of Education and the teaching staffs of the schools for their helpful co-operation. The School Medical Staff have continued to work effectively.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of Elementary and Special School Children on roll on the 31st December, 1937, 10,575. Average attendance during the year, 9,260.

TEACHERS.—Elementary and Special Schools.

Men, 87; Women, 272. Total, 359.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	16
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	...	13
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher :—				
Mixed only	...	...	...	15
Boys only	...	...	...	4
Girls only	...	...	...	4
Mixed and Infants	...	...	...	8
Infants only	...	...	...	18

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.

The High School for Girls.

The Junior Commercial School.

The Junior Technical School.

Special Schools 6

School for the Blind and partially sighted, School for the Deaf, the Open Air School, two Schools for Mentally Defective children and Nursery School. There are two classes in Elementary Schools for dull and backward children.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of artificial sunlight treatment and the bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies, are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 52,112.

The School Clinic was open on 306 days.

LIST OF SCHOOL CLINICS.

NAME.	PURPOSES.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic.	... Special examination of cases ... referred by Teachers, Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Monday, 2-0 p.m. Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. Thursday, 9-30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.	... Dental Treatment.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Every Week-day by appointment.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	... Prescription of Spectacles.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	By appointment only.
Orthoptic Clinic.	... Treatment of Squint	... Elizabeth ... Street.	By appointment only.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Examination by Specialist Officer of Children suffering from Chronic Tonsillitis and/or Adenoids, etc.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Arranged as required.
Nose and Throat Clinic.	... Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	... Municipal ... General Hospital.	Arranged as required.
Ear Clinic	... Examination by Specialist Officer of children suffering from Ear Disease.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Arranged as required.
Orthopædic Clinic.	... Treatment of Crippling and Deformities.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Treatment by Ortho- pædic Nurse daily by appointment. Orthopædic Surgeon attends twice each month.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	... Treatment of Minor Diseases of skin, etc.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Every Week-day at 8-45 a.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	... Treatment of Debilitated Children, etc.	... Bank Hall ... Children's Hospital and Municipal ... General Hospital.	Wednesday and Friday at 9-30 a.m. By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation.	... Prophylactic Inoculation against Diphtheria.	... Elizabeth ... Street.	Wednesday at 3-0 p.m.
Cleansing Station.	... Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases.	... Basket ... Street.	Arranged as required.
Speech Remedial Class.	... Treatment of Stammering and other Speech Defects.	... Westgate ... School.	Daily by appointment.

REPORT.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., ChB., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

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

EDITH LAURIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET S. L. McCASH, M.D.

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S.

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic and Nose, Throat and Ear Specialist (part-time) :—

T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses.

One Orthopædic Nurse.

One Orthoptist (part-time).

Three Clerks.

Two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

The School Medical Officer undertakes chiefly the administrative duties connected with the School Medical Service. He is also responsible for certifying mentally defective children for admission to Special Schools. The Deputy Medical Officer examines all children recommended for admission to the Open Air School, arranges for their admission, and is responsible for the clinical supervision of the children in attendance at the Open Air School. He also carries out the routine inspection of Secondary School boys.

One of the Lady Assistant Medical Officers is wholly occupied in the work of the School Medical Department, but relieves the other Assistant Medical Officers during holidays. The Second Lady Assistant Medical Officer carries out chiefly Maternity and Child Welfare work, but is occupied on school medical work for two sessions per week.

Dr. T. Snowball holds two sessions per week for the examination and following-up of school children suffering from eye diseases and vision defects. Additional sessions are held as required. He also examines, at the clinic, children with nose, throat and ear defects, who are referred to him by the Assistant Medical Officers, and carries out any operative work required on such cases at the Municipal General Hospital, where he is on the Consulting Surgical Staff.

The time of the two whole-time Dental Surgeons is allocated as follows :—
20½ sessions per week to dental inspection and treatment of school children; one session per week to treatment of pregnant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age; one evening session per week to the treatment of tuberculous persons. One session per fortnight is allocated to the treatment of Public Assistance and Municipal General Hospital patients.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination now exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. All the records from the Infant Welfare Department are passed to the School Clinic office when children enter school and are filed, along with the school medical records. All the consultative services and forms of treatment which are available for school children are also available for pre-school children. These include minor ailments treatment, dental treatment, treatment of eye diseases and vision defects, treatment, including operative attention, of nose, throat and ear diseases, orthopædic treatment, artificial sunlight treatment, immunization against diphtheria, etc. Children are referred to the Sunlight Clinics at Bank Hall Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital, and the X-Ray and Electrotherapeutic Department of the Municipal General Hospital.

Information relating to the specific unsuitability of certain children for particular types of work is supplied to the Juvenile Employment Committee in respect of children who leave school at the end of each term, as recommended in Board of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 137. The Juvenile Employment Record Cards are sent from the Juvenile Employment Bureau to the School Clinic, where relevant information is entered on the employment cards.

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

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

No major matters arose during the year in connection with the sanitary condition of the schools. Many improvements were effected during 1937 in those Council Schools in which structural alterations were made for the purpose of reorganisation. The out-offices of Red Lion Street School have been modernised, and Back Lane School is now the only school which has unsatisfactory accommodation.

The gradual substitution of modern types of desks and tables for the old-fashioned long desks continues, 1,844 dual tables, 22 dual desks and 200 single desks being installed in 1937:

Two hundred and fifty-four visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found:—

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective troughing, downspouts, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective urinals and closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective litter bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water meter leaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							17
							—

All these defects were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

Three groups of school children have been examined in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, which provide 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 elementary school has been visited at least once during the year 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 shows the number of children inspected under the various groups during the year, with a comparison for 1936. There was an increase in the number of children in each age group, the total number who were presented for routine inspection being 141 more than in 1936.

Code Groups.					Total		Total
Entrants :					1937		1936
Age 3 years	...	Boys	...	Girl	...	70	75
" 4 "	...	136	...	120	...	256	275
" 5 "	...	255	...	292	...	547	579
" 6 "	...	68	...	90	...	158	128
" 7 "	...	30	...	23	...	53	41
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						526	558
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						1084	1098
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Intermediates :					Total		Total
					1937		1936
Age 8 years	...	Boys	...	Girl	...	881	952
" 9 "	...	439	...	442	...	138	85
" 9 "	...	62	...	76	...		
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						501	518
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						1019	1037
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Leavers :					Total		Total
					1937		1936
Age 12 years	...	Boys	...	Girl	...	1003	903
" 13 "	...	508	...	495	...	179	108
" 14 "	...	69	...	110	...	3	3
" 14 "	...	3	...	—	...		
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						580	605
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						1185	1014
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Others	...	26	...	21	...	47	45
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Routine							
Inspections	...	1633	...	1702	...	3335	3194
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Other Inspections.					Total		Total
No. of Special Inspections :					1937		1936
At Schools					...	118	229
At School Clinic					...	2552	2347
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						2670	2576
						<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Re-Inspections :							
At Schools					...	6078	5041
At School Clinic					...	1405	1131
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						7483	6172
						<hr/>	<hr/>

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	107	Afternoon	63	=	170
For "Following-up" Defects:	"	29	"	16	=	45
						<hr/> 215 <hr/>

In addition to the 45 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine and Special Inspections in the Schools.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1937 compared with the previous year :—

	1937			1936		
	No.	%		No.	%	
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections	3453	...	—	3423	...	—
2. Number of children suffering from						
Uncleanliness	93	2.7	...	178	5.2	...
Skin Disease	124	3.6	...	109	3.2	...
External Eye Disease	41	1.2	...	48	1.4	...
Defective Vision (including Squint)	339	9.8	...	421	12.3	...

	1937		1936	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ear Disease	98	2.8	85	2.5
Nose and Throat Disease ...	626	18.1	590	17.2
Enlarged Glands	133	3.9	99	2.9
Defective Speech	72	2.1	65	1.9
Heart Disease	213	6.2	55	1.6
Anæmia	62	1.7	50	1.5
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	154	4.5	121	3.5
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected ...	1	0.03	2	0.1
Non-Pulmonary	13	0.4	16	0.5
Diseases of Nervous System ...	38	1.1	44	1.3
Deformities	157	4.5	149	4.4
Other Defects and Diseases ...	274	7.9	321	9.4

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 21.3 in the Entrants' Group, 19.8 in the Intermediate Group, and 17.3 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 19.5. The percentage found to require treatment showed a decrease in each age group on the figures for the previous year.

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

Uncleanliness.—Inspection by the Medical Officer revealed 93 unclean children, as against 178 in the previous year, the percentages being 5.2 in 1936, and 2.7 in 1937. Of this number, 89 had heads infested with vermin or nits, and 4 had dirty bodies.

The routine cleanliness surveys by the school nurses are a better guide to the conditions obtaining in the various schools.

The nurses made 136 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 36,899 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 443 individual children were found to be unclean. In 31 instances vermin were found, and in 1,739 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.08%. 545 notices giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits were sent to parents, and where necessary, these were followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice to parents was sent on 87 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. 4 verminous children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station.

The following Table indicates the decrease that has taken place in recent years in the incidence of vermin infestation among the scholars :—

Year	Number of Inspections by School Nurses	Number found to have		Percentage found to have	
		Vermin	Nits	Vermin	Nits
1925	7070	377	1806	4.1	25.5
1926	8014	465	965	5.8	12.0
1927	3412	153	309	4.5	9.0
1928	7735	231	1096	3.0	14.2
1929	11430	123	1190	1.1	10.4
1930	21796	103	2355	0.5	10.8
1931	17232	183	1388	1.1	8.1
1932	23847	69	1216	0.3	5.1
1933	33753	51	1454	0.2	4.3
1934	44621	30	2010	0.07	4.5
1935	41740	11	2327	0.03	5.6
1936	39699	23	1746	0.06	4.4
1937	36899	31	1739	0.08	4.7

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 636 or 18.1% of the children examined; an increase of 0.9% on the 1936 figures. This number includes 347 in which there was a chronic unhealthy condition of the tonsils (10%) and 30 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 98 cases. There were 151 other conditions.

Tuberculosis. — One child, who was suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, was referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for further observation, but the diagnosis was not confirmed. Two children of school age, referred by private doctors to the Tuberculosis Officer, were found to have contracted pulmonary tuberculosis.

Ten cases of tuberculosis of the glands, one of bone and joint tuberculosis, and two other non-pulmonary cases were ascertained during routine inspection.

Skin Disease.—Contagious diseases of the skin are rarely seen at routine medical inspection in the schools, due partly to the higher standard of cleanliness pertaining amongst the children, and partly due to the fact that when these conditions are found by teachers or parents, the children are referred immediately to the Clinic for treatment. 124 cases of skin disease were ascertained, the percentage being 3·6, as compared with 3·2 in the previous year.

External Eye Diseases.—Of 41 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye, 30 were Blepharitis, 5 were Conjunctivitis, and 6 other conditions.

Defective Vision.—In the past a routine vision test of all children in the Intermediate and Leaver Groups has been carried out. However, following on Circular 1621 of the Ministry of Health, which deals with the prevention of blindness, it was considered desirable to make an examination of the visual conditions of children as soon as possible after their entry into school. Consequently, as from January, 1938, a vision test is applied to entrants by means of eye-testing cards showing pictures instead of letters.

The total number of children medically inspected in the schools who were found to have defective vision during the year was 339 (including 53 with squint). Of these 99 were in the second age group (aged 8 and 9 years), and 162 in the third age group. In addition, 244 children had errors of vision corrected previously and were wearing suitable glasses—these being 12 Entrants, 65 Intermediates, 166 Leavers and 1 not coming under the code groups.

In 155 cases the defective vision or squint was sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the Ophthalmic Specialist Officer. The remaining 184 were kept under observation.

The school nurses have continued to make periodic surveys in the schools to find children who neglect to wear the spectacles provided for them. This is very necessary on account of the considerable number of children who fail to take their spectacles to school and the fact that, when spectacles are lost or broken, steps are not taken for their immediate replacement or repair. Of 381 children surveyed by the nurses, 51 were not wearing their spectacles. In 25 instances this was due to carelessness or neglect to take the spectacles to school, and in 26 the spectacles were lost or broken. The latter were followed-up to ensure that the spectacles were replaced. The assistance given by the head teachers in supervising the wearing of glasses continues to be most helpful.

The practice has been continued of supplying, through the Education Committee's Scheme, only spectacles having steel frames and lenses slightly

flattened at the top. These have been found to be more suitable for the rough usage to which they are frequently subjected and ensure that the lenses remain in the correct axis.

The types of vision defect found by the Ophthalmic Surgeon are described elsewhere in this report.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—98 or 2·8% of the children inspected in the schools suffered from ear disease, and of these 19 had an appreciable degree of deafness. Children with ear disease, specially chronic otorrhœa, are frequently first ascertained when they present themselves at the School Clinic for treatment. The latter comprised 6·1% of the children examined at the Clinic.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—Although 157 or 4·5% of the children inspected in school were recorded under this heading, many had defects of posture which were amenable to correction by suitable remedial exercises. Six were cases of curvature of the spine and 61 crippling resulting from rickets. 77 were referred to the Orthopædic Surgeon, such cases comprising in addition to the more severe degrees of incorrect posture, congenital rickety and traumatic deformities and conditions such as flat foot and hammer toe.

Particulars of the Orthopædic Scheme and the treatment and after-care of crippling defects for the year are given on pages 32 to 37.

Defective Speech.—Altogether 72 children were found during routine and special inspections in the schools to have defective speech. Many of these were subjected to more detailed examination and 44, the majority being children who stammered, were selected to have remedial treatment at the Special Speech Centre. A report on the work of the Special Centre is given on pages 50 to 51.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.—These are classified under the headings Organic Disease, Functional Disease and Anæmia.

The incidence of heart affections showed an increase compared with that of the previous year. 63 children were found to have organic heart lesions, equivalent to 1·8% of the total inspected. The cases of functional heart disease amounted to 150, being 4·3% of the total inspected, as compared with 1·1% in 1936.

Clothing and Footgear.—Children found to be insufficiently clad or to have defective footgear numbered 9, equivalent to 0.26% of the total inspected. All children with defective footgear were reported to the Clog Fund Sub-Committee for investigation of their circumstances and the provision of clogs in cases which were found to be necessitous.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages of the children medically inspected, compared with those of 1936.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Number Inspected	288	255	291	292
Average Height in inches	42.7	42.3	42.1	42.7
Average Weight in pounds.....	41.8	41.7	40.2	40.8

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Number Inspected	478	439	474	442
Average Height in inches	48.6	49.3	48.2	48.8
Average Weight in pounds.....	54.6	56.0	53.1	53.7

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Number Inspected	441	508	462	495
Average Height in inches	55.3	55.9	56.4	56.9
Average Weight in pounds.....	77.9	78.5	79.6	80.0

Nutrition.—The nutrition of school children has now been recorded for three years in accordance with the method of classification required by the Board of Education under four headings, excellent, normal, slightly subnormal and bad. In the three groups of school children submitted to routine inspection during 1937, 88% of the entrants, 82% of the intermediate group, and 91% of the third group were found to have normal or excellent nutrition. Thus the third age group showed a higher percentage with satisfactory nutrition than the two groups of younger children.

Only 30 children out 3,335 inspected were reported to have bad nutrition and 388 were slightly subnormal. As the total number of children inspected is not sufficiently large and the method of assessing the nutrition is not scientific, accurate deductions cannot be made, but the indications are that of 3,335 elementary school children 87.5% can be regarded as satisfactory and 12.5% as unsatisfactory in respect of their general nutritional state. However, only 12% can be regarded as in an excellent state of nutrition.

In the secondary schools, the nutrition survey of 974 children showed 16.3% with excellent nutrition, 76.7% normal, 7.0% slightly subnormal and none badly nourished.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Monday afternoon, Tuesday morning, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday morning. Cases for special investigation are examined on Saturday morning.

To this clinic children absent on account of sickness, who have not been certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school are sent by the attendance officers. The Assistant Medical Officer also examines children 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. Children are also referred for examination by parents and school nurses. Consultations with parents are held regarding defects found in the course of routine medical inspection. The Assistant Medical Officer reviews from time to time cases undergoing daily treatment by the school nurses for minor ailments. In this way practically the whole of the children who are suffering from any ailment are kept under constant supervision. In some cases private medical practitioners refer children to the Clinic.

During the year 2,685 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 4,156. 2,196 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 489 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. 64 children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

The following is a summary of the defects found in elementary and special school children attending the inspection clinic :—

	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring observation.
Uncleanliness	8	—
Defective Teeth	10	—
Ringworm	25	—
Impetigo	108	—
Scabies	18	—
Other Skin Diseases	134	2
Eye Defects	382	15
Ear Defects	161	2
Nose and Throat Defects	204	8
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	43	3
Defective Speech	18	6
Heart Disease	19	2
Anæmia	56	—
Respiratory Diseases	127	—
Deformities	21	—
Nervous Diseases	44	—
Mental Deficiency	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Suspected	—	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	—	—
Other Conditions	1217	9
Total		47

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic :—

Examinations regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School ...	721
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc. ...	16
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	266
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	104
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	25
Special Inspections by Nurses	1,526

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 passed to the Head Teacher to send to the parent.

The defects are classified as those requiring treatment and those which require to be kept under observation only. "Follow up" records are completed in respect of each child found to have a defect. Where defects are found which require treatment, the notices to the parents are followed, when necessary, by personal visits of the school nurses to the homes. The parents are interviewed and the necessity for securing appropriate treatment is stressed, 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. The school nurses continue to follow up these children with defects requiring treatment by visits to the schools at monthly intervals or further visits to the homes, until the defects are remedied.

Children with defects requiring either treatment or observation are followed up also by the Assistant Medical Officer at each visit made to the schools, and as a result of these re-inspections by the Medical Officer, further notices may be sent to the parents or further domiciliary visits made by the nurses.

The following shows the amount of work done.

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

For re-inspection (i.e., to follow up children with defects)—45.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	975
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	2437
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1602
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	269
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	2227
					<hr/>
					7510
					<hr/>

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 notifiable infectious diseases occurring in the Borough. The necessary exclusion certificates under Article 53(b) of the Code and a list of houses in which infectious diseases have occurred are sent daily to the School Attendance 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	108	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	172	12
Measles and German Measles	748	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	22	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	—

Measles was the only notifiable infectious disease which appeared in epidemic form, and of 1,669 cases of measles, 732 occurred in children of school age. There were 26 cases of German measles amongst school children. The highest incidence was during the summer term. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, although not present in epidemic form, showed an increase on that of the previous year, but few cases of whooping cough and chicken pox were found in the infant schools. Influenza was responsible for considerable absenteeism during the spring term.

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health. 43 certificates were issued to cover periods of low attendance in schools on account of influenza and two on account of measles.

The School Nurses made nine special investigations in schools in connection with diphtheria, during which 332 scholars and teachers were swabbed in school, and 25 were seen and swabbed in their own homes.

104 children were examined as to their fitness to re-enter school after having had an infectious disease or being a "contact."

Immunization against Diphtheria.—The numbers dealt with during the year at the Immunization Clinic were as follows :—

	Children of pre-school age	Children of school age
Schick Tested	—	69
Number immunized	222	315
Total Attendances	671	1106

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases occurring in the Elementary and Secondary Schools
of the Borough.

SCHOOL	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Measles		Pneumonia		Tubercu- losis		Other Diseases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abel Street	6	1	9	8	30	34	2	—	2	—	—	—
Back Lane	—	1	—	1	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	3	7	3	1	23	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough	3	4	1	1	31	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulledge	3	1	3	3	21	24	—	—	1	—	—	—
Habergham	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hargher Clough	1	1	2	3	31	38	3	—	—	—	—	—
Healey Wood	3	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Heasandford	5	6	22	6	42	22	—	1	—	—	—	—
Holy Trinity	1	2	1	—	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lane Head	—	1	1	—	7	11	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lionel Street	6	1	3	4	23	34	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pickup Croft	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Red Lion Street	—	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rosegrove	—	2	1	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rose Hill	8	3	—	1	26	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	—	—	3	3	7	17	—	1	—	1	—	—
St. Augustine's	1	2	1	1	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	1	2	2	2	9	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Mary's	1	4	8	7	25	33	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	1	1	2	1	22	26	2	—	—	—	—	—
St. Peter's	—	—	2	1	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's	2	3	1	5	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's	—	2	2	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandygate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	—	1	8	6	27	17	1	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Junior..	2	—	11	3	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whittlefield	—	1	1	2	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Top	—	1	4	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford Special	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nursery	—	—	—	—	27	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Central	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Others	—	2	3	4	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	47	59	104	72	448	463	20	7	7	5	—	—

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of cases of sickness amongst school children.

Infectious Diseases Reported by Teachers during 1937.

SCHOOL	Measles and German Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Chicken Pox	Other Diseases
Abel Street	54	1	43	2	7	5	—
Back Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulledge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habergham	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hargher Clough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healey Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford	48	—	—	2	7	7	—
Holy Trinity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lane Head	25	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lionel Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pickup Croft	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Red Lion Street	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rosegrove	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rose Hill.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
St. John's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	20	—	—	1	1	1	—
St. Peter's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's	8	—	—	—	1	2	—
Sandygate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Junior...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittlefield	23	—	—	1	—	3	—
Wood Top	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery	75	2	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	255	4	43	8	19	19	4

Infectious Illnesses of Children prior to entering School.—It was found that, during the pre-school life of the entrants

54.4%	had suffered from Measles.
4.3%	„ „ Scarlet Fever.
2.7%	„ „ Diphtheria.
32.2%	„ „ Whooping Cough.
12.1%	„ „ Chickenpox.
0.6%	„ „ Rheumatism.
2.8%	„ „ Mumps.

Vaccinal Condition of School Children.—Only 22.9% of the children who were medically inspected on entering school were found to be vaccinated.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The forms of treatment provided by the Local Authority are given on page 8.

Children found, either in the schools or at the clinics, to have minor ailments, defects of vision, dental defects, orthopædic defects or adenoids and enlarged tonsils are advised, in the first place, to consult their own regular medical attendants. A large number, however, elect to have treatment under the Local Authority's Schemes. The attendances at the various treatment and consultative clinics have shown a steady increase during the last fifteen years, and now the total attendances are treble that of fifteen years ago. This does not indicate any greater number of children requiring treatment, but shows that fuller advantage is being taken of the available facilities for advice and treatment. The increase during 1937 has been mainly due to the establishment of the orthoptic clinic for the treatment of squint.

The following table shows the extent of the work of the advisory and treatment clinics during the last fifteen years.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.
(PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN).

Year.	Minor Ailments.	Ophthalmic.	Dental.	Inspection.	Nose, Throat and Ear.	Orthopaedic.	Orthoptic.	Miscellaneous.	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	156	14	—	—	29,750
1928	20,297	3,329	4,670	4,305	266	464	—	—	33,331
1929	20,364	2,980	4,288	4,111	168	775	—	2,118	34,805
1930	24,028	4,451	5,013	4,810	105	974	—	1,324	40,705
1931	21,989	5,571	5,262	4,655	63	1,203	—	1,699	40,442
1932	23,344	5,369	6,718	4,572	95	3,523	—	1,293	44,914
1933	20,635	3,976	6,295	4,866	447	8,962	—	1,429	46,610
1934	19,184	4,675	7,742	4,287	338	10,809	—	1,693	48,778
1935	18,758	4,347	10,583	3,847	363	8,955	—	2,059	48,912
1936	19,900	5,041	9,817	3,713	567	9,549	—	2,390	50,977
1937	19,639	5,130	8,692	4,229	1,122	9,575	847	2,878	52,112

Minor Ailments.—1,435 cases were treated by the School Nurses, as compared with 1,369 in 1936. This number includes 72 who were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases of elementary and special school children and their attendances.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/37	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	2	2	3
Body	2	27	29	316
Impetigo	4	106	110	1108
Other Skin Diseases	5	96	101	1589
Scabies	1	6	7	95
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	10	31	41	1773
Conjunctivitis	3	35	38	470
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	1	1	4
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	—	43	43	274
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	18	79	97	2767
Other Ear Diseases	3	67	70	747
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...				
	26	870	896	9586
	72	1363	1435	18732

Skin Diseases.—The majority of cases of skin diseases were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic. A scheme is in operation with the Manchester and Salford Skin Hospital, whereby cases of ringworm of the scalp, which required X-Ray treatment, are treated there at a cost to the Authority of £1 1s. 0d. per case. During 1937 one case was referred to Manchester. Eighteen children were referred to the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital for diagnosis of ringworm by means of "Wood's Glass."

Eighteen children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths, and their clothes were disinfected at the Corporation Cleansing Station; there were 105 attendances.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at the Clinic, it was ascertained that 221 cases were treated otherwise. These were:—

Ringworm, Body	...	...	...	...	...	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	13
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	57
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	...	28
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	98
						221

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic.—The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN :	No. of Cases.		No. of Attendances.	
Ringworm : Head	...	—	...	—
Body	...	—	...	—
Impetigo	...	22	...	117
Other Skin Conditions	...	8	...	47
EYE :				
Blepharitis	...	3	...	5
Conjunctivitis	...	5	...	14
Other Eye Conditions	...	—	...	—
EAR :				
Otitis Media	...	16	...	96
Other Ear Conditions	...	12	...	39
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,				
Bruises, Sores, etc.	...	45	...	412
Total		111	...	730

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—The Laryngologist examines all cases referred to him at the Clinic and selects cases for operation. Before operation, cases are examined to detect any physical condition which may contra-indicate operation. Generally conservative methods are given a trial before cases are submitted to the laryngologist. In order that faulty breathing and faulty posture produced by unhealthy tonsils and adenoids shall be corrected, parents are asked to bring their children to the Clinic a few days after they return from hospital, where the orthopædic nurse holds a session daily for breathing exercises. Post-operative tonsils and adenoids cases attend this breathing class daily for several weeks.

Operations for tonsillectomy and removal of adenoids are performed by the Laryngologist in the Municipal General Hospital. The children are admitted for preparation on the afternoon previous to the operation and are retained for at least twenty-four hours after, and are sent home in an ambulance. The children are accommodated in a small ward in which there are no other patients.

Examinations of Ear, Nose and Throat cases carried out by the specialist officer :

Advised Operative Treatment	...	...	...	98
Advised other forms of treatment...	...	...	...	29
Not advised treatment	...	...	...	4
Deferred	...	...	...	11

The number of elementary school children who received treatment for defects of the nose and throat are given in the Board of Education tables appended to this report.

Sessions are held as required, at which the Laryngologist examines children suffering from ear conditions, who have been referred to him by the Assistant School Medical Officers. Cases requiring special investigation or operative treatment are dealt with by the Laryngologist in the Municipal General Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—Practically all the cases of external eye disease are treated at the minor ailment clinic, particulars of which are given on page 26.

Children with visual defects are referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. Snowball), who devotes three sessions per week to refraction work. When necessary to cope with the waiting list additional sessions are arranged. During the year Dr. Snowball held 150 sessions and examined 289 new cases. 244 children were prescribed spectacles.

Prior to the examinations by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, children are given a course of atropine drops for several days by the school nurses. This necessitated children making 1,882 attendances at the Clinic.

In addition to 289 new cases, the Ophthalmic Surgeon re-examined 796 children, who had at some time previously been supplied with spectacles, to ensure that the latter were still suitable. Consequent on these re-examinations it was necessary to recommend new spectacles for 383 children, 1 child to have operation also, and 8 to cease wearing spectacles. No children were recommended for the special class for myopic children.

In all 1,085 children had their defective vision investigated. It is found occasionally that children who may have obtained spectacles through other channels, have spectacles which do not conform to their refractive errors, and it is not infrequently necessary to give new prescriptions or recommend that the spectacles be discarded.

Parents are advised, after children have obtained spectacles, to present them again at the Clinic so that the Ophthalmic Specialist may see that the spectacles conform to the prescriptions issued. 705 children attended for this purpose during the year.

The total number of attendances made by school children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including preliminary preparation of the eyes by the nurses, was 4,507.

Children who were recommended to but did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic were followed up by the school nurses, who found that 17 children obtained treatment privately.

The total number of elementary school children who obtained spectacles during 1937 was 531. In 281 instances the spectacles were obtained through the Education Committee's scheme.

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1937.

Defect.	Elementary and Special School Children.		
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Totals.
Hypermetropia	41	62	103
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	90	208	298
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	—	2	2
Hypermetropia plus Nystagmus	—	4	4
Hypermetropia plus Anterior Senecchia	—	2	2
Hypermetropia plus Pigmentary Deficiency of Macula	—	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Corneal Opacity	—	1	1
Myopia	45	73	118
Myopic Astigmatism	41	111	152
Mixed Astigmatism	20	44	64
Emmetropia	7	8	15
Cataract and Corneal Opacity	—	1	1
Nystagmus plus Myopic Astigmatism	—	1	1
Prolapsed Iris and Adherent Leucoma	—	1	1
Strabismus	—	3	3
STRABISMUS			
plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism	15	147	162
„ Hypermetropia	27	121	148
„ Myopic Astigmatism	2	3	5
„ Emmetropia	1	1	2
„ Nystagmus	—	2	2
Totals	289	796	1085

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

Within recent years the methods of treating squint in children have undergone considerable advance, and a technique of treatment has been elaborated which has given good results. Where errors of refraction are corrected, the subsequent "orthoptic" treatment, by which the eyes are gradually trained to effect fusion, gives a more scientifically complete cure. With these orthoptic exercises most cases of moderate convergent squint recover; without them fusion sense can rarely be developed. The treatment requires special apparatus and a specially trained assistant, who works under the direction of the Eye Specialist. A scheme for the provision of this method of treatment was formulated, and the services of a trained assistant were obtained jointly with the Blackburn Education Committee.

The Orthoptic Clinic was opened on July 20th, 1937. The orthoptist holds eleven sessions per fortnight treating Burnley children. During the five months (August to December), 49 Burnley children and one child from the county area received treatment, 857 attendances being made. By the end of the year 10 children were ready for operation and further treatment.

In the majority of cases of squint, the vision in the squinting eye, through lack of treatment, becomes so defective that occlusion (i.e. by patching) of the sound eye is necessary to improve the deficient eye before exercises can be undertaken. The exercises are given on an instrument, the Synoptophore, which is designed to teach the child to use both eyes together and to obtain fusion. For children considered too young to concentrate on the Synoptophore, the Cheiroscope is used. Each child is given individual exercises for twenty minutes on each visit.

Both parents and children have shown a keen interest in the treatment by the regularity of their attendances, and as a result the progress already made has been very satisfactory.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The Orthopædic Surgeon holds two sessions per month, and an Orthopædic Nurse is employed full-time. Cases are dealt with within a short time of first being ascertained.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in December, 1927, 1,321 school children, 231 child welfare cases and 169 tuberculous cases—a total of 1,721—have been seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

The Orthopædic Nurse gives massage, etc., to infants undergoing treatment for rickets, etc., in Bank Hall Hospital and to children in the Infectious Diseases Hospital who are weakened by infectious disease. At the Clinic are held remedial exercises classes for postural defects and breathing exercises for children who have had tonsillectomy, etc., performed.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC STATISTICS.						No.
Classes for Breathing Exercises at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	325
„ Flat Foot at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	76
„ Postural Exercises at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	168
„ „ „ at Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	108
Attendances at Bank Hall Hospital: Massage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	78
Periods of Individual Treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	261
Periods for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	...	151
Sessions at Orthopædic Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	508
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	21

The following Table shows the Defects from which the 331 Cases Examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon were suffering.

DEFECTS.	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.					
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	Grand Total
	Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	1	12	14
Spastic Paralysis ...	1	—	—	2	3	10	—	—	2	12	15
Birth Palsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	4
Congenital Deformities ...	3	—	—	7	10	18	—	—	9	27	37
Traumatic Deformities ...	6	—	—	1	7	5	—	—	1	6	13
Fractures ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3
Köhler's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	4
Scoliosis ...	2	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	7	9
Pes Planus ...	12	—	—	2	14	9	—	—	1	10	24
Pes Cavus ...	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	4	5
Hammer Toe ...	1	1	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	7	9
Hallux Valgus ...	5	3	—	—	8	2	2	—	—	4	12
Torticollis ...	2	—	—	3	5	9	—	—	1	10	15
Deformities due to Rickets...	8	1	—	7	16	14	—	—	5	19	35
Bone and Joint Inflammations	7	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	8	16
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints :—											
(a) Active ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	4	1	5	8
(b) Arrested ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	17	—	17	18
Other Postural Defects ...	16	—	—	—	16	37	1	—	—	38	54
Other Conditions ...	13	3	1	1	18	12	2	1	3	18	36
TOTALS ...	82	8	5	24	119	155	8	22	27	212	331

THE TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE SURGEON IS AS FOLLOWS :—

	NEW CASES.					OLD CASES.						
	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	School Medical Cases		Tuberculosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Totals	Grand Total	
	Elem. & Spl.	Sec.				Elem. & Spl.	Sec.					
No. of Children recommended												
Massage	5	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	2	8	
Stretchings	4	—	—	6	10	6	1	1	2	10	20	
Splints and Calipers ...	2	1	—	3	6	8	—	1	—	9	15	
Adaptations to Boots ...	6	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	8	14	
Plasters	4	—	1	1	6	4	—	2	1	7	13	
Strappings	3	—	—	2	5	6	—	—	4	10	15	
Wedges and other Appliances	15	—	—	3	18	18	2	1	7	28	46	
Remedial and Postural Exercises	33	3	—	—	36	47	1	1	—	49	85	
Manipulations	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hospital Treatment ...	5	—	3	3	11	13	1	1	4	19	30	
Examination at Manchester Royal Infirmary ...	2	—	—	2	4	7	—	—	—	7	11	
X-Ray	8	—	3	1	12	9	1	—	2	12	24	
U.V.R. and Electrical Treatment	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Examined by Aural Surgeon	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC CASES DURING 1937.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1937 ...	—	1
Admitted during the Year	6	3
Discharged during the Year	4	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1937 ...	2	2
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1937	132	92

PROVISION OF SPLINTS, SURGICAL BOOTS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN ATTENDING THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following have been supplied :

	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases	Total
	Elem. & Spc.	Sec.			
Night Splints	8	—	—	1	9
Calipers and Irons supplied and repaired ...	4	—	1	—	5
Artificial Limbs supplied and repaired ...	1	—	—	—	1
Plaster Cases	11	—	3	3	17
Boots, Wedges, Tubes, Braces, Slings, etc....	39	4	2	15	60
Total No. of Surgical Appliances, etc. ...	63	4	6	19	92

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC NURSE DURING 1937.

	School Medical Cases.		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary		
Supervision of Cases	14	1	2	6
Cases under Treatment	164	8	5	23
TOTALS	178	9	7	29

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Referred from		Attendances at Orthopædic Clinic	Attendances at Manchester Royal Infirmary	Total Attendances
School Clinic	Elementary	7026	10	7036
	Secondary...	38	—	38
	Special ...	1266	1	1267
Tuberculosis Clinic	... ..	198	—	198
Child Welfare Clinic	... ..	1210	4	1214
Total	... ..	9738	15	9753

No. of Children remaining on the register of the Orthopædic Clinic on the 31st December, 1937 ...	School Children.		Child Welfare Cases.	Tuberculosis Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Sec.			
	111	11	34	26	182

In addition to the treatment of cases on the Orthopædic Clinic register, the Orthopædic Nurse gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

The following cases were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopædic Nurse for treatment :

	School Medical Cases.		Tuber- culosis Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary		
No. of Cases 	327	6	2	70
Attendances :				
For Remedial Exercises ...	1424	1	1	25
For Breathing Exercises...	3547	4	7	32
For Corrective Treatment	811	19	3	433
TOTAL 	5782	24	11	490

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspections made in the schools numbered 14,640 for elementary school children and 431 for special school children, a total of 15,071. In addition 1,062 special inspections of teeth were made in the clinic. 9,904 were found to require dental attention. In over four thousand cases the parents either did not consent to treatment or were indifferent and failed to keep appointments. The dentists, therefore, were able to concentrate on 5,219 children, and wherever conservative treatment was possible it was carried out, particularly in permanent teeth.

One hundred and thirty-six sessions were devoted to inspection of teeth in the schools. The children found to have defective teeth represent 66% of the total inspected. This is a decrease on previous years, the percentage for the year 1936 being 71 and for the year 1935, 76. In no previous year has the percentage fallen below 70. This may be taken as an indication of the improved service which has been provided during the last three years, as by more frequent inspection and prompt treatment dental caries has not been allowed to advance in those children who accept periodic treatment.

There is also an appreciable decrease in the number of children who attend the clinic casually on the onset of toothache, and this reflects a general improvement in that more attend for treatment immediately they are advised by the dentists to do so.

The decrease in the extractions of permanent teeth is also a good sign in showing that the dental service is being of better value in saving teeth.

ELEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN EXAMINED IN EACH AGE GROUP :—

Age Group.	Number Inspected in Schools.			Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
3 years ...	111	126	237	90	102	21	24
4 " ...	374	352	726	234	229	140	123
5 " ...	686	710	1,396	320	322	366	388
6 " ...	780	789	1,569	362	332	418	457
7 " ...	812	775	1,587	251	239	561	536
8 " ...	799	801	1,600	203	226	596	575
9 " ...	836	854	1,690	246	225	590	629
10 " ...	870	754	1,624	291	193	579	561
11 " ...	856	666	1,522	258	164	598	502
12 " ...	830	617	1,447	250	180	580	437
13 " ...	808	672	1,480	234	174	574	498
14 " ...	120	59	179	34	5	86	54
15 " ...	13	1	14	3	—	10	1
Total ...	7,895	7,176	15,071	2,776	2,391	5,119	4,785

Treatment of Dental Defects.—786 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 5,219 cases were dealt with as against 6,138 in 1936. 1,093 were cases specially referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer or teachers. Further particulars of the treatment given will be found in the statistical appendix to this Report.

"Following up" of Dental Defects.—The parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment, are interviewed by the School Nurse.

During the year, 11,312 children were notified as requiring treatment as a result of being dentally inspected, and the following gives the after-history of the cases:—

Attended School Dental Clinic	...	...	...	5,219
Received Treatment from own Dentist	...	...	...	143
Parents Indifferent	...	...	...	5,887
Treatment not Advised by own Doctor	...	...	...	1
Left School or could not be Traced	...	...	...	29
Left Town	...	...	...	16
Died	...	...	...	17

The following figures show the number of fillings and extractions carried out during the last twelve years for elementary, special and secondary school children.

Year	Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of Gen'ral Anæ- sthetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.			
	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Tem- porary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions	
1926	24	528	552	5404	497	5901	—	1509	65	1574	} Part-time Dentist.
1927	229	1135	1364	6097	571	6668	8	1665	369	2034	
1928	378	1540	1918	5793	481	6274	8	2229	380	2609	} Full-time Dentist appointed.
1929	20	2045	2065	2982	367	3349	3	1054	386	1440	
1930	31	1971	2002	3641	490	4131	4	102	319	421	} Second Full-time Dentist appointed
1931	49	2083	2132	3763	580	4343	4	177	437	614	
1932	25	2535	2560	4638	714	5352	13	120	688	808	
1933	19	2999	3018	3134	632	3766	1	110	598	708	
1934	562	2329	3891	3924	965	4889	96	296	742	1038	
1935	211	4692	4903	7863	3696	11559	2376	104	1108	1212	
1936	112	4583	4695	6831	2419	9250	2383	192	1094	1286	
1937	115	4275	4390	6630	1985	8615	2203	81	852	933	

"Light" Therapy.—Artificial sunlight treatment for children referred from the School Clinic is available :

- (a) At Bank Hall Hospital, where a Clinic is held twice weekly for the treatment of pre-school and school children, and
- (b) At the Municipal General Hospital.

The "Light" Clinic at Bank Hall is under the direction of one of the Assistant Medical Officers and that at the Municipal General Hospital is directed by the Consulting Radiologist of the Hospital.

During 1937, 60 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 195 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 108 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital, for X-ray examinations and 18 for Wood's glass diagnosis of ringworm.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases :—

	No. Treated.	Attend- ances.	Mercury Vapour Lamp.	Carbon Arc Lamp.	Krom- ayer Lamp.	Elec- trical	Total Treat- ments.
Bank Hall Hospital	60	1,103	1,103	—	—	—	1,103
Municipal Gen'l Hospital	195	3,682	269	3,480	47	11	3,807

OPEN AIR EDUCATION

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe, has accommodation for 50 scholars. Children, who do not have an opportunity of obtaining a holiday out of town during the summer vacation, are sent there for two weeks, the children being selected on the recommendation of the head teachers, from the elementary and special schools.

The school was opened on the 25th March and closed on 8th October. Boys were sent in the earlier and later periods and girls in the warmer summer period. All children are medically inspected before proceeding to the School Camp. This entailed the examination of 721 children, of whom 350 boys and 350 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight.

Convalescent Home.—A Convalescent Home at Lytham St. Annes, administered by a voluntary committee, has accommodation for 12 children of each sex, and is provided for the children of Burnley and the surrounding district. It was open for the reception of children from 30th March to 26th October. During this period 356 children were admitted, 288 (137 boys and 151 girls) being Burnley school children. Practically all the Burnley children are selected by the assistant school medical officers and immediately prior to their admission they are examined regarding cleanliness and freedom from infectious disease. Boys aged 4–10 years and girls aged 4–12 years are admitted for periods of 1 to 3 weeks.

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) has a holiday home at a farm house on the moors a few miles from Burnley, which is open during the summer months, with accommodation for 12 poor boys. During the summer 120 children each had two weeks' holiday at this farm house, and 1,500 had a day's outing in the country.

Playground Classes.—There is no specific organisation of playground classes. The matter is left to the discretion of head teachers. The numbers of children in any classes so taken are 50 between the ages of 5 and 11 years and 40 between 11 and 14 years.

There is no arrangement for open air education by means of open air classrooms in public elementary schools.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND PLAYING FIELDS.

Physical Training.—The Assistant School Medical Officer, at each routine medical inspection, indicates to the head teachers, children who, on account of physical defects, should be excluded from physical training classes. Children requiring special exercises for postural defects are referred to the Clinic for remedial exercises given by the Orthopædic Nurse.

The Revised Handbook on Physical Training, issued by the Board of Education in 1933, is in use in the schools. There is no Organiser of Physical Training employed.

Playing Fields and School Sports.—Competitions in football, cricket, net-ball, athletics and swimming, organised by the Schools' Athletic Association continue to be held, and the training of the children for these competitions proves a valuable adjunct to the services for the improvement of the children's physique.

The playing fields at Cherry Fold, Lockyer Avenue, Eastern Avenue, Towneley and St. Andrew's, are allocated to groups of schools and have been fully used during the year.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—No alterations have been made during 1937 in the arrangements for supplying meals to school children, or in the methods of selection of children for free meals.

During 1937, 426,375 meals were supplied, as compared with 499,993 in 1936.

Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	155,828
Dinners	...	...	...	...	...	270,547
						<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...				426,375
						<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 990 and the lowest 859, the average being 910.

Milk.—The provision of milk during the forenoon in the schools, under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, has worked smoothly throughout the year under review. In December, 1937, 6,620 children received milk, of whom 4,933 paid for it and 1,687 received it free. Thus over 71% of the school children received milk. Approximately 64 % of the children received Pasteurised milk, 26% received Accredited milk, and 10% received undesignated raw milk, all of which, however, was within the bacteriological standard for accredited milk.

No alteration has been made in the methods of ascertaining children who require supplementary nourishment or in the methods of keeping these children under review, including periodical nutrition surveys. (See my Report for 1936, page 43).

COD LIVER OIL.

Necessitous children, recommended by the medical officers, receive cod liver oil and malt or emulsion free from the School Clinic. This is taken to the school and supplied by the teachers to the children according to the instructions of the Medical Officers. During 1937, 318 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 1,019 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 41 pints of emulsion and 30 pints of iron tonic.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Baths are provided as follows :—

FOOT BATHS AND SHOWERS.

Abel Street Senior Boys' School.
 Rosegrove Senior Boys' School.
 Coal Clough Senior Girls' School.
 Heasandford Senior Girls' School.
 Hest Bank Camp School.

SLIPPER BATHS.

Coal Clough Special School.
 Stoneyholme Special School.
 The Nursery School.
 The Open Air School.

SHOWER BATHS.

Heasandford Playing Field.
 Cherry Fold Playing Field.
 Lockyer Avenue Playing Field.
 Eastern Avenue Playing Field.
 Towneley Playing Fields (in course of erection).

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. 72,589 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 67,349 last year. In addition, 21,522 attendances were made by school children on Saturday mornings.

SCHOOL JOURNEYS.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The methods of co-operation between the school medical staff and teachers, school attendance officers and voluntary organisations were described in previous reports. All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1937. The head teachers particularly have co-operated wholeheartedly in many different ways. The school attendance officers keep in close touch with the School Medical Department. The Committees of the Thursby Convalescent Home, St. Annes, and Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Branch) have invariably accepted children recommended by the school medical staff. I have also to acknowledge the help given by the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in a number of difficult cases referred to him after the repeated efforts of the school nurses were unsuccessful in persuading parents to have defects remedied. Seven cases of defective vision, five throat and ear cases, and several verminous children were successfully dealt with in this way.

Fewer parents than in the two previous years were present when children were examined in school, and this reduction applied to each of the age groups. Greatest interest continues to be manifest by parents in the first examination when children enter school, but singularly little interest is taken in the final examination of the third age group. This is a constant cause for regret, as parents fail to appreciate that an interview with the examining Medical Officer affords an opportunity for advice, based on the children's medical records, to be given on the most suitable types of occupation and the supervision of the children's health in their early years in employment.

The number of parents attending the routine examinations was as follows:—

With the Entrants	...	...	...	...	791 or 73.0%
„ „ Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	512 or 50.3%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	91 or 7.7%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Full statistical details regarding blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children will be found in Table 8.c.M., required by the Board of Education, in the Appendix.

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children.—The Day School for the Blind, Tarleton House, continues to serve a dual purpose. In addition to the special tuition given to blind children (by Braille, etc.), there is held a special "sight-saving" class for partially sighted children. These are children with a high degree of myopia and similar conditions, which seriously impair vision. The partially sighted children are educated by sighted methods.

The number of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for myopes on 31st December, 1937, are as follows:—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille)	5	2	1	2	10
Class for Myopes (taught by partially sighted methods) ...	7	8	1	1	17

Two blind children of school age were in residential institutions for the blind.

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1937, there were 16 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf, 7 of whom were Burnley children, and 9 were from areas of adjoining authorities.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1937.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	2	2	1	4	9
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing ...	—	1	2	2	5
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf	1	1	—	—	2

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

Three boys left the School for the Deaf, on attaining the age of 16. Two found employment in a cabinet-making works, and the third, who is also mentally defective, is unemployed.

Retarded and Mentally Defective Children.—Consequent on the reorganisation of some of the schools, Heasandford Special School was converted into an elementary school and an annex of Stoneyholme Council School was adapted as a Special School of two classes for mentally defective girls. Coal Clough Special School was retained as a school for mentally defective boys. The transfer took place in August, 1937.

The numbers in attendance in the Special Day Schools for Mentally Defective Children were as follows :—

	Burnley Children.		Children from Adjoining Areas.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
On Register 1st Jan., 1937 ...	63	24	8	7	102
Admitted during 1937	6	2	2	1	11
Discharged during 1937	17	9	5	1	32
On Register Dec., 1937	52	17	5	7	81

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1937 :—

Feeble minded	42 boys; 14 girls.
Dull and Backward... ..	10 boys; 3 girls.

Twenty-six Burnley children left the Special Schools during 1937, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	1	2
Reached 16 years of age	4	1
Granted exemption before reaching 16 years of age as suitable work obtained	9	3
Temporarily discharged on account of ill-health	1	1
Transferred to other schools	1	1
Left Town	1	1
Total	17	9

In August, 1937, two Special Classes for Dull and Backward children were established—one in Lionel Street Council School and the other in Stoneyholme Council School—to which suitable children from other schools are transferred.

Ineducable mentally defective children are supervised by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Under Statutory Supervision	5	4
In Certified Institutions	5	1

Five children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupation Centre.

Higher Education of Blind Students.—The after-care of blind children is dealt with by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee which also administers the Blind Persons Act, 1920. A scheme of training of blind students over 16 years of age is in operation at the Workshop for the Blind. Blind girls are trained in knitting by machinery, rug-making, mat-making, etc., and blind youths in basketry, boot repairing, cane-seating, etc.

Five Burnley and six County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

There are no courses established by the Education Authority for the higher education of deaf, physically defective, mentally defective or epileptic students.

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—241 were classified as "delicate," of whom 124 were in attendance at the Open Air School.

The Public Health Committee continues to utilise the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose throughout the year, and 56 children received treatment.

The Day Open Air School.—No alteration in the accommodation or in the method of selection of children for admission was made during 1937.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admissions during 1937 ...	26	21	47
Discharges during 1937 ...	26	21	47
Average No. of Children on the Roll ...	...	...	130
Average Attendance ...	...	...	111
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—2 years 9 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—19·7lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year—7·06lbs.			

Reasons for Admission :—

Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arrested Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	5
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nervous Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	19
						—
						47
						—

Reasons for Discharge :—

Reached School Leaving Age	...	...	...	...	10
Left Town	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred to Crown Point Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to Special School for Mentally Defectives	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Elementary and Central Schools	...	...	...	...	28
Ill-health, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					47
					—

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND NURSERY CLASSES.

Medical and Dental Inspections of the children in the Nursery School and the Nursery Classes of Rosegrove and Abel Street Infants' Schools have been carried out. Close attention has been paid to the health of these nursery school children. A health visitor attends the Nursery School daily to treat minor ailments, supervise the weighing and measuring of the children, etc., and the Assistant Medical Officer makes frequent visits. All defects are followed up and parents are interviewed and advised regarding treatment.

The Nursery School was kept open during the summer holiday period

At the end of the year, 131 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 74 on the registers of the two Nursery Classes.

The numbers medically inspected during the year were as follows:—

Age.	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
2 years	46	...	...	...	—
3 years	26	...	...	...	18
4 years	3	...	...	...	49
5 years	—	5
Total				75	...	...	...	72
Special Examinations				19	...	...	...	3

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
Uncleanliness	1	...	...	...	—
Skin Defects	12	...	...	...	4
Eye Defects	9	...	...	...	5
Ear Defects	2	...	...	...	—
Nose and Throat Defects	16	...	...	...	18
Enlarged Cervical Glands	4	...	...	...	5
Speech Defects	13	...	...	...	1
Heart Defects	3	...	...	...	5
Bronchial Catarrh & Bronchitis	10	...	...	...	8
Rickets	9	...	...	...	12
Other Deformities	3	...	...	...	1
Other Defects and Diseases	17	...	...	...	9

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

The Centre for the remedial treatment of speech defects has now been in existence for three years. During 1936, the numbers in attendance at the Remedial Class were :—

Number in attendance on 1st January, 1937	77
Number admitted during 1937.....	44
Number discharged during 1937	47
Number in attendance on 31st December, 1937	74

Types of cases admitted for treatment during 1937 :—

Stammerers	27
Defective Articulation	8
Aphasia	2
Cleft Palate	3
Eneuresis	3
Little's Disease	1
	—
	44
	—

Miss Knight, the Speech Therapist, makes the following comments on the years' work of the Centre :—

"During the year, 33 children have been discharged as cured. Of these, 17 were stammerers; one was a clutterer; 15 had defective articulation; two aphasic children were transferred to the Deaf School; three stammerers were transferred to Evening Classes on reaching school leaving age; three left the district; three stammerers left school and though not yet cured they felt that they would prefer to stand alone rather than to attend Evening Classes; one cleft palate case who attained school leaving age attended the classes for a short period only, but gained some knowledge of how to make the most of his speech ability; one post encephalitis case was given some help with speech; one child was withdrawn from the classes.

"The Parents' Meetings held during 1937 show an attendance of almost 90%. It is interesting to note that after these meetings children, most especially the stammerers, show a great improvement in speech, brought about by the free discussion of speech problems among mothers concerned with this difficulty.

" It is also interesting to find that after four years' work among stammerers in Burnley, there are now almost no severe cases of stammering to be reported among new cases.

" I am grateful to acknowledge the co-operation given to me by the School Teachers, which has resulted in stammerers being reported to the School Medical Officer as soon as the defect is noticed in school. After medical inspection the children are then referred to the Speech Clinic and in this way remedial work can be commenced before the stammer has become a speech phobia.

" Elementary School Teachers being attracted by the results of physical relaxation, voluntary classes in relaxation for teachers were commenced in September, 1936. The demand for these classes was so great that the first enrolment of names required the classes to cover a period of not less than two years. In this way many teachers have benefited individually through a knowledge of physical relaxation, and also understand more clearly the individual approach to a stammering child.

" There are 16 members of the Evening Classes. There, work is progressive, though naturally progress is slower than with children.

" Discussion classes are still held and gradually the adult stammerers attending the Evening School Classes are taking up activities and responsibilities denied to them previously through lack of co-ordinate speech. A number of school children who were drafted to these classes after attaining school leaving age have, after one, two, or perhaps three sessions, left the classes with an assured speech ability."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

High School for Girls.

Provided by the Authority. Average attendance—472.

Grammar School for Boys.

Provided, and Small Endowment. Average attendance—438.

Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College.

Day Classes for whole time scholars over the age of $13\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average attendance—100. The figures are included with those of the two Secondary Schools.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The following procedure was adopted during 1937 :—

(a) Full Medical Inspection.

- (1) All new admissions who had not been examined during the year at an elementary school.
- (2) All new admissions from other areas.
- (3) All pupils over 15 years.
- (4) All older pupils who missed the 15 year old inspection in previous years.

(b) General Survey.—All remaining pupils.

Todmorden Road Central School and the Senior Class of St. Mary's R.C. School, which take pupils up to 15 years of age, are considered for medical inspection purposes as Elementary Schools, and Statistics of medical and dental inspection and treatment are included in those for Elementary Schools.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. NUMBERS INSPECTED.

Ages	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Boys	11	96	80	79	61	75	39	14	2	457
Girls	21	72	89	78	88	99	50	17	3	517
Totals	32	168	169	157	149	174	89	31	5	974

	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
Boys ...	198	259	} 34
Girls ...	208	309	

ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
466	675	125	216	341	459

Height and Weight.—Records of the Height and Weight of the pupils were made, and the following shows the averages for each age group.

Average Height and Weight of Secondary School Girls.

	1937		Average Height		Average Weight	
	Number	Inspected	1937 inches	1936 inches	1937 lbs.	1936 lbs.
Age 10 years ...	21	...	55.0	55.6	72.9	74.1
Age 11 years ...	72	...	57.2	57.1	74.1	77.2
Age 12 years ...	89	...	59.7	58.5	86.7	85.7
Age 13 years ...	78	...	60.7	61.2	96.6	98.2
Age 14 years ...	88	...	61.4	62.2	101.5	106.4
Age 15 years ...	99	...	60.6	63.5	110.9	115.8
Age 16 years ...	50	...	62.2	63.9	120.5	121.6
Age 17 years ...	17	...	63.5	62.6	121.6	117.5
Age 18 years ...	3	...	64.0	63.7	115.8	115.8

Average Height and Weight of Secondary School Boys.

Age 10 years ...	11	...	55.0	52.8	69.8	73.3
Age 11 years ...	96	...	55.5	55.3	75.3	73.5
Age 12 years ...	80	...	56.8	56.5	77.6	78.7
Age 13 years ...	79	...	59.9	59.2	86.0	90.4
Age 14 years ...	61	...	61.7	61.2	97.9	96.3
Age 15 years ...	75	...	64.2	63.7	109.8	108.1
Age 16 years ...	39	...	66.6	67.9	122.6	121.6
Age 17 years ...	14	...	68.6	66.6	135.0	128.9
Age 18 years ...	2	...	66.0	67.6	120.0	135.0

The following are the Ophthalmic conditions for which Secondary School children were treated at the Eye Clinic:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Hypermetropia ...	1	4
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	4	13
Mixed Astigmatism ...	1	9
Myopic Astigmatism ...	6	17
Myopia ...	13	38
Emmetropia ...	1	1
Strabismus+Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	—	2
Strabismus+Hypermetropia ...	—	4
Strabismus+Myopic Astigmatism ...	—	1
Not yet classified ...	1	—
	27	89
	—	—

As in previous years, it was found that the defects in Secondary School children were mainly of a minor nature, with the exception of unhealthy conditions of the mouth and throat, and defective vision. 174 (or 17·8%) of the pupils had defects, apart from uncleanness and defective teeth, which required treatment.

Two of the 18 cases of lesions of the skin were of a contagious nature. Chronic enlargement of the tonsils was found in 69 (or 7%) of the pupils inspected, but in 20 cases only was treatment considered necessary. Two pupils had tonsils and adenoids removed by operation.

A high percentage of Secondary School children are invariably found to have defective eyesight. During 1937, 134 (or 13·6%) of the pupils inspected had subnormal vision, of whom 76 were considered to require treatment. Of the 134 pupils who received treatment during the year, 116 attended the Ophthalmic Clinic.

Although disordered action of the heart was present in 67 pupils, only six had organic lesions. The majority of the 30 pupils recorded as suffering from crippling defects and deformities were cases of postural defects, such as round shoulders and flat feet. Only one case of tuberculous disease (non-pulmonary) was found.

All the treatment clinics (minor ailments, dental, orthopædic and ophthalmic) are at the disposal of Secondary School pupils. The arrangements for recovering the cost of treatment are the same as for children attending Elementary Schools. Although many defects are treated privately, practically all pupils found to have defective vision elect to attend the Ophthalmic Clinic, and the majority of pupils who obtain dental treatment do so at the Clinic. 392 Secondary School children were treated at the Dental Clinic as against 328 in 1936. 87 received dental treatment privately; in 304 cases nothing was done by parents to carry out the dentists' recommendations regarding treatment, and a further 163 were remaining to be followed up at the end of the year.

Defects found in Secondary School children are followed up by the School Nurses in the same manner as for Elementary School children.

There was little infectious disease in the Secondary Schools, no action being necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and contacts.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

Owing to the number of juveniles in attendance having diminished very considerably during the first half of 1937, consequent on more employment being available, the centres were closed at the end of the summer term. No routine medical inspection was carried out, but the school nurses made surveys in the early part of the year for minor ailments, tested vision, and ascertained the general nutritional condition of the juveniles. Sixteen received dental treatment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

Five pupils recommended for appointment as Student Teachers were referred to the School Medical Officer regarding physical fitness for appointment.

Four children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 160 children under the Byelaws for Regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1936.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information :—

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers, etc.

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed.
Sale or Delivery of Newspapers	168
Sale or Delivery of Milk	39
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	16
In connection with any Shop or Office	None
In a Coal Yard	None
In Industrial Work at Home	None
In Agricultural Work	None
In Place of Public Entertainment	1

At the end of 1937, 191 children were employed out of school hours. No licences were granted, refused, suspended or revoked in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

Deaths of School Children.—There were 29 deaths of children between 5 and 15 years, from the following causes :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	12
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Lymphatic System...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	2

Health Education.—No change in procedure.

Charges for Treatment.—No alteration in scales of necessity.

APPENDICES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1937.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,084
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,019
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,185
Total	...	...	...	...	3,288

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 47

Grand Total ... 3,335

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2,670
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	7,483
Total	...	...	...	10,153

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	2	229	231
Second Age Group...	37	171	202
Third Age Group	69	144	205
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	108	544	638
Other Routine Inspections...	1	13	14
Grand Total... ..	109	557	652

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1937.

DEFECT OF DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		No. of Defects	
	No. of Defects		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	1	—
Body	5	—	24	—
Scabies	4	—	17	—
Impetigo	10	1	107	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	58	29	137	2
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	18	10	32	—
Conjunctivitis	2	2	43	—
Keratitis	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities	3	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	1	56	3
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	109	150	240	23
Squint	29	21	10	2
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	5	13	14	2
Otitis Media	20	26	80	—
Other Ear Diseases	11	19	61	2
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	—	281	56	5
Adenoids only	61	19	4	—
Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids	11	46	12	1
Other Conditions	48	112	136	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	34	114	42	4
Defective Speech	17	42	20	9
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	21	36	9	—
Functional	27	140	10	2
Anæmia	10	36	55	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	25	70	51	1
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	8	50	73	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	4	6	—	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	4	2	—
Chorea	3	6	26	—
Other Conditions	5	20	15	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	30	31	2	—
Spinal Curvature	—	6	—	—
Other Forms	37	53	18	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	82	171	1,175	15
Total number of Defects	727	1,516	2,529	74

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Group.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1084	131	12.1	828	76.4	117	10.8	8	0.7
Second Age-Group ...	1019	88	8.6	751	73.7	167	16.4	13	1.3
Third Age-Group ...	1185	170	14.3	909	76.7	98	8.3	8	0.7
Other Routine Inspections	47	9	19.1	31	66.0	6	12.8	1	2.1
Total	3335	398	12.0	2519	75.5	388	11.6	30	0.9

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
9	—	—	—	9

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	15	—	—	—	15

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	—	—	—	3

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf*	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	1	—	—	—	1

*In addition, 2 children suffering from visual aphasia received special education in the Day Special School for partially deaf children.

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
55	—	1	1	57

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	2	2	—	5

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
—	—	1	1	2

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
4	7	4	1	16

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—*Continued.*

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
124	99	18	—	241

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	17	1	1	20

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6	38	—	—	44

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Deaf and Crippling	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble-Minded and Epileptic ...	1	—	—	—	1
Feeble-Minded and Crippling ...	2	—	—	—	2
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	4	1	—	—	5

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

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

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	1	—	1
(ii) Other Treatment	1	—	1
Ringworm—Body	29	2	31
Scabies	7	—	7
Impetigo	106	13	119
Other Skin Diseases	93	51	144
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	113	27	140
Minor Ear Defects	154	19	173
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	834	84	918
Total	1,338	196	1,534

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	997	27	1,024
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	997	27	1,024

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ...	616	27	643
(b) Obtained ...	281	250	531

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.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
1	5	70	3	1	5	128	1	2	10	198	4	91	305

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the
Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated ...	3	1	199	—	—	—	203

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 323 children by the Orthopædic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under		...	2,170	Total ...	14,640
	" 6	...	...	1,568		
	" 7	...	...	1,575		
	" 8	...	...	1,574		
	" 9	...	...	1,650		
	" 10	...	...	1,588		
	" 11	...	...	1,479		
	" 12	...	...	1,419		
	" 13	...	...	1,447		
	" 14	...	...	170		
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	1,062
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	...	15,702
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	10,688
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	5,061
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	7,509
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	{ Inspection 130 Treatment 786 }		Total ...	916
(6) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 3,419 Temporary Teeth 104 }		Total ...	3,523
(7) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,670 Temporary Teeth 6,459 }		Total ...	8,129
(8) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	2,014
(9) Other Operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 739 Temporary Teeth 64 }		Total ...	803

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	35,946
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	419
(4)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	4
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1937.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	—
Second Age Groups	—
Third Age Group	—
Total	—

Number of other Routine Inspections 974

Grand Total 974

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	34
Number of Re-inspections	4
Total	38

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children. (4)
Entrants	—	—	—
Second Age Group	—	—	—
Third Age Group	—	—	—
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections...	76	103	169
Grand Total... ..	76	103	169

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1937.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	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
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	9	7	—	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	2	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	1	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	76	58	10	—
Squint	—	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	1	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	2	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	1	—	—	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	20	49	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	3	6	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	3	7	1	—
Defective Speech	5	—	1	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	3	3	1	—
Functional	4	28	2	—
Anæmia	14	15	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	1	5	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	5	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	1	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	4	1	—	—
Other Forms	11	13	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	23	14	14	—
Total number of Defects ...	186	218	32	—

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	974	159	16·3	747	76·7	68	7·0	—	—
Total	974	159	16·3	747	76·7	68	7·0	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLES.

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

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	1
Other skin disease	—	1	1
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	—	1	1
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	2	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS	13	9	22
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	16	13	29

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refractions (including squint)	116	18	134
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	116	18	134

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	84	18	102
(b) Obtained	4	70	74

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.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	6

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic	
Number of children treated ...	—	—	21	—	—	—	21

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 6 children by the orthopædic nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:

		Aged 9	...	—			
		" 10	...	51			
		" 11	...	168			
		" 12	...	188			
		" 13	...	181			
		" 14	...	210			
		" 15	...	205			
		" 16	...	113			
		" 17	...	25			
		" 18	...	—			
(a) Routine Age Groups	...	...	...	...	Total	...	1,141
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	392
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	895
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	{ Inspection	9	Total	9
				{ Treatment	—		
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	789	Total	789
				{ Temporary teeth	—		
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	246	Total	293
				{ Temporary teeth	47		
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	{ Permanent teeth	82	Total	96
				{ Temporary teeth	14		

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	—
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	—
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	—
(4) Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of Education Act, 1921	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	—

Table showing the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine and Special Inspection in Schools during 1937.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1084	1019	1185	47	118	979	4432
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	2	6	1	—	—	—	9
Uncleanliness: Head ...	26	27	35	1	—	—	89
Body ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Defective Teeth ...	94	94	38	1	—	8	235
SKIN:—							
Ringworm: Head ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ...	2	—	3	—	1	—	6
Scabies ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Impetigo ...	7	1	3	—	4	2	17
Other Skin Diseases ...	39	20	25	3	12	16	115
EYE:—							
Blepharitis ...	13	6	9	—	2	3	33
Conjunctivitis ...	2	1	1	—	1	1	6
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Defective Vision ...	3	91	155	10	27	134	420
Squint ...	33	8	7	2	3	—	53
Other Conditions ...	2	1	—	—	—	2	5
EAR:—							
Defective Hearing ...	3	11	4	—	1	1	20
Otitis Media ...	17	17	11	1	—	2	48
Other Conditions ...	8	10	11	1	3	1	34
NOSE AND THROAT:—							
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	136	135	67	4	5	69	416
Adenoids only ...	12	11	7	—	—	—	30
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	61	23	9	1	4	1	99
Other Conditions ...	75	43	27	1	5	9	160
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	76	42	11	2	2	10	143
Defective Speech ...	32	14	16	1	9	5	77
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	24	25	13	1	—	6	69
Functional ...	62	43	45	—	—	32	182
Anæmia ...	20	23	16	2	1	29	91
LUNGS:—							
Bronchitis ...	62	22	11	—	1	6	102
Others (Non-Tub.) ...	30	21	7	—	—	6	64
TUBERCULOSIS:—							
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	4	6	—	—	—	—	10
Bones and Joints... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Skin ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy: Minor ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Major ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	1	6	2	—	—	1	10
Mentally Deficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	17	6	2	—	—	—	25
DEFORMITIES:—							
Rickets ...	55	5	1	—	—	1	62
Spinal Curvature ...	4	1	—	1	—	5	11
Other Forms ...	25	35	28	2	—	24	114
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	84	83	79	7	21	42	316
TOTALS ...	1039	840	649	44	102	417	3091
No. of individual children having defects ...	738	586	524	30	98	329	2305

Table showing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	45	51	90	1	11	198
Back Lane	10	15	16	—	2	43
Burnley Wood	65	74	101	13	5	258
Coal Clough	84	11	131	—	6	232
Fulledge	59	26	—	—	4	89
Habergham	24	12	15	2	2	55
Hargher Clough	47	52	11	—	7	117
Healey Wood	18	21	11	2	—	52
Heasandford	75	75	92	1	2	245
Lane Head	14	23	14	1	2	54
Lionel Street	61	75	73	2	4	215
Pickup Croft	26	—	—	—	—	26
Red Lion Street	—	21	40	2	2	65
Rosegrove	22	50	95	—	6	173
Rose Hill	51	49	4	6	2	112
St. Andrew's	33	35	—	—	—	68
St. Augustine's	13	11	6	—	4	34
St. John's (Ivy St.)	47	30	34	—	1	112
St. Mary's	75	50	84	1	4	214
St. Mary Magdalene's	61	43	54	1	3	162
St. Peter's	26	41	27	—	—	94
St. Stephen's	29	34	47	4	5	119
St. Thomas's	26	16	—	2	15	59
Stoneyholme	71	57	53	2	6	189
Todmorden Road	—	38	124	5	9	176
Holy Trinity	40	36	31	1	11	119
Sandygate	—	26	32	—	1	59
Whittlefield	31	16	—	—	3	50
Wood Top	31	31	—	1	1	64
TOTALS	1084	1019	1185	47	118	3453

Entrants seen in Nursery Classes :—Abel Street, 43; Rosegrove, 29.

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