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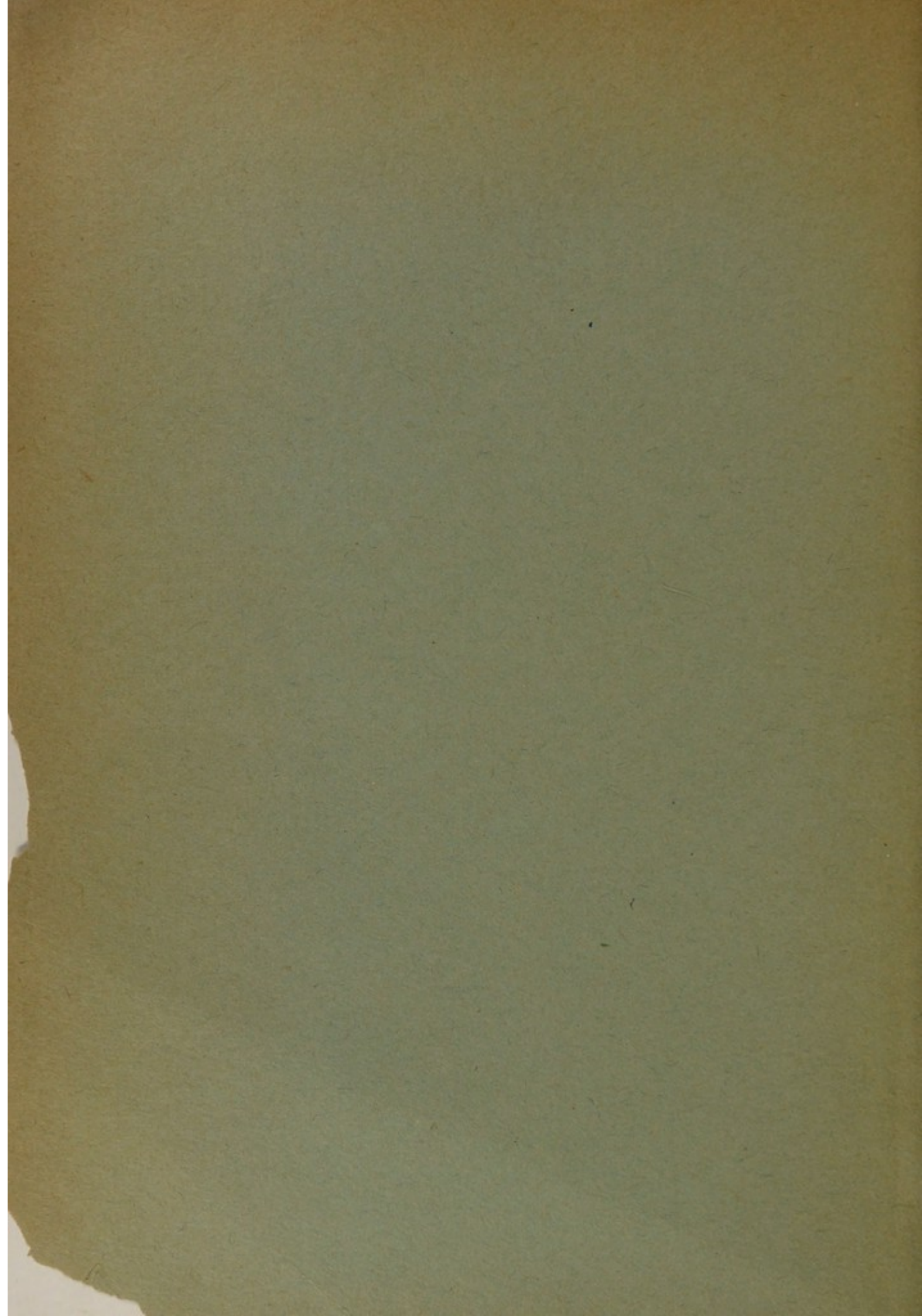
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COUNTY
BOROUGH OF BURNLEY



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

1938

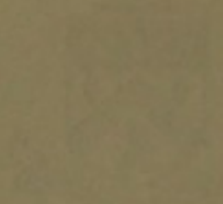




COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1938.

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.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1938

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COMMITTEES, 1938-39.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P.).

MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P. (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR DUXBURY (Vice-Chairman).

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ALDERMAN GRADWELL, J.P.

ALDERMAN LYNCH.

ALDERMAN PARKINSON, J.P.

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COUNCILLOR CROSSLEY.

COUNCILLOR GREENWOOD.

COUNCILLOR GREEN.

COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.

COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR LANCASTER.

COUNCILLOR OAKES.

COUNCILLOR SMITH.

COUNCILLOR WHATMOUGH.

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P.).

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

MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P.

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.

ALDERMAN PARKINSON, J.P.

MRS. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE.

MISS COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE.

COUNCILLOR CLEGG.

COUNCILLOR COLBURN.

COUNCILLOR DUXBURY.

COUNCILLOR J. HOWARTH.

COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR WHATMOUGH.

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. (Retired March, 1938). G. A. C. LYNCH, M.D., D.P.H. (Appointed April, 1938).
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity 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	L. HOLGATE, M.B., Ch.B.
Veterinary and Meat Inspector ...	J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S. (Retired June, 1938). J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S. (Appointed June, 1938).
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 Orthopaedic 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||‡	
		(Resigned February, 1938).	
		MISS D. PENNY||‡	
		(Appointed June, 1938).	
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity 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,	
		MISSES U. J. GORMAN and E. NUTTER.	
School Medical Service ...	{	MISSES S. SUTCLIFFE,	
		M. SHAW,	
		J. TATTERSALL,	
		W. WATSON,	Clerk-
		F. BINNS	Dental Attendants.
Municipal General Hospital ...	{	R. NEWLOVE (Clerk Steward).	
		F. TURNER.	
		E. W. TURNER.	

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

aMeat 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
Hospital and Domiciliary
Midwifery, etc.**

A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

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
Surgeon**

T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

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

J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.
D. SKINNER, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :

**District Medical Officers under the
Poor Law Acts and Public
Vaccinators**

J. HAWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.
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	2,186 acres
Enumerated Population (Census 1931)	98,258
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1938	88,650
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	40·6
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1938	28,470
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books	27,900
Number of New Houses erected in 1938	285
Rateable Value (April, 1939)	£568,256
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (April, 1939)	£2,172
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1938	£47,261

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1938 Total	1937
Live Births: Legitimate	516	480	996	1,004
Illegitimate	22	25	47	46
	538	505	1,043	1,050
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			11·76	11·71
Stillbirths: Legitimate	19	24	43	64
Illegitimate	2	3	3	4
	21	25	46	68
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			51·9	60·8
Number of Deaths (Males 590, Females 656)			1,246	1,393
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14·05	15·53
Death Rate as adjusted by Registrar General's A.C.F. figure (1·08)			15·18	16·77
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List):—				
Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—				
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis ... 1			0·92	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes 3			2·75	1·79
Total 4			3·67	1·79
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			76	79
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births			72·9	75·24
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			70·3	70·72
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			127·7	173·9
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0·69	0·61
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0·81	0·72
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			1·21	1·43
Cancer			1·70	1·62
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			0·15	0·23
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			3·83	2·86
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			—	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			—	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age			4	3

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

June, 1938.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report dealing with the health of the people of Burnley and the various branches of the work carried out by the Council under the Public Health, Housing and other Acts. The contents of the Report have been compiled on the lines indicated in Circular 1728 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 is practically the same as that of the previous year, being 11·7 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. The total number of live births was 1,043. The birth rate for the town is 3·3 per 1,000 of the population less than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, and it is also lower than the rate for the 126 County Boroughs and great towns. The illegitimate births show an incidence similar to that of the previous year.

The Crude Death Rate is 14·05, but after adjustments according to the sex and age components of the population, the adjusted Death Rate is 15·18. 1,246 residents of Burnley died during 1938. This is 147 less than the previous year, and the excess of the death rate over the birth rate which has pertained during the last few years, was less marked in 1938 than formerly. The death rate of Burnley continued to be considerably higher than that for the whole of England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality, which is 72·9, is lower than that of 1937, but is higher than the rates which pertained in each of the three years 1934—1936. Although the infant death rate has fallen very markedly in the last seven years, it continues to be considerably higher than that of England and Wales as a whole, which is now only 53, and also than the average for other County Boroughs and large towns. A comparison of the infant mortality with other Lancashire towns shows that seven have a higher, and twenty-nine a lower rate than Burnley.

For the last eight years the death rate has exceeded the birth rate. The former has varied little during the last fifteen years. The more accentuated fall in the birth rate has produced a reduction in the population which is hastened by emigration of families to more prosperous areas and is not offset by any immigration. If the trends of the birth rate and death rate which are demonstrated by the

figures for the last forty years continue during the next twenty-five years—and in the meantime no steps are taken to encourage larger families and no new large-scale industries develop which would attract people to the town—the population of the Borough will be reduced by almost one-third of its present figure in the next quarter-of-a-century.

Despite the declining population, the 1931 Census returns showed that the number of individual families had increased, but the number of persons per family was smaller than at any previous census. This necessitated an increase in the number of houses, if each family, however small, was to have a house to itself—and this apart from any building of houses to replace those condemned as unfit for habitation. The houses built since 1931 have largely met the requirements of families other than those in Clearance Areas, but further houses will be required before the Slum Clearance programme can be completed. Delay in proceeding with the Clearance Programme has occurred owing to the impossibility of getting replacement houses built on the Brunshaw Estate until the improvement of the sewerage system in the Fullede district is effected.

At the end of 1938, unhealthy property housing 4,992 persons had been dealt with under the five-year housing programme, but only 3,110 persons had been re-housed. The long period elapsing between confirmation of Clearance Orders and the re-housing of tenants is undoubtedly a hardship on the tenants, as generally only the most urgent repairs are carried out to houses which are already condemned and will eventually be demolished. The Slum Clearance Programme, as originally planned, should have been completed by the end of 1938, but 521 houses still remained to be dealt with. A considerable proportion of these are houses requiring extensive reconditioning and back-to-back houses which can be converted into houses with through ventilation.

Overcrowding, which in recent years has not been extensive, is gradually being abated.

There was comparatively little infectious disease during the year, the commoner infectious diseases (*e.g.*, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria) being less than for many years.

The maternity and child welfare service has worked smoothly. Centralization of all maternity beds in Bank Hall Hospital was effected in August, 1938. This hospital was approved as a training school for nurses training in midwifery, under the new Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The service of midwives employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery has become fully established and owing to the retirement of midwives in private practice, the Authority's staff now carries out practically all the domiciliary midwifery nursing in the town.

Much attention has been given to the water supply of the Borough, in accordance with recommendations contained in a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health. Workmen taken on for the first time for work on reservoirs and mains have their previous health investigated and laboratory tests are made to ensure that they are not carriers of the diseases which may be conveyed by water. A method of sterilization of the water of one of the reservoirs has resulted in a bacteriologically satisfactory water being obtained from this particular source, and recommendations have been considered with regard to the other sources of water supply.

Details of the work performed and results obtained in the prevention of diseases and the maintenance of sanitary and other health services will be found in the following pages.

Mr. J. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., who was the Veterinary Officer for the Borough since 1900, retired in June, 1938 and was succeeded by Mr. J. K. Shaw, M.R.C.V.S., who for some time was veterinary examiner under the Ministry of Agriculture for Eire, in connection with meat inspection.

I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman 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 1938 is 88,650. This estimate is 1,020 less than that for the middle of 1937, and shows that the population continues to diminish. At the 1931 Census the enumerated population was 98,258, so that in seven years there has been, according to the Registrar-General's estimate, a reduction in the population of 9,608.

The present estimated population is 17,672 less than the maximum enumerated population of the 1911 Census and 21,390 less than the highest estimated population in 1914. The population has now fallen to a figure only slightly higher than that of the year 1892.

In my reports of recent years I have commented upon the steady reduction of the population which has occurred since a census was last taken in 1931. This reduction has been uniformly steady and approximates to a little over a thousand persons each year. The two main reasons for the diminishing population are the marked fall in the birth rate and emigration from the town to other more prosperous industrial areas.

Although both the death rate and the birth rate have fallen steadily during the present century, the fall in the birth rate has been much more rapid, with the result that the birth rate is now only one-third of that of the year 1895. The excess of the death rate over the birth rate during the last two years has been more marked in Burnley than in any other industrial County Borough in England.

Of the 4,686 acres comprising the area of the Borough, 2,186 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 18·9 persons per acre, but in the developed portion of the town it is 40·6 per acre.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value for the year 1938-39 was £568,256, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,172.

Unemployment, etc.

No excessive prevalence of illness related to industrial processes or directly attributable to environment or unemployment was brought to my notice during 1938.

The number of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange in 1938 averaged 11,170 as compared with 7,094 in 1937 and 8,692 in 1936.

The following figures, supplied by the Manager of the Employment Exchange give some indication of the fluctuation of unemployment during 1938. They are considerably higher than those for the corresponding periods in previous years, and represent nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants of the town who are entitled to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts.

		Monthly Live Register Figure.						
1938.		Men.		Women.		Juveniles.		Total.
January	...	5,512	...	4,798	...	467	...	10,777
February	...	5,541	...	5,026	...	384	...	10,951
March	...	5,688	...	5,516	...	374	...	11,578
April	...	5,179	...	5,091	...	298	...	10,568
May	...	5,672	...	5,829	...	380	...	11,881
June	...	5,068	...	4,720	...	289	...	10,077
July	...	5,959	...	5,837	...	543	...	12,339
August	...	5,391	...	5,176	...	503	...	11,070
September	...	6,375	...	5,629	...	513	...	12,517
October	...	5,461	...	4,954	...	460	...	10,875
November	...	5,473	...	5,399	...	483	...	11,355
December	...	5,081	...	4,672	...	304	...	10,057

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £47,361, as compared with £49,295 in 1937. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 2,427 comprising 1,514 cases. There were 370 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, 1938, was approximately 51,115, or 57% of the total population. The number is 1,382 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. The Central Baths were closed during a considerable part of the year. Filtration and chlorination plants are installed in each. Samples of water from the swimming baths which were examined bacteriologically from time to time showed that the chlorination was effective.

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

Central Baths, 92,170; Gannow Baths, 54,029; North Street Baths, 62,816.
Total, 209,015.

The Weather of 1938 compared with 1937.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1938.	1937.
Sunshine: Total	994.5 hours	939.4 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	256	268
Highest amount in 24 hours	13.5 hours on 4th August	12.7 hours on 21st & 27th June
Rainfall: Total fall	48.07 ins.	29.9 ins.
No. of days rain	223	196
Highest amount in a day ...	1.71 ins. on 3rd October	0.98 ins. on 5th January
Temperature:—		
Mean Temperature in shade ...	48.6°	47.4°
Mean Range	11.8°	12.2°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot ...	49.3°	48.4°
" " 4 feet ...	49.3°	48.9°
No. of days of ground frost ...	98	116
Relative Humidity:—		
Mean	83.7%	83.8%

The results for the individual months of 1938 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 wet and dull. Rainfall was heavy in January; February and March were comparatively dry; April was dry and sunny. The remaining months, with the exception of September, had a fair amount of rain, October being particularly wet.

The total sunshine during 1938 amounted to 994.5 hours, which is approximately 100 hours less than the average for the previous 30 years. The sunshine was greatest in April and May, during which 151 hours were recorded, equivalent to a daily mean of nearly 5 hours. There were only 4.0 and 2.3 hours sunshine during January and December respectively.

The rainfall was 48.07 inches, being just over 5.5 inches more than the average for 30 years. This is one of the highest recorded annual rainfalls, it having been exceeded on only three occasions during the last 30 years. Rain fell on 223 days, which is 11 more than the average for the last 30 years.

The warmest day of the year was 10th August, when the temperature in the shade reached 75 degrees. The mean temperature in the shade averaged 48.6 degrees through the whole year. This was 1.5 degrees higher than the average for the previous 30 years.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere averaged 83.7%, as compared with 82%, the average for the previous 30 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, 1938, is equivalent to:—

106	English tons per square mile at Swinden Reservoir.
173	„ „ „ Marsden Road Hospital.
226	„ „ „ Bank Hall Hospital.
323	„ „ „ Parker Lane.

The atmospheric pollution recorded in the centre of the town continues to be much in excess of that on the outskirts, and although the total yearly amount of pollution again shows a considerable reduction, the fact that over a period of twelve months more than 300 tons of soot and other matter were found in suspension in the atmosphere over Burnley cannot be viewed with complacency. The improvement in recent years is probably not due so much to an increased use of smokeless fuels as to a reduction in the amount of smoke from factory chimneys resulting from industrial depression. There continues to be a very high proportion of volatile matter (tar) in the pollution of the Burnley atmosphere and, as indicated in my report for the previous year, this can only be due to excessive pollution from domestic chimneys or inefficient industrial furnaces. It cannot be too frequently stressed that badly designed and operated furnaces and an incorrect adjustment of air supply and furnace conditions are wasteful of fuel, uneconomic for the industrialist and cause an avoidable pollution of the atmosphere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

There have been 1,076 live births (545 males, 531 females) registered in Burnley during 1938. After correction for 67 inward and 100 outward transferable births a net total of 1,043 births, or a decrease of 7 on the total for 1937 is obtained.

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

Live Births.

1937.		1938.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
543	Males	516	22	538
507	Females	480	25	505
1,056	Total	996	47	1,043
11.71	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident Population	11.24	0.53	11.76

The percentage of illegitimate births was 4.5, as compared with 4.4 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 11.76, as compared with 11.71 in 1937, and 12.69 the average for the 10 years 1928-1937. 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 1938 was 15.1, and in the 126 great towns 15.0. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, is again considerably lower than that of the whole country and of the large towns.

Stillbirths.

During the year 46 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 42·3 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths and 0·52 per 1,000 of population as compared with 60·8 and 0·77 respectively in 1937. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1938 as shown in the following table.

Stillbirths.

1937.		1938.		
		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
41	Males	19		21
27	Females	24	1	25
68	Total	43	3	46

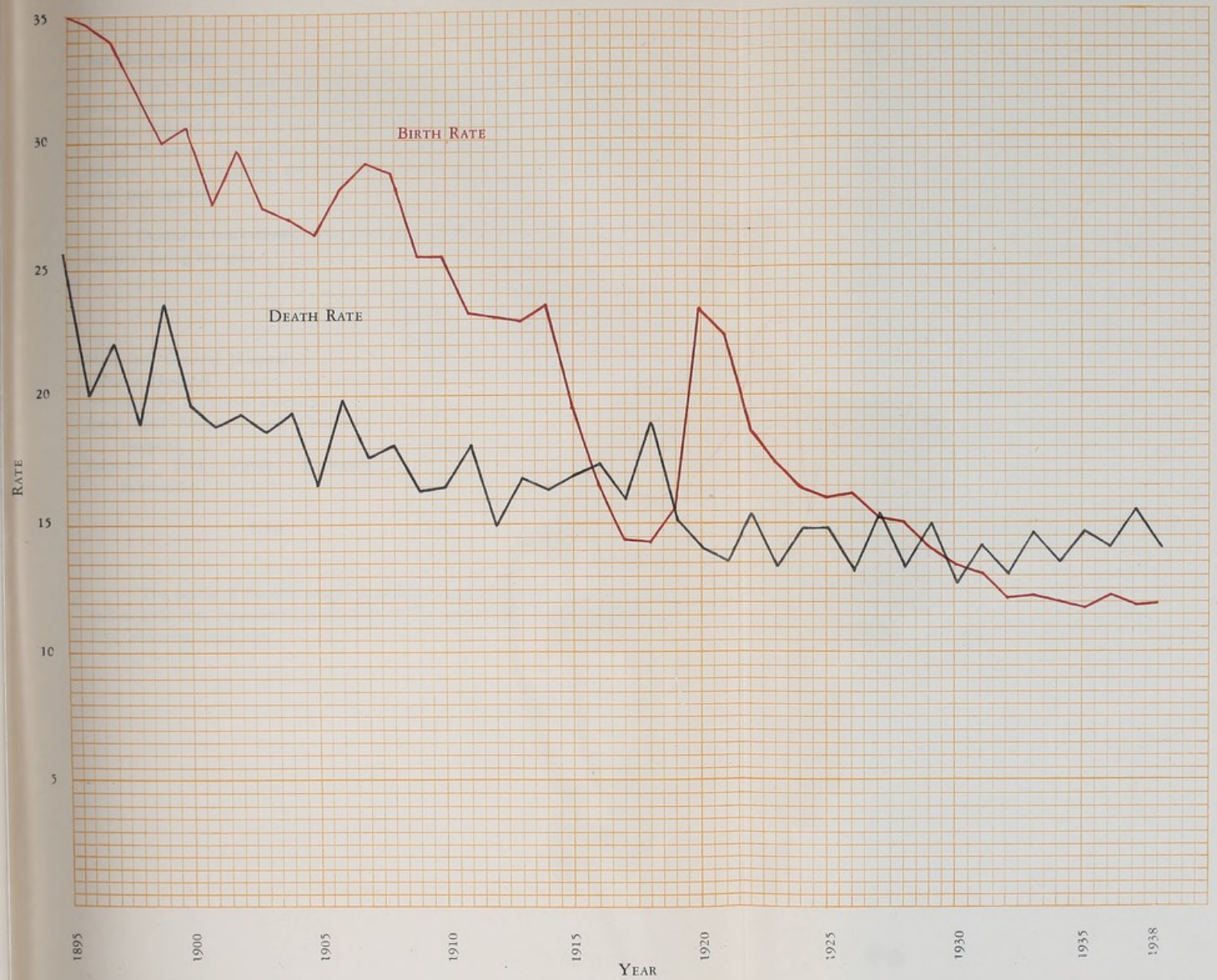
Deaths.

One thousand five hundred and three deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 323 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,180 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 66 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

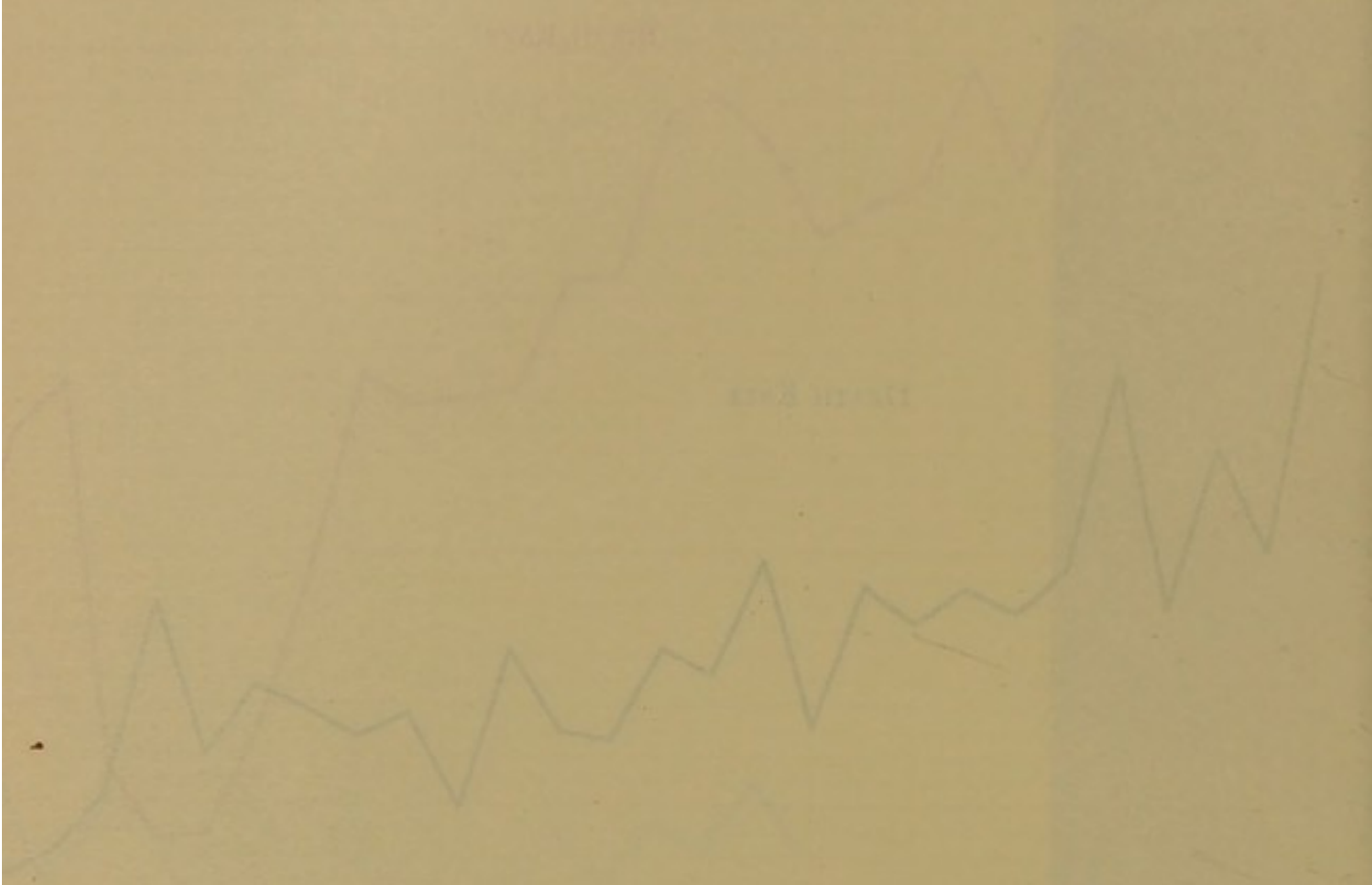
After these corrections a net total of 1,246 deaths is obtained (males 590; females 656), giving a crude death rate of 14·05 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15·53 for 1937, and 14·07, the average for the previous 10 years. Application of the adjusting factor for Burnley, viz., 1·08, gives an adjusted death rate of 15·18 for the Borough. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 11·6, and in 126 great towns 11·7.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the birth rate and the death rate for the last forty-three years. The birth rate has fallen rapidly; the death rate fell gradually until 1923, from which time until 1936 it remained fairly stationery, but in the last two years there has been a slight increase in the rate probably due to the higher age-average of the population. For the last eight years the death rate has exceeded the birth rate.

CHART SHOWING THE DECLINE IN THE BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE
DURING THE LAST 43 YEARS.



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Age Distribution.

There were 90 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7.2% of the total deaths. Of these 76 were children under 1 year of age. 21 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 38 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 102 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 401 between 45 and 65 years; and 594, or 47.7% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Deaths in Institutions.—801 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total
Municipal General Hospital	262	160	422
Victoria Hospital	115	81	196
Hospital for Infectious Diseases ...	11	8	19
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	31	6	37
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	67	60	127
Total	486	315	801

The deaths of Burnley people occurring in Institutions continue to increase, and in 1938 they represented nearly 39% of the total deaths, as compared with 22% seventeen years ago.

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and
Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.**

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

	England and Wales.	126 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	15·1	15·0	15·4	13·4	11·76
Still	0·60	0·65	0·60	0·48	0·52
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11·6	11·7	11·0	11·4	14·05
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
Measles	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·06	—
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Whooping Cough	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	—
Diphtheria	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·05	0·15
Influenza	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·06	0·04
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·41	2·60	2·58	2·05	1·64
Diphtheria	1·58	1·85	1·53	1·90	2·17
Enteric Fever	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·05	—
Erysipelas	0·40	0·46	0·39	0·46	0·52
Pneumonia	1·10	1·28	0·98	0·98	1·80
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	53	57	51	57	73
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5·5	7·8	3·6	13·1	3·83
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·89				0·96
Others	2·19	Not available.			2·87
Total	3·08				3·83
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0·86				0·92
Others	2·11	Not available.			2·75
Total	2·97				3·67
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	14·42	18·08	12·51	3·53	23·87
Puerperal Pyrexia				15·46	

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.	381	30.6
Cancer	151	12.1
Respiratory Diseases	107	8.6
Diseases of Arteries	82	6.6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy ...	72	5.8
All Forms of Tuberculosis	72	5.8
Violence	61	4.9
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	46	3.7
Diseases of Early Infancy	40	3.2

Heart Disease.

Heart Disease continues to be the most frequent cause of death, 30.6% of all deaths being certified as due to this cause. The death-rate from cardiac diseases is 4.3 per 1,000 of population.

Cancer.

One hundred and fifty-one deaths were caused by malignant disease. This is an increase of 6 on the figure of 1937 and gives a death rate of 1.70 per 1,000.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Deaths ...	156	148	155	130	162	171	142	152	145	151
Death Rate per 1,000 of Popul't'n	1.55	1.48	1.56	1.34	1.69	1.81	1.52	1.66	1.62	1.70

SEX, AGE AND SITE DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER DEATHS IN 1938.

		0—25	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	Male	—	—	4	2	2	8
	Female	—	—	3	2	—	5
Digestive Organs & Peritoneum.	Male	—	2	12	12	4	30
	Female	—	—	20	17	7	44
Respiratory Organs	Male	—	2	10	1	—	13
	Female	—	1	1	2	2	6
Uterus and other female Genital Organs	Female	—	3	10	5	—	18
Male Genito-urinary Organs ...	Male	—	—	4	4	1	9
Breast	Female	—	3	6	4	—	13
Skin	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other or Unspecified	Male	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Female	—	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL							
	Male	—	4	32	19	7	62
	Female	—	7	40	32	10	89
							151

Other Diseases.

There was a slight decrease in the death-rate from respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis (*e.g.*, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) The 107 deaths from respiratory affections are 21 less 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 61, six more than the previous year.

Of the epidemic diseases, diphtheria caused thirteen deaths and erysipelas one; but there were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or the enteric group of diseases. Four deaths were due to influenza.

Accidents as a Cause of Mortality.

There were 41 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	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	—	—	1	3	4	7	6	9	30
Other Forms of Violence	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Total	3	1	1	3	5	12	6	10	41

Infant Mortality.

Eighty-eight deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1938. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 76 deaths is obtained, or three less than the net deaths registered in 1938.

The infant mortality is slightly lower than that of the previous year, but is still higher than the rate in each of the years 1934 to 1936. It is, however, five less than the average rate of 78 for the previous ten years. As in recent years, the infant death rate of Burnley is again higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which is 53, and the rate for the 126 great towns, which is 57.

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 70·3, as compared with 70·7 in 1937.

Of the 76 infant deaths, six were those of illegitimate children. The death-rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births was 127·7, as against 173·9 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 :—

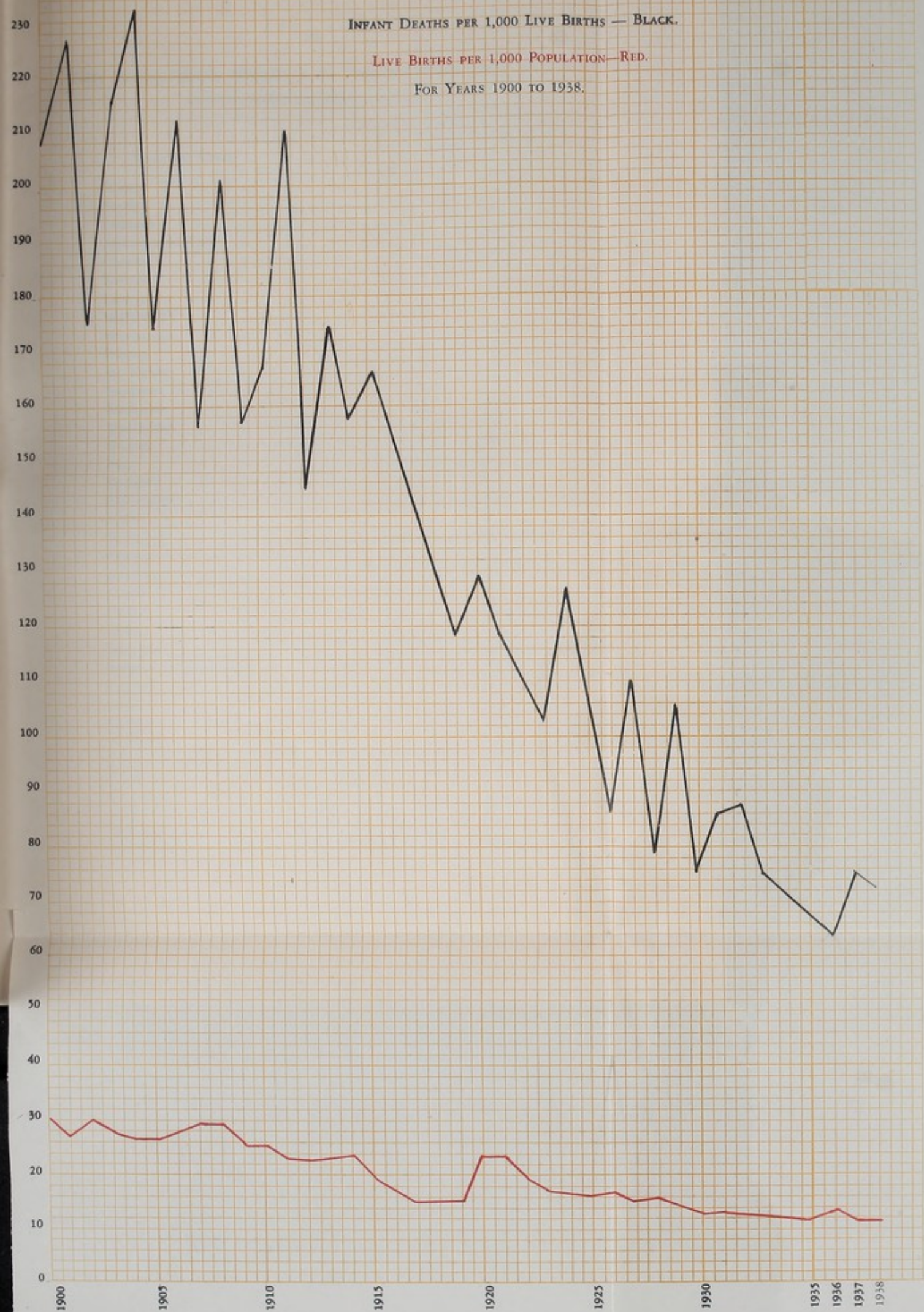
Year.	Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1928	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8
1930	687	651	59	42	85·9	64·5	75·5
1931	650	642	69	42	106·2	65·4	85·9
1932	589	580	57	44	96·8	75·9	86·4
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
1938	538	505	36	40	67·0	79·0	72·9

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

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS — BLACK.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION—RED.

FOR YEARS 1900 TO 1938.



THE JOURNAL OF THE

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VOL. LXXV. PART I. 1922.

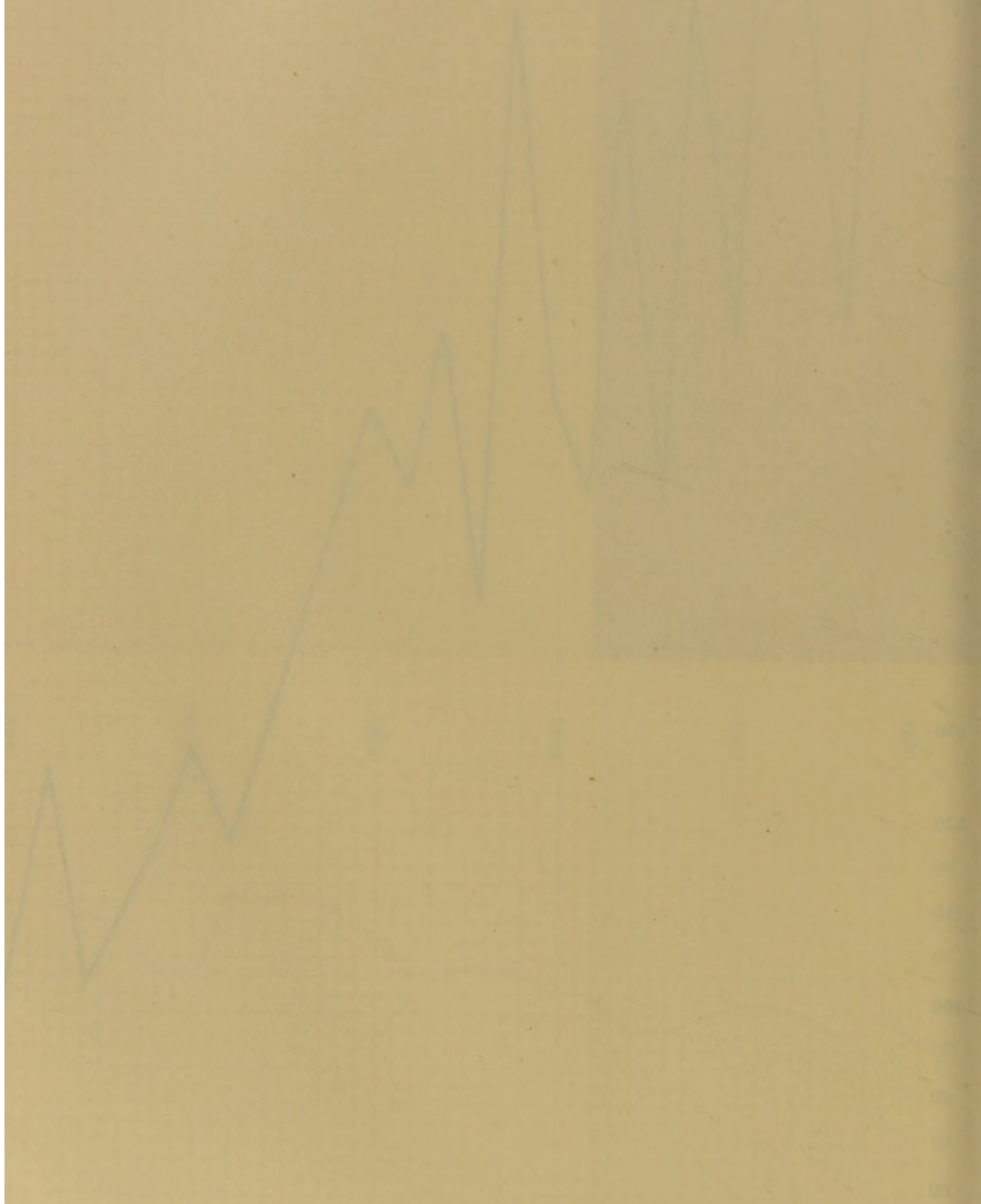


Table showing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1938.

(Figures supplied by Registrar General.)

Name of Town.							Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births.
Wigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Bootle	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Padiham	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Chorley	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Salford	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Southport	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Widnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Bury	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Rochdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Oldham	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Crosby	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Stockport	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Colne	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 76 deaths, 42 occurred in infants under four weeks old, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality of 40·3 per 1,000 births. Congenital conditions, prematurity and conditions arising at birth, *e.g.*, injury and malformations, were responsible for nearly 64% 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.			
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
1938	40·3

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	Whitfield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Municipal Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Sanatorium	
All Causes	34	5	2	1	42	11	11	6	6	76	9	6	7	2	2	5	7	7	7	—	5	14	5	16	29	4	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	3	2	13	—	1	1	—	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	4	3	—	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Infancy	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	9	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	
Congenital Malformations	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	
Premature Birth and Injury at Birth	19	3	2	—	24	1	—	—	—	25	3	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	2	2	6	3	11	8	—	—	
Congenital Debility, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Causes	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	
Totals	34	5	2	1	42	11	11	6	6	76	9	6	7	2	2	5	7	7	7	—	5	14	5	16	29	4	—

* 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, 1,043; Illegitimate, 46; Total, 1,089.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

All the maternity beds provided by the Local Authority were centralized in the Maternity Hospital in August, 1938, and the infants' ward previously provided in Bank Hall Hospital was transferred to the Municipal General Hospital. For further particulars see the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report. The total number of beds now provided in the Maternity Hospital is 30 maternity, 6 ante-natal, and 2 isolation beds. Prior to August, 1938, the number was 17 maternity, 4 ante-natal and 2 isolation beds, and 24 cots for debilitated, marasmic, etc., infants.

Three hundred and ninety-nine maternity and ante-natal cases and 69 children under five years of age were admitted to the hospital in 1938.

The Municipal General Hospital.

No alterations have been made during 1938 in the methods of administration of this hospital.

In order to meet the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for approval of the Maternity Hospital as a midwifery training school for the first period of midwifery training under the new Rules of the Board, the maternity beds in the General Hospital were transferred to the Maternity Hospital in August, 1938, and the twenty-four infants' beds previously provided in a ward in the Maternity Hospital were transferred to the General Hospital and now occupy the ward formerly used for maternity cases.

Soon after the hospital was "appropriated" in 1933, it was appreciated that more suitable buildings would have to be provided to replace the children's ward, which was a building of a temporary nature and which was in a bad structural condition and to give adequate operating theatre and electro-therapeutic accommodation. Consequently in 1935 a plan of a general lay-out of a new Children's Ward, Operating Theatre Unit and X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Unit was drawn up and submitted to the Ministry of Health. Further action was, however, deferred. In the meantime the number of operations, X-ray examinations and

electrical treatment has increased enormously and the staff has worked for several years under difficult conditions. Owing to the children's ward becoming structurally unsafe, it ceased to be used in December, 1935, since when children have been nursed in what was formerly the skin ward. This latter ward has less accommodation, and the number of children's beds had to be reduced. It is unsatisfactory for the treatment of children and lacks sufficient light and other conveniences. The operating theatre has no anæsthetising room, no recovery room, no surgeon's dressing room, and inefficient accommodation for sterilization. In the X-ray Department there is no waiting room, no accommodation for undressing patients and insufficient accommodation for treatment. The provision of new buildings was again considered and included in the programme of capital works to be carried out during the five years 1938-1943, and in 1938 instructions were given to prepare detailed plans and estimates.

When a new children's ward is provided it will accommodate the children's beds at present in the skin ward and the infants' cots at present in what was formerly the maternity ward.

No alteration has been made in the scheme of co-operation between the Municipal General Hospital and the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital during 1938.

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.

One hundred and eighty patients were under treatment on the 1st January, 1938, and 2,384 were admitted during the year, making a total of 2,560 under treatment.

Four hundred and five contributors to the Workpeople's Hospital Fund were sent by Victoria Hospital to the Municipal General Hospital during 1938.

Statistics of the work performed at the Municipal Hospital are given on pages 162—166.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No change has occurred in the areas served by the Institution during 1938. 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 Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, 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 1938 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 1938 :—

Number under treatment on 1st January, 1938	...	20
Number of children admitted during 1938	...	48
Number of children discharged during 1938...	...	38
Number under treatment on 31st December, 1938	...	30
		—

The following are the conditions from which the 38 children, who were discharged, suffered :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Disease	...	8
Non-Infectious Tuberculous Disease	...	7
Debility, Anæmia, etc.	...	20
Crippling Defects	...	2
Cardiac Disease	...	1
		—
Total	...	38

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, 1938, are as follows:—

Mental Hospitals.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Whittingham (including voluntary patients)				66	97	—	163
Lancaster				31	60	—	91
Winwick				9	2	—	11
Prestwich				3	5	—	8
Other Mental Hospitals				—	2	—	2
Total				109	166	—	275

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, 1938, 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, Burnley.

On the 31st December, 1938, the following mental defectives belonging to the County Borough of Burnley, were in Certified Institutions:—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.	Total.
Calderstones Certified Institution ...	21	20	3	44
Brockhall Certified Institution	8	8	—	16
In other Institutions	21	15	5	41
Total	50	43	8	101
Under Statutory Supervision	13	10	12	35
Under Guardianship	—	1	—	1

Nine ineducable mentally defective Burnley children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Salem School Occupation Centre.

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 1938.

Four hundred and twenty cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of which number 309 were from the County Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 90—91.

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).

By the Burnley Joint Hospital Order, 1938, made by the Minister of Health, the Board was reconstituted as from 1st October, 1938, and the area of the Board was enlarged to include, in addition to the former four constituent authorities—namely, Burnley, Burnley Rural District, Padiham and Brierfield Urban Districts—the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne and the Urban Districts of Barrowford and Trawden.

The Board took over from the Boroughs of Nelson and Colne their infectious diseases and smallpox hospitals. The Colne hospital buildings are not considered suitable for retention for hospital purposes. The Nelson hospital buildings are retained by the Board as an overflow for cases in the event of Crown Point Smallpox Hospital being full, as the accommodation in Crown Point Hospital is insufficient for the population now served by the Board. This will necessitate some improvement in the sanitary arrangements and methods of heating, redecoration, etc.

Towards the end of the year consideration was given to extensions of the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, to meet the needs of the extended area now served by the Board. This matter is still under consideration.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

This hospital has 150 beds, mainly for acute surgical and medical cases. A new nurses' home was completed early in 1938, and the erection was commenced of a permanent block of 30 medical beds and 12 beds for eye, ear, nose and throat cases to replace the temporary medical wards which were in use for a number of years.

The number of patients dealt with during the year ended 30th November, 1938, were :—

	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.		Sent to Municipal Hospital (In-Patients)
	Contributors to Local Scheme.	Non-Contributors	Contributors	Non-Contributors	
Burnley Cases ...	1184	479	6821	2370	316
Cases from Adjoining Areas	439	197	1668	311	92
Total	1623	676	8489	2681	408

IN-PATIENTS :—

	1938.	1937.
1. Number of beds available for use	148	150
2. Daily average number of in-patients... ..	119	119
3. Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	123	127
4. Number of patients admitted during year ...	2299	2200
5. Number of patients remaining at end of year	123	123
	18.6	19.4

	New patients.		Total Out-patient Attendances.	
	1938.	1937.	1938.	1937.
1. Medical and Dermatological... ..	1021	843	3745	2760
2. General Surgical	5337	5192	13377	12879
3. Ophthalmic and Aural	1412	1349	5230	5271
4. X-Ray Department (Treatments)	842	882	3711	3681
5. Ultra-Violet Light	102	111	2611	2926
6. Massage and Electrical... ..	1077	1069	33513	30918
7. Radium Department	158	145	4288	5077
Total	9949	9591	66475	63512

CASUALTY DEPARTMENT :					1938.	1937.
1.	Number of Casualties...	...	...	...	1525	1658
2.	Number of Casualty attendances	...	...	...	4775	4957
3.	Number of Motor Accidents (included in above)	...	...	...	175	138
4.	Number of Motor Accidents admitted to Wards	...	...	...	73	52
5.	Number of days such Cases were in Hospital				1085	690

TOTAL OUT-PATIENTS AND CASUALTIES :

1.	Number of Out-Patients	...	...	...	11140	11087
2.	Number of attendances	...	...	...	66475	63512

OPERATIONS PERFORMED :

1.	In-Patients	...	...	...	1758	1604
2.	Out-Patients	...	...	...	959	961
3.	Casualties	...	...	...	1000	1274
					3717	3839

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 277 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 pays the District Nursing Association for domiciliary nursing of tuberculous persons, of cases of puerperal pyrexia and other infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, measles, pneumonia, ophthalmia neonatorum, etc., of cases recommended through the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and of Public Assistance cases. Prior to 1st April, 1939, a fee was paid for each domiciliary visit, but for 1939-40 a lump sum of £175 is being paid.

Midwives.

Six midwives were employed during 1938 by the Local Supervising Authority as whole-time salaried midwives for domiciliary midwifery. A seventh is being appointed in 1939.

Seven midwives who surrendered their certificates under Section 5(1) of the Midwives Act, 1936, had their certificates cancelled. At the end of the year only three midwives remained in private practice, one of whom practised only in a nursing home. These three surrendered their certificates under Section 5(1) early in 1939.

The Burnley (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1937, came into operation on the 1st February, 1938. The effect of this Order is that it is an offence for any person (with certain exceptions), who is not a certified midwife or 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 119 of this Report and the Report for 1936.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

At the beginning of the year one General and Maternity Nursing Home and one for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat cases were on the register. The General and Maternity Home closed down in December, 1938. The one Nursing Home now in the Borough has only three beds. On inspection it has been found to be satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year there were two Nursing Homes for general and Maternity cases in areas adjoining Burnley, which were used to a considerable extent by Burnley residents. One of these closed down in 1938.

The staff of health visitors and sanitary inspectors, in their routine duties, make enquiries with a view to the detection of unregistered Homes. No applications for registration or exemption from registration were received during 1938.

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.
Mount Pleasant School, Hammerton Street	...	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.
" "	...	Wednesday	...	2-0 p.m.
" "	...	Friday	...	2-0 p.m.

DENTAL CLINIC (By appointment) :

Elizabeth Street	...	Daily	...	9-0 a.m. and 1-45 p.m.
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OPHTHALMIC CLINIC AND EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC :

Elizabeth Street	...	By appointment.
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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.
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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, Child 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 1938.

There are two medical relief districts, with one part-time district Medical Officer for each district. The "open-choice" system of medical relief has not been introduced, but prescriptions given by the district medical officers are dispensed by local pharmacists and paid for at National Health Insurance rates.

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 ...	1288	1107	2395
No. II District ...	2336	2003	4239
Total ...	3524	3110	6634

Public Vaccination.

No change has been made in this service during 1938. Statistics of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators are given on page 193.

Health Propaganda.

Owing to the additional duties undertaken in connection with Air Raid Precautions it was not possible for the Health Department staff to devote as much time as in former years to health propaganda. Eighteen lectures were given by the medical and other members of the staff to organisations such as Women's Guilds, Young People's Classes, etc. Thirty talks on child and maternal hygiene, prevention of infection and nutrition were given by the Assistant Medical Officer and Health Visitors, and sewing, knitting and baking competitions were held in the Infant Welfare Centres.

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 for Health Education.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A list of Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations affecting the health services are given in my Report for 1935 (page 40).

The following Orders and Bye-laws applicable to Burnley, came into operation in 1938:—

The Burnley Joint Hospital Order, 1938. (Came into operation on 1st October, 1938).

Bye-laws made under Section 240 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with respect to Common Lodging Houses. (Came into operation on 1st December, 1938. The Common Lodging House Bye-laws made in 1906 were repealed).

The Burnley (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1937. (Came into operation on 1st February, 1938).

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

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

Houses with town's water supply laid on	28,468
Vans obtaining town's water supply from adjoining premises ...	2
	28,470

On the 15th December, 1938, the supply in store was 582 million gallons, compared with 466 million gallons in December, 1937. The consumption of water during the year was 913,873,575 gallons—approximately 20 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 51·4 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 47·11 inches, and the highest 55·46 inches.

No new sources of water supply have been acquired during 1938, but 84 acres of the existing gathering ground on the south side of Swinden No. 1 Reservoir have been purchased by the Council. This completes the purchase of the whole of the gathering grounds on the south side of Swinden Reservoirs.

New mains have been installed to meet the requirements of Plane Tree Nos. I and II Housing Estates, and short lengths of mains in Rosehill, Stoops and Palace House Estates, to supply additional property erected there.

Steps have been taken recently to conform to the recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Memorandum 221 of January, 1939, on the safeguards to be adopted in the administration of Water Undertakings. The medical history of every workman employed on work in connection with reservoirs, boreholes, mains, etc., is investigated, each new workman undergoes a Widal test of his blood, and his faeces is investigated bacteriologically. Notices are posted warning workmen of the danger of spread of diseases by contamination of water supplies, and implicit instructions are given regarding the use of sanitary conveniences, etc.

The water supply of the town is derived mainly from gathering grounds and is collected in Swinden No. I and No. II, Hurstwood and Cant Clough Reservoirs. A few wells, springs and a borehole also supplement these supplies. The water from Hurstwood and Cant Clough Reservoirs passes through Bell's Mechanical Filters. The water from all three reservoirs passes to Heckenhurst Service Reservoir and thence to the greater part of the town, through low pressure mains. A direct high level supply goes from Cant Clough, after filtration, to the highest portion of the town. Direct supplies from Swinden Reservoirs also go to a small area of the town.

Monthly chemical examinations were made of the water of the three main sources supplying the town, namely Swinden direct supply, Cant Clough direct supply, and Heckenhurst mixed supply. Special examinations were also made on several occasions of the supplies from Swinden gathering ground, the springs, boreholes, etc.

Sixty-seven bacteriological examinations were made of water from the different sources. Samples were examined as a routine, of tap water from the three main supplies, and in addition samples were taken direct from the reservoirs, borehole, springs, etc. The two filtered supplies were also examined before and after filtration.

In the latter part of 1938, Swinden No. I Reservoir was emptied in order to be cleansed of peat and slurry. Before Swinden No. 2 was put into use frequent bacteriological examinations of the water were made, and in October this water was found not to be entirely satisfactory. Presumptive B. Coli numbering 35 per 100 c.c. of water were found on one occasion, which on differential test were shown to belong to the intermediate group. Consequently this supply was not put into use. Further examinations were made both of the water in the reservoir and the sources supplying it. Of these, examinations in December showed 17 presumptive B. Coli in 100 c.c. of the water from Twist Spring Bottom and 25 in the water from Briercliffe Overflow (trough).

As the Swinden water in previous years had not shown the same high Standard of bacterial purity as that of the other reservoirs, a recommendation was made that this supply should be treated, and in February, 1939, a Chloramine plant was installed and put into constant use. In March a further small Chloramine apparatus was installed for the Swinden direct supply. Following this method of treatment, bacteriological analyses showed the Swinden water to be entirely satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Water (Parts per 100,000).

	SWINDEN RESERVOIR.		CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.		HECKENHURST RESERVOIR. (Mixed Supply).	
	February.	July.	February.	July.	February.	July.
Free Ammonia	0.0050	0.0012	0.0095	0.0005	0.0110	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0067	0.0048	0.0055	0.0039	0.0051	0.0033
Oxygen Absorption (4 hours)	0.0718	0.0160	0.1590	0.0920	0.0770	0.0160
Nitric N ₂	0.024	0.016	0.023	0.027	0.044	0.016
Temporary Hardness	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Chlorides (as chlorine)	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Si O ₂	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Fe	7.6	10.0	12.6	10.8	12.6	11.6
Total Solids	—	7.3	—	9.6	—	7.3
Hydrogen Ion Concentration	—	Sl. Alk.	—	Alk	—	Sl. Alk
Reaction	—	Nil	—	Nil	—	Nil
Lead Present	Nil	Trace	Nil	Trace	Nil	Trace
Lead Absorption	Trace	—	Trace	—	Trace	—

Special Examinations of Waters Entering Swinden Reservoir (November, 1938).

	TWIST SPRING.		BRIERCLIFFE OVERFLOW WIER.		SWINDEN GATHERING GROUND (North Side).	
	February.	July.	February.	July.	February.	July.
Free Ammonia	0.0035	0.0020	0.0020	0.0028	0.0028	0.0028
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0018	0.0018	0.0025	0.0095	0.0095	0.0095
Oxygen Absorption (4 hours)	0.041	0.015	0.015	0.113	0.113	0.113
Nitric Nitrogen	0.038	0.017	0.017	0.025	0.025	0.025
Silica	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Chlorides (as chlorine)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Lead Present	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Absorption (part per million)	2.5	1.0	1.0	8.5	8.5	8.5
Total Solids	11.4	10.6	10.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Ph.	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.3

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000 except where otherwise stated.

Tap Waters.

	SWINDEN RESERVOIRS.						
	14/4/38	6/5/38	10/6/38	8/7/38	5/8/38	24/9/38	10/12/38
Presumptive B. Coli— Probable No. per 100 c.c....	1	Less than 1	Less than 1	—	5	—	* 3
Colony Count on Agar at 37° C. after 48 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	2	Less than 1	4·0	1	2·0	3·0	1·5
Colony Count on Agar at 20— 22° C. after 72 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	—	—	—	15	16·5	215·0	126·0

	CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.						
	14/4/38	6/5/38	10/6/38	8/7/38	5/8/38	24/9/38	10/12/38
Presumptive B. Coli— Probable No. per 100 c.c....	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	—	—	—	—
Colony Count on Agar at 37° C. after 48 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	Less than 1	Less than 1	6·0	—	1	2·0	2·5
Colony Count on Agar at 20— 22° C. after 72 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	—	—	—	10·5	148·0	114·0	16·5

	HECKENHURST RESERVOIR (Mixed).						
	14/4/38	6/5/38	10/6/38	8/7/38	5/8/38	24/9/38	10/12/38
Presumptive B. Coli— Probable No. per 100 c.c....	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	—	1	—	—
Colony Count on Agar at 37° C. after 48 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	Less than 1	Less than 1	4·5	—	2·5	6·0	4·0
Colony Count on Agar at 20— 22° C. after 72 hours— Colonies developing per 1·0 c.c.	—	—	—	14	53·0	28·0	60·0

*Swinden No. 2 Reservoir.

Samples Taken at Reservoirs.

	CANT CLOUGH RESERVOIR.		HURSTWOOD RESERVOIR.	
	Before filtration.	After filtration.	Before filtration.	After filtration.
Presumptive B. Coli per 100 c.c.	25	11	8	—
Colonies on agar at 37° C. after 48 hours, per 1.0 c.c. ...	10.5	4.5	8.0	2.8
Colonies on agar at 20—22° C. after 72 hours, per 1.0 c.c. ...	85.5	48.0	57.0	37.0

Samples of Water from Springs, Boreholes, etc.

	January, 1938.				February, 1938.				October, 1938.				
	Briercliffe Overflow	Twist Spring	Snails Well No. II	Clough Croft Spring	Wors- thorne Borehole	Thurst- well Well	Snails Well No. I	Calf Hey Well	Thurst- well Spring	Snails Well No. II	Thurst- well Well	Wors- thorne Borehole	Calf Hey Well
Presumptive B. Coli per 100 c.c.	1	3	11	8	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	1
Colonies on Agar at 37° C. after 48 hours, per 1·0 c.c.	1	—	3	1	2	3	7	2	1	3	—	—	1
Colonies on Agar at 20— 22° C., after 72 hours, per 1·0 c.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	6	1	3

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.

No major work on drainage or sewage disposal has been carried out during 1938, but the Council have approved and submitted to the Ministry of Health a scheme for extensions to the Wood End Sewage Works. These extensions, the estimated cost of which is £50,000, comprise seven percolating filters as an extension to the biological treatment plant and sludge digestion plant for the treatment of both tank and surplus activated sludge.

A scheme for the river improvement and surface water culvert works to remedy flooding in the Fulfilledge area has also been approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Health. The estimated cost of this work is £31,000.

The following are the average figures for 1938 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	0.288	...	0.213	...
Oxygen Absorption	2.452	...	1.949	...
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days...	3.816	...	2.777	...

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. In February, 1938, a new Screening, Sorting and Incineration Plant was put into use. The Cleansing Superintendent has supplied the following particulars of the plant:—

This plant is designed to deal with the whole of the domestic refuse in the town, working eight hours per day, the maximum daily weight for Burnley being 90 tons.

The principle of the plant is the salvage of such materials as cinders, glass, rags, old iron, tins, paper, etc., and by this means it is estimated that the annual income from the sale of the above materials will be in the neighbourhood of £3,500.

The whole of the domestic refuse, approximately 19,000 tons per annum, is brought to the Destructor works, weighed, and tipped into the Receiving Hopper. From this hopper the refuse is conveyed by means of a moveable belt to the Primary Screen. The dust and cinders fall through this screen on to a moving rubber belt which conveys this material to a secondary screen. Before reaching the secondary screen, however, the conveyor belt conveying the dust and cinders passes over a revolving magnetised drum, which extracts all such small metals as nails, etc., which fall into a chute extending to the baling room on the ground floor. Passing over the secondary screen the dust and cinders are separated, and are conveyed by means of rubber belts to the two storage hoppers situated outside the main building. Reverting to the primary screen, through which the dust and cinders have fallen, the remainder of the refuse is ejected at the end of the screen on to the picking belt.

Men are engaged on the picking belt, extracting from the refuse saleable articles such as bottles, rags, tins, iron, etc., which are deposited into five storage bins extending to the ground floor. What is left of the refuse, the tailings, fall on to yet another belt and are conveyed and automatically fed direct into the six furnaces. The forced draught necessary for the efficient combustion of the refuse is supplied by an electrically driven centrifugal fan connected to an air duct arranged to deliver the blast into the ashpits under the grates. Each ashpit is fitted with a regulating valve to enable the rate of burning to be separately controlled. A dust ventilation system to deal with dust laden air at various points inside the main building has proved very effective.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year Ended 31st March, 1939.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	17,712	2
Total amount of refuse deposited at tips	136	7
Clinker removed from Destructor	3,271	7
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped	8,080	—
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	17,848	9

Ashpits.

By the end of 1938 all Ashpits were abolished, with the exception of 3 which are in areas scheduled under the Slum Clearance programme; these will be abolished when the houses to which they are attached are demolished.

Numbers of Ashpits and Ashbins in use in the Borough during the last 19 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
1938	3	29,700

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, 3,217 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 :—

	1938 No.	1937 No.
Visits to Factories	423	232
„ Workshops and Workplaces	283	500
„ Bakeries	886	950
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	300	285
„ Ice-cream Shops	51	50
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	700	146
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	48	47
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	122	107

	1938 No.	1937 No.
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	9	4
„ Other Dress Trades	9	16
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	43	11
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	74	95
„ Stables and Manure Pits	1146	1418
„ Premises where Animals are kept	188	271
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	155	57
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	100	33
„ Vans, Tents, etc.	18	68
„ Canal Boats	52	34
Visits to Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	1298	1041
„ Furnished Rooms... ..	275	439
„ Other Dwellings	10847	11561
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	413	381
„ New Property re Closets, etc.	68	62
„ Old Property re Alterations	153	158
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	9346	9884
Drains Tested	392	309
Legal Notices Served	636	577
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	2113	2011
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	106	183
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	382	331
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	883	998
Smoke Observations taken	524	488
Visits to Boiler Houses	19	30
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	2707	2457
Visits to School Premises	215	254
„ „ Theatres and Cinemas	39	42
„ „ Public Institutions	113	137

There were 4,843 defects found and dealt with, as compared with 4,644 in the previous year. In connection with these, 2,113 informal notices were sent to occupiers and owners, and in other verbal notices were given. In many 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 1,327 defects, and 636 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 832 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, 1936, Section 92. There were 355 served relating to:—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, etc.	24
„ Drains, etc.	21
„ Yard Flags	121
„ Troughs, Spouts, etc.	17
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, etc.	140
Dust Bins	43
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes	133
Others	547

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 1,046, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39.

Unsatisfactory Drainage	93
--------------------------------	----

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45.

Closet Nuisances	105
-------------------------	-----

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 101 and 103.

Notices relating to Black Smoke	5
--	---

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

Insufficient Water Supply	55
----------------------------------	----

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains	23
---	----

No nuisance, caused by colliery tips getting on fire, has occurred during the last five 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 532 observations of 30 minutes' duration were made on 99 chimneys. During 507 of these observations no black smoke was emitted. The extent of the emission of black smoke in respect of the remaining 25 observations was as follows:—

Amount of Black Smoke, in Minutes										
			$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
No. of Occasions			4	7	9	1	2	1	1	

The result of each observation was communicated to the firm concerned; 30 visits were paid to boiler houses; 80 informal notices were sent and 5 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.
99 ...	532 ...	5.4

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS.

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total Smoke in Minutes...	47 ...	14,26.5 ...	14,486.5
Average Smoke in Minutes	0.09 ...	2.68 ...	27.23

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. New bye-laws affecting these houses came into operation on 1st December, 1938.

These are:—

- For fixing the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein;
- For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such lodging houses, and requiring the walls and ceilings thereof to be lime-washed, or treated with some other suitable preparation, at specified intervals;
- With respect to the taking of precautions when any case of infectious disease occurs in such a lodging house; and
- Generally for the well-ordering of such lodging houses.

As a result of the amended definition of Common Lodging House under the Public Health Act, 1936, it has become necessary to register many houses not previously registered as Common Lodging Houses.

List of Common Lodging Houses at the end of the Year :—

	Accommodation (all males).
52, Bank Parade	4
54, Bank Parade	10
56, Bank Parade	13
Kay Street	215
Barracks Road	108
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel)	76
21a, Livingstone Street	6
32, Accrington Road	10
60/62, Westgate	39
64, Westgate	22
22, Boot Street	13
23, Ashfield Road	18
4/6, Ashfield Road	13
40 Westgate	9

All the lodging houses are buildings which were originally used for other purposes. They have been visited periodically, 155 visits having been made during the year and 15 defects found, which were remedied after informal notice had been given.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 14 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being a decrease of 9 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 14 houses registered are divided into 90 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements have the following accommodation :—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							—
							90
							—

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 275 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year. Regular inspection is necessary to ensure that the tenants keep the rooms clean. Fourteen informal and 2 legal notices were given.

Total visits to 14 Houses Let in Lodgings (90 tenements)	275
Total defects found...	15
Defects brought forward from 1937	15
Total Defects remedied	26

The 15 defects found were as follows :—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective W.C's.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	5
						—
						15
						—

OCCUPANTS :—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 138 persons occupied the furnished rooms. This represents 1.53 persons per tenement, and 1.40 persons per room.

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	...	67
Females	...	...	...	...	...	44
Infants under 1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children 1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	26
						—
						138
						—

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
							—
							129
							—

Three hundred and seventy-four visits of inspection were made to premises where Offensive Trades are carried on. Generally little nuisance arises from these premises. During 1938, 16 verbal reminders and 14 informal notices were issued in respect of 33 defects, and in two 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 138 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

1,146 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors. 4 legal and 8 preliminary notices were sent, and 15 verbal notices were given, referring to 26 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated. The manure pits were sprayed on 359 occasions with the object of destroying the larvæ of flies.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, and all premises to which the Act applies are known as Factories with or without mechanical power. The term "Workshop" is not now used.

Under the Act it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these premises.

Number of Factories on register at end of year:—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	173
Bakehouses	...	...	...	254
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	79
Woodworkers	...	...	...	81
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	134
Metal Workers...	...	...	...	65
Sundries	...	...	...	147
				—
				933
				—

The number of factories registered varies during the year as the figures relating to factories without mechanical power and bakehouses are constantly changing. The number of bakehouses is regularly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place "in which bread, biscuits or confectionery is or are bake by way of trade or for purposes of gain." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

Factories with Mechanical Power:—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	423
Defects found :—						
Water Closet and Urinal Defects	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	13
Troughs and Spouts	...	...	...	...	...	15
Others	...	...	...	...	...	40
					—	102
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	8
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	27
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	49

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	301
Defects found :—						
Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty Workshops...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Eaves and Spouts	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective Ashpits and Bins	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	7
					—	43
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	19
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	...	18

FACTORIES.

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.
Factories with Mechanical Power.	
1. Closet roof defective. Infrequent flushing of female conveniences ...	Remedied by informal action.
2. Lighting not provided to sanitary conveniences ...	Remedied by informal action.
3. Unsuitable access to conveniences, insufficient covering, unsuitable lighting, and doors of cabinets do not close properly ...	Remedied by informal action.
4. No intervening ventilated space at the sanitary conveniences ...	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 1938 for the County Borough of Burnley.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937, which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938.

I.—Inspections for purposes as to provisions for health, including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	423	35	—
Factories without mechanical power...	1,187	46	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	1,610	81	—

II.—Defects found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	8	7	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary	2	—	—	—
Conveniences (S.7) { Insufficient ...	46	30	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	148	126	—	—
Total	205	163	—	—

	Number of Defects.	
	Round.	Remedied.
NOTE:—In addition to the above figures the following offences were dealt with under the Sections re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937 ...	117	116

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, PART X.
CANAL BOATS REGULATIONS.**

**Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the
Administration of the above Act during the Year 1938.**

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 52, against 34 in 1937.

Six boats did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Eight defects were found, and letters were sent in all cases and the defects remedied.

In all cases the boats are occupied by men for a few nights on journeys, their homes being elsewhere.

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, PART X.
CANAL BOATS REGULATIONS.**

**Statistical Statement to the 1938 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 1938 ...	—
Number re-registered owing to structural alterations ...	—
Number re-registered owing to other reasons ...	—
Total number registered to 31st December, 1937 ...	147
Total number of registrations cancelled ...	122
Actual number of boats on Register at 31st December, 1938 ...	25
Number of boats inspected in 1938 ...	52
Number of boats conforming to the Act and Regulations ...	46
Number of boats infringing the Act and Regulations ...	6

Total number for which the cabins were registered	...	...	...	200
Total number occupying cabins	...	...	...	100
Details of occupation :—Male adults	...	...	...	100
Female adults	...	...	...	—
Children	...	...	...	—

Details showing numbers infringing in respect to :—

Number of Cases met with.		Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master	.....
1	Absence of Certificate	1
.....	Certificate not identifying owner with boat	.....
1	Marking	1
.....	Overcrowding	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8.b.11)	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying	.....
.....	Cleanliness	.....
2	Painting	2
.....	Ventilation	.....
4	Dilapidation	4
.....	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.)	.....
8		8

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	.....
Number of Printed Notice Forms sent	...	6
Number of Notices attended to	...	6
Number still corresponding about	...	.....

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

1,298 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 275 to furnished rooms, and 10,847 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

285 were suspected of being dirty, and 87 were found to be so on inspection. In two 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 1938 and the previous year, are as follows:—

		Dec., 1938.	Dec., 1937.
Clean Water Closets	... ..	15,471	15,127
Waste Water Closets	... ..	17,666	17,783
Latrines (304) with closets...	... ..	1,301	1,418
Privies	... ..	189	206

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 1938, 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 1938 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 66 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 189, of which 150 are pails and 39 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 142 of these.

Shops Act, 1934.

The administration of Section 10 of this Act, dealing with matters relating to the health and comfort of shop workers is carried out by the Health Department. It will be noted in the summary of visits paid by Sanitary Inspectors that 2,168 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 228 visits were paid for the specific purpose of Section 10.

There are 2,596 shops in Burnley, of which 1,826 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.

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

Facilities for meals	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	5
No means of securing adequate temperature	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						26
						—

All the defects were dealt with by informal action.

Offices.

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, offices are included in the definition of workplace, and as such should be inspected to see that they comply with the requirements of the Act. It has not been possible, however, for the Sanitary Inspectors to inspect any of these premises during the year.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspections of premises in which food is prepared, 886 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 Factories Act, 1937, 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	254
Number of Inspections made	886
Verbal Notices... ..	140
Informal (written) Notices	21
Legal Notices	4

DEFECTS :—

Required Limewashing	117
Defective Water Closets	4
Defective Drains	11
Defective Ashbins	8
Defective Spouts and Eaves	3
Other Defects	34

Total	177
--------------	-----

Fish and Chip Shops.

In 1911, the business of fish frying was declared to be an offensive trade in Burnley. During 1938 the Sanitary Inspectors made 300 visits of inspection to the 115 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 29 defects found during the year, five were drainage and four water closet defects, the remainder being structural defects.

Ice Cream Manufacture.

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. It is impossible to state with accuracy the number of manufacturers, and supervision of this trade is difficult and imperfect.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into operation in October, 1939, requires registration of premises used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale. It will, therefore, be possible in the future to keep better supervision over this trade and ensure that all ice cream is produced under hygienic conditions.

During 1938, 51 inspections were made of premises where it was known or ascertained that ice cream was being made or sold. In twelve instances 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.

Five hundred and ninety-nine applications were received by the Public Health Department for advice and assistance in clearing premises of rats, and 669 boxes of suitable rat poisons have been issued. The Officer paid 190 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. 262 applications for assistance were received during Rat Week, as against 127 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 1938 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 215 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 1938.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING.

Except for houses in the residential districts and the Council's housing estates, houses are generally in terrace formation. Most of the pre-war houses are stone built.

At the end of 1938 there were 28,470 dwellinghouses in the Borough, of the following types:—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,366
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,826
Houses without through ventilation:—				
(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	1,009
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	207
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	53
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	7
Vans and Sheds	.....	...	...	2
Total				28,470

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

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

Up to the end of 1937, there were 14,643 houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925. During 1938 a further 83 houses were recorded, making a total of 14,726 up to the end of 1938. During 1938, 854 houses previously inspected and recorded were re-inspected.

The Housing Inspectors made 3,961 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 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936:—682. Houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 9(1) of the Housing Act, 1936:—484.

HOUSING WITHOUT ADEQUATE THROUGH VENTILATION.

i.e. Back-to-Back and Single Houses, Single-roomed Dwellings and Cellar Dwellings.

Position at Five-year periods for the last 25 years and at 31st December, 1938.

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
1938	28,470	1,276	1935-1937—586 1938 —223

Number of back-to-back and single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings already included in the 5 years programme, which have been included in the Clearance Orders made up to the end of 1938, or have been represented under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... 1,437

Number of back-to-back and single houses to be dealt with in remainder of 5 years programme ... 376

Estimated Number of back-to-back and single houses not included in the original 5 years programme ... 322

Slum Clearance Programme.

The Corporation's programme of Slum Clearance, commenced under the Housing Act, 1930, includes 1,587 houses demolished, or to be demolished in Clearance Areas and the Park Improvement Area, and 804 individual unfit houses, a total of 2,391 houses to be dealt with.

This programme should have been completed by the end of 1938, but, unfortunately, owing mainly to the difficulty encountered in obtaining suitable land for the building of replacement houses, this has not been possible.

At the end of 1938, Clearance, Improvement, Demolition and Closing Orders had been made and undertakings accepted in respect of 1,870 houses. This necessitates the displacement of 4,992 persons, of whom 3,110 had been re-housed by the Corporation at the end of the year.

Before the Corporation's programme is completed, Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses have still to be dealt with involving a further 521 houses. The number of persons to be re-housed under the remaining portion of the programme is estimated at 926.

The total figure of 2,391 given above is an increase of 43 houses over the total given last year, these additional houses being found, on more detailed inspection by the Housing Inspector, to require to be dealt with by demolition or closure.

It is also certain that many more houses will have to be dealt with in this manner unless extensive schemes of reconditioning and improvement are carried out by the owners.

Overcrowding.

Since the Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1935, which was completed early in 1936, the number of overcrowded houses in the Borough has decreased very steadily in both Corporation and non-Corporation houses.

At the beginning of 1938 there were 125 known cases of overcrowding, and eight more were reported during the year, making a total of 133. The eight new cases arose naturally, by reason of children attaining the ages of 10 years or 1 year when they begin to count as one or one-half an equivalent adult respectively.

All these known cases of overcrowding were again reviewed at the end of the year when no fewer than 50 of the cases were found to have been abated, leaving only 73 still overcrowded, consisting of 16 Corporation and 57 non-Corporation houses, a percentage of 0.31 of the 23,497 houses originally surveyed.

The 50 cases have been mainly abated by changes of tenancy, and by decreases in families due to marriages and deaths.

Thus the 301 cases of overcrowding which were discovered during the original survey have been reduced in three years by over 75 per cent., and, as some of the remaining overcrowded families have been offered the tenancies of Corporation houses, it is anticipated that an appreciable reduction will again be effected during 1939.

The following table illustrates the position clearly :—

	Corporation houses.	Non- Corporation houses.	Total.
No. of houses included in Overcrowd- ing 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 1938	16	57	73 (0.31%)

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

The disinfection by Hydro-cyanic Acid Gas of all the household contents of tenants removed under the Slum Clearance programme continues to be carried out by the Corporation. Full details of this method of disinfection are given on page 65 of my Annual Report for 1937. In order to ensure safety, personal clothing and bedding are removed separately and are steam disinfected.

During 1938 the furniture, etc., of 206 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. Disinfection is also carried out by the Department's staff, the insecticide used being zaldecide.

Four houses in the new Hargher Clough Housing Estate which have been completely furnished by the Corporation are still 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.

A whole-time lady visitor is engaged in supervising tenants of Corporation houses. 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. This supervision has proved to be helpful to the tenants and most valuable in maintaining a good standard in the care and cleanliness of the houses.

The lady visitor is not, however, responsible for the collection of rents or letting of Corporation houses.

During 1938, 5,150 visits were made by the lady visitor.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1938 :—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	25
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	22
(2) by Insecticides	3

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

(i) No. found to be infested	86
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	52
(2) by Insecticides	15
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants.....	19

(c) OTHER HOUSES (IN CLEARANCE AREAS).

45 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 1938.

Date of Representation	Area	Average	Types of Premises to be Demolished in the Area 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 re-housed by Corporation up to the end of 1938
			Back-to-Back Houses	Single Houses	Single Room Dwellings	Through Houses	Combined Houses and Shops	Other Premises not Dwellings	Total Premises						
24/11/1931	Hill Top No. 1	237	15	—	—	2	—	—	15	79	25/3/1933	15/8/1933	—	9/1/1934	79
24/11/1931	do. No. 2	812	55	8	—	9	1	1	52	221	25/3/1933	15/8/1933	—	9/2/1934	221
14/3/1932	Park No. 1	12	4	2	2	1	—	—	9	40	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/3/1934	40
14/3/1932	do. No. 2	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	25	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	—	28/3/1934	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	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10/1/1934	28/3/1934	3 Back-to-back Houses and 1 Through House	28/11/1934	7
14/3/1932	do. No. 5	197	43	1	—	5	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	03	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	11/9/1934	22/11/1934	—	11/11/1935	7
20/1/1934	do. No. 3	131	32	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	04	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8	11/9/1934	22/12/1934	—	11/2/1936	8
4/4/1934	do. No. 2	421	21	—	—	10	—	—	31	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	23/3/1935	—	15/11/1935	149
11/6/1934	do. No. 2	26	11	—	4	—	—	—	15	47	18/12/1934	23/3/1935	1 House and Shop 2 Back-to-back Houses	15/11/1935	47
4/7/1934	Cow Lane	72	30	2	—	10	2	—	44	140	18/12/1934	23/3/1935	1 Stoneplace 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	868	15	1	—	26	2	1	45	115	19/2/1935	18/4/1935	2 Stables 4 Garages	15/12/1936	115
1/1/1935	Gannow 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	388	5/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	348
18/4/1935	Fletcher Row	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	3/12/1935	27/3/1936	—	—	35
1/8/1935	Stanley Street	236	15	1	6	2	—	—	24	62	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	62
1/8/1935	Tate Terrace No. 1	135	13	2	1	—	—	3	19	41	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	28
1/8/1935	do. No. 2	181	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	23
1/8/1935	Church Street	14	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	25	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	25
1/8/1935	Beck Street	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	34
1/8/1935	Master Street	279	4	—	—	10	—	1	15	57	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	45
1/8/1935	Dewson Square	14	6	—	2	2	—	—	10	24	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	24
1/8/1935	Ship Alley	225	3	2	1	3	—	—	11	28	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	—	22
1/8/1935	Tuff Yard	97	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	16	14/7/1936	7/12/1936	—	—	16
1/11/1935	Eastwood Street	737	18	—	—	17	—	1	36	86	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	86
1/11/1935	Homer Street	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	21	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	2 Back-to-back Houses	31/6/1937	21
1/11/1935	Rose Valley	123	2	2	3	1	—	—	8	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/6/1937	19
1/11/1935	Brown Street	236	6	3	—	4	—	—	13	52	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	52
1/11/1935	Charles Row	148	12	2	—	—	—	—	14	19	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/3/1937	19
1/11/1935	Green Yard	171	9	—	—	2	—	—	11	34	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/1/1937	34
1/11/1935	Maisey Street	168	—	4	—	7	—	—	11	39	14/7/1936	21/9/1936	—	31/12/1936	39
15/6/1936	Beck Street	158	6	—	—	1	—	1	8	14	No Inquiry	23/3/1937	—	—	8
15/6/1936	Vernon Street	935	72	—	—	2	—	5	77	182	No Inquiry	21/3/1937	—	—	52
16/11/1936	Rosedale Road	697	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	45	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	16
16/11/1936	Hoffing Lane	232	8	1	—	3	—	—	12	27	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
16/11/1936	Woodman Square	160	2	3	1	3	—	—	11	29	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
16/11/1936	Earthen Place	160	8	—	—	—	—	1	9	19	8/6/1937	15/9/1937	—	—	—
1/3/1937	Wood Top	2446	81	1	—	37	8	3	130	453	12/10/1937	26/3/1938	1 Back-to-back House	—	52
1/3/1937	Clay Street	972	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	12/10/1937	26/3/1938	—	—	14
1/3/1937	Yatefield Fold	144	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	20	12/10/1937	26/3/1938	—	—	—
1/3/1937	Cog Square	201	8	1	—	1	—	—	10	30	12/10/1937	26/3/1938	—	—	—
1/3/1937	Cog Lane Bridge	989	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	9	12/10/1937	26/3/1938	—	—	—
10/5/1937	Hesley Row	160	4	5	—	1	—	—	10	31	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
10/5/1937	Hesley Court	190	10	—	—	—	1	—	11	28	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
10/5/1937	Hesley Wood Road	160	13	9	5	4	—	—	31	81	No Inquiry	12/2/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Sandy Passage No. 1	609	4	—	4	2	—	—	10	18	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Sandy Passage No. 2	649	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	13	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Blundell Street	582	27	1	—	5	1	—	34	101	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Lower Coal Clough Lane	120	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	11	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Thompson Street	392	—	3	—	21	—	—	22	52	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/8/1937	Nepthune Street	939	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	9	21/6/1938	1/11/1938	—	—	—
1/1/1938	Stephenson Square	492	22	5	—	6	—	—	33	86	—	—	—	—	—
1/1/1938	Mine Street	568	21	1	—	1	1	—	24	59	—	—	—	—	—
1/1/1938	Hopwood Street	533	7	2	—	21	1	—	31	77	—	—	—	—	—
*20/10/1938	Homer Place	125	8	1	—	—	—	—	9	18	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	62 Areas	29,437	303	119	51	337	25	18	1,463	4,181	—	—	—	—	3,058

NOTE.—In respect of the back-to-back houses included 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., workshops, etc.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	2	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	3	10:00	New York	Left New York for Boston
1901	Jan	4	10:00	Boston	Arrived Boston
1901	Jan	5	10:00	Boston	Left Boston for New York
1901	Jan	6	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	7	10:00	New York	Left New York for San Francisco
1901	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived San Francisco
1901	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Left San Francisco for New York
1901	Jan	10	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	11	10:00	New York	Left New York for Boston
1901	Jan	12	10:00	Boston	Arrived Boston
1901	Jan	13	10:00	Boston	Left Boston for New York
1901	Jan	14	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	15	10:00	New York	Left New York for San Francisco
1901	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived San Francisco
1901	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Left San Francisco for New York
1901	Jan	18	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	19	10:00	New York	Left New York for Boston
1901	Jan	20	10:00	Boston	Arrived Boston
1901	Jan	21	10:00	Boston	Left Boston for New York
1901	Jan	22	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	23	10:00	New York	Left New York for San Francisco
1901	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived San Francisco
1901	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Left San Francisco for New York
1901	Jan	26	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	27	10:00	New York	Left New York for Boston
1901	Jan	28	10:00	Boston	Arrived Boston
1901	Jan	29	10:00	Boston	Left Boston for New York
1901	Jan	30	10:00	New York	Arrived New York
1901	Jan	31	10:00	New York	Left New York for San Francisco

**INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEALT WITH SINCE 1931, UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 20
OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930, AND SECTIONS 11 AND 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.**

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Year of Representation.	Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.		Number of Houses Dealt with under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	Demolition Orders Confirmed.	Undertakings Accepted.		Closing Order Confirmed.
		(a) To Make Habitable.	(b) To Convert into Premises other than Dwellings.	
1931	3	—	—	—
1932	—	—	—	—
1933	—	—	—	1
1934	1	14	9	7
1935	5	13	29	11
1936	26	39	10	11
1937	14	7	12	60
1938	19	59	1	3
Totals ...	68	132	61	93
				43

TOTAL—397.

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.	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 8 years 1931 to 1938	62	23.437	1463	4381	†407	611	4992
HOUSING ACT, 1936. *Proposed Action	11	2.220 (Approx.)	124	310 (Approx.)	397	616 (Approx.)	926

*The action taken or proposed 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, 1938.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b))	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	162

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,568
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	6,310
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	937
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	4,898
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	*240
(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	...	...	...	...	1,130

*116 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	870
---	-----	-----	-----

(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	...	...	...	...	123
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	147
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	14

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	199
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	149
(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	19
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15

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	5
(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	73
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	75
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	437
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:—	
(a) Corporation Houses	12
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	48
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	341
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 73 overcrowded dwellings 16 are Corporation houses and 57 Non-Corporation houses."

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A wholetime Veterinary Officer is employed on the inspection and supervision of food supplies. His duties include work under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, and Orders made thereunder, and other Acts and Orders relating to food.

Samples of milk and other food for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory and sample of all foods for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act are obtained by the sampling officers as part of their duties.

On April 1st, 1938, in accordance with the coming into operation of Part IV of the Agriculture Act, 1937, all those veterinary duties appertaining to the examination of animals under the Diseases of Animals Acts were transferred from the Local Authority to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Council's Veterinary Officer was appointed a part-time Inspector of the Ministry, and inspects on its behalf all the milch cattle at farms within the Borough, so that there is full co-ordination between his duties as Officer of the Local Authority and as Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk Sampling.

Particulars of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination both for the presence of tubercle bacilli and general cleanliness, together with the results of the examination of such samples, are given in the section of this report relating to the Public Health Laboratory.

Particulars of samples submitted to chemical examination are shown under details of work carried out under the Food and Drugs Act.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

744 persons are registered to purvey milk, as follows:—

(a) With premises inside the Borough—

Dairymen retailing from shops only	35
Dairymen, delivering only	22
Producer-retailers, delivering only	29
Dairymen, with shops and delivery	3
Selling bottled milk only (including branch shops of large pasteurising firm)	527

— 616

(b) With premises outside the Borough—

Dairymen, retailing only	...	...	...	...	218	
						218
Total	...	...				744

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Licences granted during 1938 :—

(1) TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

A Dealer's Licence to retail this grade of milk which is produced and bottled in the area of the Lancashire County Council was held by one large firm of milk distributors.

(2) ACCREDITED MILK.

PRODUCERS' LICENCES. There were two licenced producer-retailers of accredited milk in the borough early in the year, but one removed into the County area in March. The other producer supplies the voluntary hospital and also retails.

A number of enquiries have been received from other milk producers in regard to becoming producers of accredited milk, and I anticipate that some of these will apply for licences in the near future.

DEALERS' LICENCES. Five licenced dealers retailed a small amount of accredited milk purchased in bottles from producers.

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES. Five licences were granted to retail milk in the borough to licenced producer-retailers whose premises are situated in the County area.

(3) PASTEURISED MILK.

A PASTEURISING LICENCE was granted to one large milk distributing firm who supply approximately half of the total amount of milk consumed in Burnley. Supplementary licences were in force in respect to all their retail shops.

(4) NON-DESIGNATED MILK.

There has been a large increase in the number of shops selling various brands of Sterilised milk, in respect of which no standard is in force. This milk is sold mainly by the small "general shops," and is purchased principally by the poorer classes, who, due to the limited spending power resulting from the depressed economic conditions, are unable to afford a regular supply of milk.

Sterilised milk has not the same nutritive value as that of fresh or pasteurised milk, the temperature at which it is treated having an adverse effect on its vitamin content. In my opinion the use of sterilised milk in homes, where the diet of the family may already be lacking certain essentials is very undesirable.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Amendment Order of 1938.

(1) FARM PREMISES.

The number and particulars of farm premises on which milch cattle are kept in the Borough are as follows:—

Number of farm premises, December, 1938	...	...	32
Number of milking stock kept on the above, including			
dry cows	...	...	646
Average number of animals per farm	...	...	20

Previous to 1st April, 1938, the inspection of farm premises and the examination of cattle thereon were made three times yearly, but they are now carried out at least quarterly, the responsibility for such inspections and examinations being that of the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with Part IV of the Agriculture Act, 1937. The work is still carried out by the Council's Veterinary Officer on behalf of the Ministry.

Particulars of inspections during the year 1938:—

Number of visits to farms	...	...	122
Number of cattle examined	...	...	1238
Number of cattle found diseased	...	...	18
Number slaughtered on account of Tuberculosis	...	...	4
Number of milk samples taken, including bulk herd samples			61
Number of milk samples and/or sputa examined			
microscopically	...	...	30

Some dislocation occurred during the year, due to the transference of certain duties under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, to the Ministry of Agriculture and consequent to the retirement of Mr. Kenyon, so that the number of inspections carried out during 1938 was not that which will be carried out in the course of a normal year in accordance with the now centralised scheme of veterinary services.

(2) FARM BUILDINGS AND OTHER DAIRY PREMISES (other than those selling bottled milk only).

Inspections of farm cowsheds and dairies is usually carried out at the same time as the examination of the milch cattle, but in addition visits are paid at both milking and other times.

Dairy premises from which milk is retailed are also inspected periodically. During the past year or so there has been a notable change-over from the delivery of milk in cans to bottles, so that in many cases the facilities for the cleansing and sterilising of such milk receptacles is now inadequate. Steps are therefore being taken to require all dairymen to instal suitable plant to enable them thoroughly to cleanse and sterilise all such vessels in accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	122
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	87
Number of verbal notices	...	...	...	...	65
Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	22

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.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

There are no private slaughter-houses in the Borough. The Public Abattoir, when it was erected about sixty years ago, was designed to meet the needs of a large number of individual butchers, who at that time slaughtered their own animals. It consists of a number of small separate slaughter-houses rather than an Abattoir, which strictly means "slaughter hall" as distinct from the "slaughter room" of a private slaughter-house. Its accommodation and general lay-out do not conform with modern principles of abattoir design, and the work of slaughtering, disposal of offal, etc., could be more expeditiously and hygienically carried out if improvements to the Abattoir were effected.

In this connection it is to be noted that the Burnley Abattoir has been provisionally selected by the Food (Defence Plans) Department of the Board of Trade as an authorised slaughterhouse for centralised slaughtering during a national emergency. When full control of meat and livestock in time of war is in operation, much larger numbers of animals would be slaughtered in the Abattoir than at present. Under present conditions dressed meat cannot be kept in it for long periods without risk to its wholesomeness. With centralised slaughtering during a national emergency the difficulties now experienced would be accentuated.

In a Public Abattoir hygienic methods of slaughter and preparation of carcasses and meat products for sale should be the first consideration. These are essentially Public Health matters. In view of the consolidation of enactments relating to food, slaughterhouses, etc., in the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into operation in October, 1939, it would appear that unification of the administration of all matters coming within the new Act would be advantageous. The Health Department is at present responsible for sampling and inspection of foods, including meat and animal by-products, both in the Public Abattoir and elsewhere, whereas the Markets Department administers the Abattoir. Consideration should be given to further co-ordination of administration in connection with the buildings in which slaughtering and inspection of meat are carried out.

Particulars of Animals Slaughtered during 1938.

The number of animals slaughtered again showed a reduction of about five per cent. on that of the previous year, and during the past five years the decrease has been nearly 25 per cent.

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1934 ...	4,481	346	32,590	3,737	41,154
1935 ...	4,863	374	30,355	4,171	39,763
1936 ...	5,130	385	31,011	3,935	40,461
1937 ...	4,976	184	27,056	3,489	35,725
1938 ...	4,369	185	26,353	3,240	33,947

Meat Inspection at the Abattoir.

The following table gives particulars of incidence of disease found in the various animals slaughtered on both Ante and Post-mortem inspection.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	3,696	673	185	26,353	3,240
Number inspected	3,696	673	185	26,353	3,240
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned.	1	2	3	18	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	192	303	—	266	137
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	5.22	45.32	1.62	1.08	4.32
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	9	52	1	6	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	186	372	1	—	267
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	5.41	63.0	1.08	—	8.85

There has been an increase in the number of cows slaughtered in spite of a reduction in the total number of cattle slaughtered. This is probably due to a greater demand for cheaper meat, consequent on the economic depression in the town having reduced the average purchasing power of the public.

The weight of all meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption during 1938 amounted to

25 Tons 7 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 12 lbs.

As in previous years this was all disposed of to a firm of meat and bone meal manufacturers, payment being credited to the individual meat traders concerned.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Thorough inspection of all animals as laid down in the Ministry of Health's Circular Memo 62 Foods is carried out in Burnley.

There are 136 butcher's shops in Burnley retailing fresh butchers meat, apart from a large number of mixed businesses selling tripe, sausages and cooked meats.

Whilst the average quality of the meat sold in some butchers shops may have declined to some extent due to the demand from the public for cheaper prices consequent to depressed conditions, the general standard of the shops is very good and the standard of cleanliness high. Almost all shops are now provided with their own cold rooms in which meat is stored in warm weather or on days when there is little counter trade.

No. of infringements found ...	...	...	...	...	20
No. of verbal notices ...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of notices served ...	...	...	...	...	3

The amount of fresh meat obtained from areas outside the Borough, which is often not subject to systematic inspection and may therefore not always be free from disease, is steadily on the increase. I would make it clear that in no way do I desire to cast any reflection on the standard of examination of the Inspectors in those areas, as I fully realise the difficulties which they have to contend with in having, in addition to their other duties, to supervise, perhaps, some thirty-odd private slaughterhouses scattered here and there often miles apart over a large area. Obviously under such circumstances systematic inspection is impracticable.

The members of the Meat Trade have at all times shown a desire to maintain a high standard, and their promptitude in carrying out any work found necessary shows that they are fully alive to their duty to the public whom they serve.

The Merchandise Marks Act. (Imported Food).

Some difficulty has been experienced during the past year in ensuring that meat is properly labelled in those shops which specialise in chilled and frozen meat. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Order, No. 7, 1934, lays down that meat imported from any of the Dominions may be labelled either with the name of the Dominion or the word "Empire." Meat imported from other countries, such as the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, etc., must be labelled with the country of origin or the word "Foreign." It is surprising how frequently "foreign" meat is labelled as empire product, the Order being thus inadvertently contravened owing to a lack of geographical knowledge on the part of a shop assistant.

No. of infringements found ...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of verbal notices ...	...	...	...	...	14
No. of notices served ...	...	...	...	...	1

No. of Inspections of Food Premises.

Abattoirs ...	...	433	Triperies ...	...	53
Butchers' Shops ...	...	334	Market Stalls ...	...	680
Fish Shops ...	...	195	Cattle Market ...	...	26
Greengrocers ...	...	387	Dairies ...	...	166
Grocers ...	...	73	Cold Stores ...	...	65
Wholesale Premises ...	...	151	Other Premises ...	...	36

No. of infringements found ...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of verbal notices ...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of notices served ...	...	...	...	...	9

The amount of unsound food found on inspection of the above premises and voluntarily surrendered was as follows:—

Meat $121\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Fruit 427 lbs., Potatoes 2 tons, Tinned Foods 238 tins, Other Foods $1,290\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 to 1927, and Orders made thereunder.

As already indicated, all duties of a veterinary character were taken over from local authorities by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on April 1st, 1938, in accordance with the provision of centralised veterinary services under Part IV. of the Agriculture Act, 1937. There remains, however, quite a large amount of detailed administrative work in connection with the Acts and Orders appertaining to diseases of animals, which is still the responsibility of local authorities. These duties are carried out jointly by the Veterinary Officer in his capacity of Inspector of the Local Authority and the Police.

As a result of the centralisation of all veterinary duties under the Ministry, a large number of Orders made under the Diseases of Animals Acts in connection with various diseases were revoked, and new Orders embodying certain modifications were introduced. In the main these new Orders contain provisions similar to those which they replace.

(1) EXAMINATION OF CATTLE AND THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Particulars of examinations carried out by the Veterinary Officer on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture have been given in the preceding pages, under "Milk and Dairies."

(2) SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938.

An outbreak of Swine Fever in a large piggery was discovered by the Veterinary Officer during the course of inspection, the number of pigs involved being 70. Of these 53 died or were destroyed. Owing to the owner's failure to report the suspected existence of the disease, the outbreak had already become extensive before being detected and the losses were proportionately high. Fortunately, as the result of the prompt measures taken, it was possible to confine the outbreak to the one premises. Proceedings were subsequently taken against the owner for failing to report the suspected existence of the disease. A conviction was obtained, and a fine of £3 3s. 0d. imposed together with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

(3) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER.

The provisions of this Order relate to the carriage of animals by rail, road or water. Inspections were made of railway trucks and loading banks, which were all found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition during 1938.

During the last few years the carriage of animals by road in motor trucks has increased to a large extent, animals now being carried from door to door. It will be obvious that unless the provisions of the Order relating to the cleansing and disinfection of such motor vehicles are properly carried out, the probability of the transmission of animal diseases from farm to farm by such vehicles is very great.

The Order provides that as soon as practicable after the delivery of any animals carried, and before other animals are loaded, the vehicles shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. In most towns provision is made to enable such cleansing to be done, and representations have been made to the Markets Committee, who are responsible for the control of the Abattoir, for such facilities to be provided there. The Local Authority cannot enforce the essential provisions of the Order unless there are available in the town facilities for such cleansing and disinfection to be carried out.

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 1938.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.
Coffee	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sausage	—	—	10	—	10	—
Milk	199	5	9	2	208	7
Ground Almonds ..	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sultanas	—	—	10	—	10	—
Olive Oil	—	—	10	—	10	—
Baking Powder	—	—	10	—	10	—
Camphorated Oil ...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Cheese	—	—	10	—	10	—
Honey	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cream	—	—	20	—	20	—
Butter	12	—	—	—	12	—
Jam	—	—	12	—	12	—
Vinegar	—	—	12	—	12	—
Lard	—	—	10	—	10	—
Malted Milk	—	—	1	—	1	—
Self-raising Flour ..	—	—	10	—	10	—
Margarine	—	—	10	—	10	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	17	—	17	—
Rice	—	—	8	—	8	—
Shredded Suet	—	—	10	—	10	—
Totals	211	5	200	2	411	7

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

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk 8.3%	non-fatty solids ...	Abnormal—No action taken.
Milk 7.07%	non-fatty solids ...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk 7.0%	non-fatty solids ...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk 7.29%	non-fatty solids ...	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk 7.32%	non-fatty solids ...	Vendor prosecuted.

Particulars of Informal Samples, Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk 5.21%	non-fatty solids ...	Formal sample obtained.
Milk 6.75%	non-fatty solids ...	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.

As in previous years, talks on nutrition were given to various organisations, such as adult Sunday Schools, Women's Guilds, etc., and in the routine talks to mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres, food values, vitamins, etc., were the subjects frequently chosen. It was not possible to give talks to children in the schools. During the latter part of the year these talks had to be curtailed, owing to the pressure of work, particularly in the evenings, in connection with civil defence.

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 1938, together with the number reported yearly since 1920.

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 that for the whole country.

DISEASE.	1938		
	BURNLEY.		England and Wales.
	No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.	Case Rate per 100,000 of population.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	192	217	158
Erysipelas	46	52	40
Scarlet Fever	146	165	241
Enteric Fever	—	—	3
Primary Pneumonia	160	180	110
Measles and German Measles	345	389	*

*Not available.

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

DISEASE.	1938.	
	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Diphtheria	13	67.7
Erysipelas	1	21.8
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—
Measles	—	—

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1938 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,101 infants whose births were registered during 1937 only 271 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1939, being equivalent to 24.6%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1938 was 363.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and forty-six 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. Ninety 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 31 days.

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Cases per 100,000 of Population	481	242	195	183	792	369	230	131	181	165
Number of Deaths ...	8	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	·08	·01	—	—	·03	·04	—	—	—	—
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	16·6	4·1	—	—	4·0	11·3	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria.

One hundred and ninety-two cases of Diphtheria (including 21 carriers) were notified, of which 178 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence, and in the last five months of the year very few cases occurred. In few cases was direct contact found between one case and another. 16 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria occurred in persons over school age.

Again in 1938, as in the two previous years, the type of diphtheria was not so severe as that experienced from 1933 to 1935. There were relatively few cases of severe cardiac involvement and few cases required very lengthy periods in hospital on account of complications.

Return and Secondary cases from Burnley County Borough :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Return Cases	2	4
Secondary Cases	3	8

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Cases per 100,000 of Population	137	90	86	88	166	362	272	223	317	218
Number of Deaths ...	7	7	3	10	13	18	14	7	18	13
Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Population	·07	·07	·03	·10	·13	·19	·15	·08	·20	·15
Mortality Rate per 1,000 cases	51·1	77·7	34·9	116·3	81·8	51·9	55·1	34·3	63·4	67·7

Bacteriological Diagnosis.

Two thousand one hundred and twelve swabs for diphtheria were examined in the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, of which 1,823 were in respect of Burnley residents or patients in Burnley Hospitals. Of these 882 were sent by private practitioners.

Supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, supplies of antitoxin are maintained for issue to medical practitioners in connection with the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria. The antitoxin is obtainable from the Public Health Office during the day and from the Central Police Station during the night. One hundred and sixty phials of 8,000 units were supplied to medical men for the treatment of persons residing in Burnley.

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.	Persons over School age.
Schick Tested	—	59	14
Number Immunized	191	271	6
Attendances for Immunization	591	785	18

Other Infectious Diseases.

No cases of ENTERIC FEVER occurred during 1938. In the ten years, 1929-1938, there were only 24 cases and four deaths from typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

Forty-six cases of ERYSIPELAS were notified—as against forty-eight in the previous year. 4 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a number were treated in the Municipal General Hospital. One death occurred.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES are notifiable in the Borough. One hundred and eighty-four cases of measles and one hundred and sixty-one of german measles were notified. The total incidence was less than a fourth of that of the previous year. At no time during 1938 was measles very prevalent. The disease was not generally severe and only six cases with respiratory complications were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. No deaths occurred from measles.

The one hundred and sixty-one notifications of PRIMARY PNEUMONIA were 17 less than in the previous year. No notifications were received of INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA, as influenza was almost entirely absent and only four deaths were attributed to influenza.

No cases of ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS, DYSENTRY, MALARIA or ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA occurred. Two deaths which were attributed to Encephalitis Lethargica were cases of chronic Parkinsonism. Only one case of CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER was notified, although two deaths were attributable to this disease.

Particulars of eleven notifications of OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM and twenty-six 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	...	...	...	...	...	192
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	207

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

There was remarkably little notifiable infectious disease in the area of the Board during 1938. Consequently the number of admissions was less than that for any of the last five years. The average number of beds occupied per day during the year was only 42.2. Of this number there was an average of 12.6 scarlet fever beds, 28.6 diphtheria beds and only an average of one bed daily for other diseases. The total number of patients admitted was 420, which is 104 less than the number for 1937. Scarlet fever and diphtheria were again the predominant diseases treated; these two diseases, together with diphtheria carriers, who were treated to render them non-infective, accounted for 87% of the admissions.

Including 35 cases which were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 455 cases were under treatment during 1938. Apart from the 370 admissions of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and diphtheria carriers, the remaining 50 patients comprised 6 cases of measles, 10 cases of tonsillitis, most of which were sent in as suspected diphtheria infections, and occasional cases of other infections.

Seventy-three per cent. of the admissions were from Burnley County Borough.

At no time during the year was the accommodation taxed. The admissions were more numerous during the first seven months, February being the heaviest month, and the last four months were very light.

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 1937.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1938.	Average Stay in Hospital of patients discharged (Days).
Scarlet Fever	4	87	85	—	6	31·3
Diphtheria	25	149	155	10	9	45·2
Diphtheria Carriers	—	21	21	—	—	
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	4	—	—	22·4
Diphtheria and Chickenpox	—	4	4	—	—	
Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox ...	—	3	3	—	—	
Measles	—	4	4	—	—	
German Measles	—	1	1	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	2	2	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	4	3	—	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	2	—	2	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	3	—	—	
Non-infectious Skin Diseases ...	—	3	3	—	—	
Tonsillitis	—	10	10	—	—	
Other Conditions	—	8	8	—	—	
Total	29	309	310	12	16	

Other Diseases

No cases of ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, UNDULANT FEVER or PSITTACOSIS were brought to the notice of the Health Department during 1938.

CANCER.—Details of the local arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are given in my Reports for 1936 and 1937 (page 90).

No alterations or other developments in the availability of facilities for diagnosis and treatment have been effected during the year. The present facilities appear to be adequate.

During 1938, the Radium Commission added another 73.5 mgms. of radium to the 212 mgms. already loaned to the radium clinic of the Victoria (Voluntary) Hospital. The Victoria Hospital possesses 335 mgms., so that the total radium available for treatment is 620.5 mgms. That on loan from the Radium Commission is available also for treatment of patients in the Municipal General Hospital.

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—30 occurring in the Municipal General Hospital and 25 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 Hospital, since the opening of the radium clinic in 1929 until 30th November, 1938, 1,132 in-patients and 829 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 17 patients waiting for treatment. Statistics of deaths from cancer are given on pages 23 and 24.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken 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 Sub-Committee 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 1938	26
Deaths during 1938... ..	6
Removals from register during 1938	3
Number on register on 31st December, 1938	277
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1938	137

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. (For eradication of bed bugs, see under "Housing").

The statistics of domiciliary investigation of infectious diseases, disinfection, etc., are as follows :—

Visits to Infected Houses	972
Re-visits to Infected Houses and Contacts...	1,177
Visits to suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	10
Visits to cases of Measles	336
Houses Disinfected (510 rooms)	430
Number of times Steam Disinfector used	1,264*
Hospital Wards Disinfected	46
School Premises Disinfected	8
Public Institutions Disinfected	4
Beds Disinfected	780
Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, etc., etc., Disinfected	2,325
Library Books Disinfected	330
Maternity Hospital Beds, Pillows, Blankets, etc., disinfected	361
Open-Air School, Blankets Disinfected	464
Verminous Persons Cleansed (362 persons)	1,114 Baths*
Sulphur Bath Treatment of Scabies (350 persons)	
Furniture, etc., fumigated by H.C.N. gas in respect of families removed from condemned property to new Council Houses	243 Houses
Loads of clothing and bedding steam disinfected in respect of families removed from condemned property to new Council Houses	
Persons bathed at Cleansing Station prior to transference from condemned property to new Council Houses	780

*Includes baths and disinfestation of clothing of Council's employees engaged on demolition of condemned property.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. G. A. Cary Lynch, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1938 :—

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	positive	...	94	
		negative	...	497	591
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli...		positive	...	211	
		negative	...	1,801	2,012
Virulence tests (diphtheria)...	...	...	...	...	3
Swabs other than diphtheria	...	...	...	...	120
Pus and Exudates	...	Microscopic	...	94	
		Culture	...	68	162
Urine	...	Microscopic	...	180	
		Culture	...	146	
		Chemical	...	18	
		For B. tuberculosis	...	10	354
Blood	...	Bacteriological	...	15	
		Cytological	...	36	
		Serological	...	34	
		Grouping	...	27	112
Cerebro-spinal Fluid		Cytological	...	59	
		Bacteriological	...	53	112
Fæces	...	Microscopic	...	6	
		Culture	...	18	24
Tissues for histological examination	...	...	...	...	268
Vaccines	...	...	...	...	15
Waters for bacteriological examinations	...	...	...	...	116
Milks for reductase test	...	...	...	250	
„ for bacterial count	...	...	...	4	
„ for B. coli	...	...	...	254	
„ microscopic for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	23	
„ biological for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	232	763
Miscellaneous examinations*	...	...	...	...	21
					4673

V.D. SPECIMENS—

for spirochaetes	...	...	...	3	
for gonococci	...	...	...	628	
Wassermann tests	...	...	...	1,220	
Precipitation tests	...	...	...	1,220	3,071
Total					7,744

*These include sputa from animals, catgut for sterility, hairs for ringworms and intestinal worms for identification.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H.D. & Clinics.	Burnley Municipal Hospitals.	Victoria Hospital.	Practitioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.	Others.
Sputa for T.B.	107	70	38	312	19	1	17	27	—
Swabs for K.L.B.	258	659	24	882	32	34	47	70	6
Other Swabs	6	74	23	17	—	—	—	—	—
Virulence Tests	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tissues for Section	4	68	184	12	—	—	—	—	—
Pus and { Micro.	2	23	63	4	1	—	—	1	—
Exudates } Culture	—	24	42	2	—	—	—	—	—
Urine—									
Microscopical	4	131	41	4	—	—	—	—	—
Culture	2	100	34	9	—	—	—	1	—
Chemical	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B.	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
C.S.F.—									
Cytological	—	8	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	—	12	40	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blood—									
Bacteriological	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cytological	—	18	3	15	—	—	—	—	—
Serological—									
Agglutination	—	2	14	6	3	—	3	6	—
Grouping	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faeces—									
Culture	—	3	9	1	3	—	—	2	—
Microscopical	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Various	13	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccines	—	1	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
Waters	75	—	—	—	—	6	27	7	1
Milks—									
Microscopical	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Biological	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Coli	240	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Reductase	236	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Count	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,219	1,234	596	1,282	86	41	94	114	7

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

				For Spirochaetes.	For Gonococcus.	Wassermann Tests.	Flocculation Tests.
W. Riding C.C.	V.D. Clinic ...	...	...	1	230	170	170
	Hospitals ...	...	...	—	106	568	568
	Practitioners ...	...	...	—	85	65	65
Burnley	V.D. Clinic ...	...	...	2	158	79	79
	Hospitals ...	...	...	—	2	201	201
	Practitioners ...	...	...	—	27	84	84
Lancs. C.C.	V.D. Clinic ...	...	...	—	13	12	12
	Hospitals ...	...	...	—	7	40	40
	Practitioners ...	...	...	—	—	1	1

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
General specimens ...	3,826	5,125	5,182	4,908	5,593	4,673
V.D. specimens ...	2,336	2,780	2,849	3,391	3,023	3,071
Totals ...	6,162	7,905	8,031	8,299	8,616	7,744

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 210 routine samples of milk, taken by the sampling officers, were received for the biological test for tubercle bacilli, of which 9 proved to be positive. In addition, the Veterinary Officer, in his capacity as inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture, submitted 9 samples from groups of cows and 13 samples from individual cows for biological test. Of these, two group samples were found to be positive. In addition, 23 samples were examined microscopically, of which two were found to contain acid fast bacilli.

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of milks examined ...	190	190	185	190	182	232
Positive for T.B. ...	9	8	9	8	11	11

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk, 1938.

These have been examined by the methods approved by the Ministry of Health. The Accredited and Pasteurised Milks passed the tests in a satisfactory percentage, but tests of the ordinary milk samples suggest that some improvement might be made.

In previous reports figures were given showing the average bacteriological counts of the milk samples over a period of several years. Owing to the adoption of the Reductase method, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, in place of the count method, comparisons with previous years cannot be continued.

The following is a summary of the tests made throughout the year of Accredited, Pasteurised and ordinary milk samples :—

Grade of Milk.	Bacteriological Examinations for Cleanliness.		
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Accredited	27	3	30
Pasteurised	12	2	14
Ungraded	160	46	206
Total	199	51	250

V.—Bacteriological Examinations of the Town's Water Supply.

Seventy-five samples of water supply, taken either direct from the reservoirs or from houses in the Borough, were examined, and some of the results of such examinations are given elsewhere in this report. These have been satisfactory with the exception of some samples of water from one reservoir. Following unfavourable laboratory reports upon this water, steps were taken by the Water Committee to treat the water, and further samples now show that this supply is bacteriologically satisfactory.

Other Matters.

Much of the equipment of the laboratory is becoming obsolete and requires replacement, and additional equipment is required to meet the needs of the pathological and bacteriological work now being carried out. For the most part, additional equipment is being gradually acquired, but an adequate modern microscope, capable of being used for special examinations for the venereal diseases clinic, is still lacking.

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
1938	.....	69	...	50	...	119

Notification Register.

At the end of 1938 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 343 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
118	81	199	67	77	144	343

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis (primary and supplemental) coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1938 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	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
1—5	—	—	—	3	5	6	—	—	—	2	—	2
5—10	—	—	—	11	7	17	—	—	—	1	—	1
10—15	—	—	—	2	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
15—20	7	6	13	4	4	7	4	6	10	—	2	2
20—25	3	4	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3
25—35	7	8	13	3	2	4	5	10	15	1	—	1
35—45	7	3	9	—	1	1	6	3	9	—	—	—
45—55	9	2	10	—	—	—	7	1	8	—	—	—
55—65	13	4	15	1	—	1	9	4	13	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	2	4	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total ...	48	29	77	29	28	57	33	28	61	6	5	11

Notifications.

One hundred and nineteen formal notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were received during the year. In addition, five cases were discovered after death through the local Registrar's death returns, and ten cases were transferred into the Borough from other areas. No duplicate notifications were received. The total number of new cases was, therefore, 134, of which 77 were pulmonary and 57 non-pulmonary.

Non-Notification and Late Notification.

The doctors notifying the deaths were communicated with in regard to the five 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 6·8% compared with 7·7% in 1937. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases	Percentage of Non-notified Cases
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
2	3	5	72	6·9

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	1 ...	— ...	1
Between one week and one month.....	5 ...	3 ...	8
„ 1—2 months.....	4 ...	— ...	4
„ 2—3 months.....	4 ...	— ...	4
„ 3—4 months.....	1 ...	1 ...	2
„ 4—5 months.....	5 ...	1 ...	6
„ 5—6 months.....	3 ...	— ...	3
„ 6—9 months.....	1 ...	2 ...	3
„ 9—12 months.....	1 ...	— ...	1
„ 1—2 years.....	7 ...	2 ...	9
„ 2—3 years.....	3 ...	1 ...	4
Over 3 years	11 ...	3 ...	14
Not notified	2 ...	— ...	2
		Total ...	61

Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1938, 52% 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 many 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 24 of the pulmonary cases had bedrooms solely to themselves, and 16 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, 28 were able to sleep in rooms by themselves, 10 had to share a bedroom with one other person, and 2 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 119 persons notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations were as follows:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives and Allied Trades	25	4
Engineers, Mechanics and Transport Workers	3	1
Shopkeepers, Assistants, Clerks, etc.	4	2
Housework, Cleaners, Laundresses, Waitresses	6	2
Building Trades	2	2
Miners and Stonemasons	3	1
Labourers and other Outdoor Workers	10	3
Factory Hands other than Textile.....	2	3
Other Occupations.....	9	2
Students	1	—
No occupation	4	—
School Children	—	23
Under School Age	—	7
	69	50

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

	Married		Single		Children		Notified from Institutions		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Pulmonary	26	7	9	16	—	—	9	2	69
Non- Pulmonary	3	1	4	5	10	14	7	6	50

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
1 Room	—	—
2 Rooms.....	1	—
3 „	1	—
4 „	25	9
Over 4	31	28
Institutions	11	13
	—	—
Total.....	69	50
	—	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Under 1 month	6	3
1—3 months	24	13
3—6 „	20	9
6—9 „	6	3
9—12 „	—	1
1—2 years	2	2
Over 2 years	—	6
Institutions	11	13
Total.....	69	50

Deaths.

Seventy-two deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1938, of which 61 were Pulmonary and 11 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 ...	—	—	—	1	13	24	21	1	1	61
Nervous System ...	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Genito-Urinary System ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Disseminated ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	2	—	2	2	18	25	21	1	1	72

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

The average age at death of the pulmonary cases was 38·8 years.

The 72 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis gave a death rate of 0·81 per 1,000 living, compared with 0·72 in 1937.

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 ...	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	75	70	75	69	66	54	63	55	55	61
	0.74	0.70	0.75	0.71	0.69	0.57	0.68	0.60	0.61	0.69

No. of Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate per 1,000 of the Population ...	19	20	16	24	18	18	12	10	10	11
	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations empower Local Authorities to prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering upon or continuing in 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, 1936, Section 172.

It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1938 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 1938 an average of 55 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 317. 107 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 219 new cases (including 72 contacts).

Of the 317 new cases, 109 or 34.4%, were children under 15 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total 1937.
Adult ...	109	99	208	153
Children (under 15) ...	56	53	109	66
	165	152	317	219

DIAGNOSIS.—204 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous (64%). 109 were diagnosed as tuberculosis (65 pulmonary and 44 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 1938 of the 109 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Disease not Arrested ...	9	10	15	5	39	9	7	6	14	36
Lost sight of or removed from register	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Dead	3	5	7	10	25	1	1	2	—	4
Total	12	15	22	16	65	12	8	8	16	44

CASES ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER.—At the beginning of the year 307 cases were on the register. At the end of the year there were 314 (185 Pulmonary and 125 Non-Pulmonary) and 4 cases in which the diagnosis was not completed. During the year 14 "lost sight of" cases returned, 241 cases were written off the register, 34 as recovered, and in 207 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed or non-tuberculous. 60 cases died during the year and 23 were transferred to other areas or "lost sight of" or not desiring further assistance.

Work done at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme :—

Number of times open	Day	146	} 196
	Evening	50	
Number of patients who attended ...	...	560	
Number of attendances by patients...	...	1460	

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	...	1288
Number of X-Ray Examinations ...	...	224

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes ...	...	2973
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	...	123

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 1938.

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.		
—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	38	25	—	—	8	12	10	13	46	37	10	13	106	210
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	32	17	6	101	
—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	107
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	27	29	33	103	
—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	12	5	—	1	3	4	3	6	15	9	3	7	34	241
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	59	47	39	207	
—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	106	71	1	7	27	30	34	34	133	101	35	41	310	314
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	
1 Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 307														
2 Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year 14														
3 Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assist- ance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 23														
4 Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) 60														
5 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 1460														
6 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 42														
7 Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal 80														
(b) Other 184														
8 Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consul- tations) 35														
9 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 2987														
10 Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined 141														
(b) X-Ray examinations made in con- nection with Dispensary Work 224														
11 Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above 5														
12 Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dis- pensary Register on December 31st 150														

(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	43
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients	48
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk and Eggs)	35
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	280 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	24
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	31,600
Bottles of Disinfectant	1,147

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 1938 these nurses made 477 visits in respect of 10 cases.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 47 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

Number of cases under treatment	36
Number of attendances	89
Dentures supplied	2
Fillings	12
Extractions	79
Scalings	4
Dressings	10
Other Operations	2

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

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-eight Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1937. 95 other cases were admitted during the year, 81 cases were discharged, and 20 died, leaving 52 still in Institutions at the end of 1938.

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 31/12/37.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining in Institutions on 31/12/38.				Average duration of stay of those discharged (weeks).
	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	M.	F.	C.	Total	
Blencathra Sanatorium.	4	4	1	9	7	2	—	9	5	5	1	11	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	6	75.66
British Legion Village																					
Preston Hall	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Burnley & District																					
I.D. Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.43
Burrow Hill	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
East Lancashire																					
Tuberculosis Colony.	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	92.05
Ethel Hedley Hospital	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	33.78
Halifax Sanatorium ...	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	8	—	6	—	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	16.78
Liverpool Open Air Hospital	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Meathop Sanatorium ...	12	10	3	25	33	22	—	55	24	18	3	45	10	2	—	12	11	12	—	23	26.82
Oakwood Hall																					
Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Papworth Village																					
Settlement	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Robert Jones and																					
Agnes Hunt Ortho-																					
pædic Hospital	3	2	2	7	5	1	3	9	6	1	3	10	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	5	32.58
Royal L'pool Children's																					
Hospital, Heswall ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Salford Royal Hospital.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4.0
Withnell Pulmonary																					
Hospital	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	16.72
Wrightington Hospital	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—
TOTALS	29	17	12	58	53	36	6	95	41	31	9	81	12	8	—	20	29	14	9	52	—

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
Males	3	6	13	9	12	10	3	56
Females	3	9	14	8	2	3	—	39
Total	6	15	27	17	14	13	3	95

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES ADMITTED.

				PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.						
				T.B. —				Gross Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Observation	Grand Total
				1	2	3	Total								
Males	...	...	5	8	20	12	40	45	6	—	1	—	7	1	53
Females	...	...	4	10	16	3	29	33	1	1	—	—	2	1	36
Children	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Total	...		9	18	36	15	69	78	13	1	1	—	15	2	95

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.—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	8
T.B. + 1	4	1	—	5	6	—	1	2	—	19
T.B. + 2	3	1	1	14	13	—	6	3	—	41
T.B. + 3	—	1	—	5	2	—	4	1	—	13
Bones and Joints ...	3	1	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	13
Abdominal	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Organs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glands	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Observation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	11	7	8	29	23	1	12	8	—	101

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.

Eighty-two cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 2,677 attendances were made, 3,176 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 224 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Every new case sent for investigation is screened and skiagrams are taken.

Five patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. This treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 40 refills were given in 1938.

SECTION 8.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is situated on the ground floor of an annexe 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.

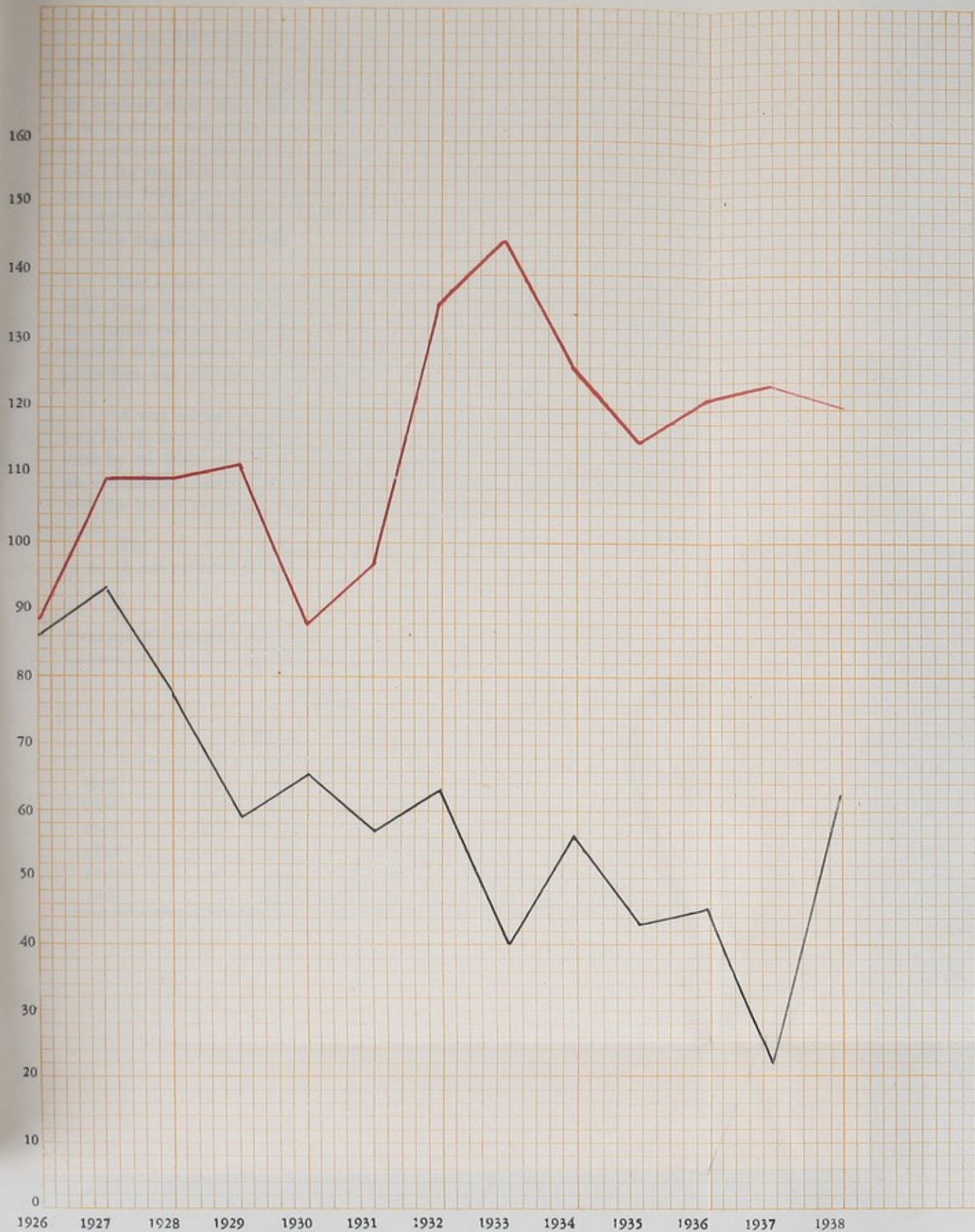
No alterations have been made during the year in the premises or days and hours on which the Clinic is open. Three clinics are held each week for men and two for women and children. New cases are seen daily and intermediate treatment is given daily.

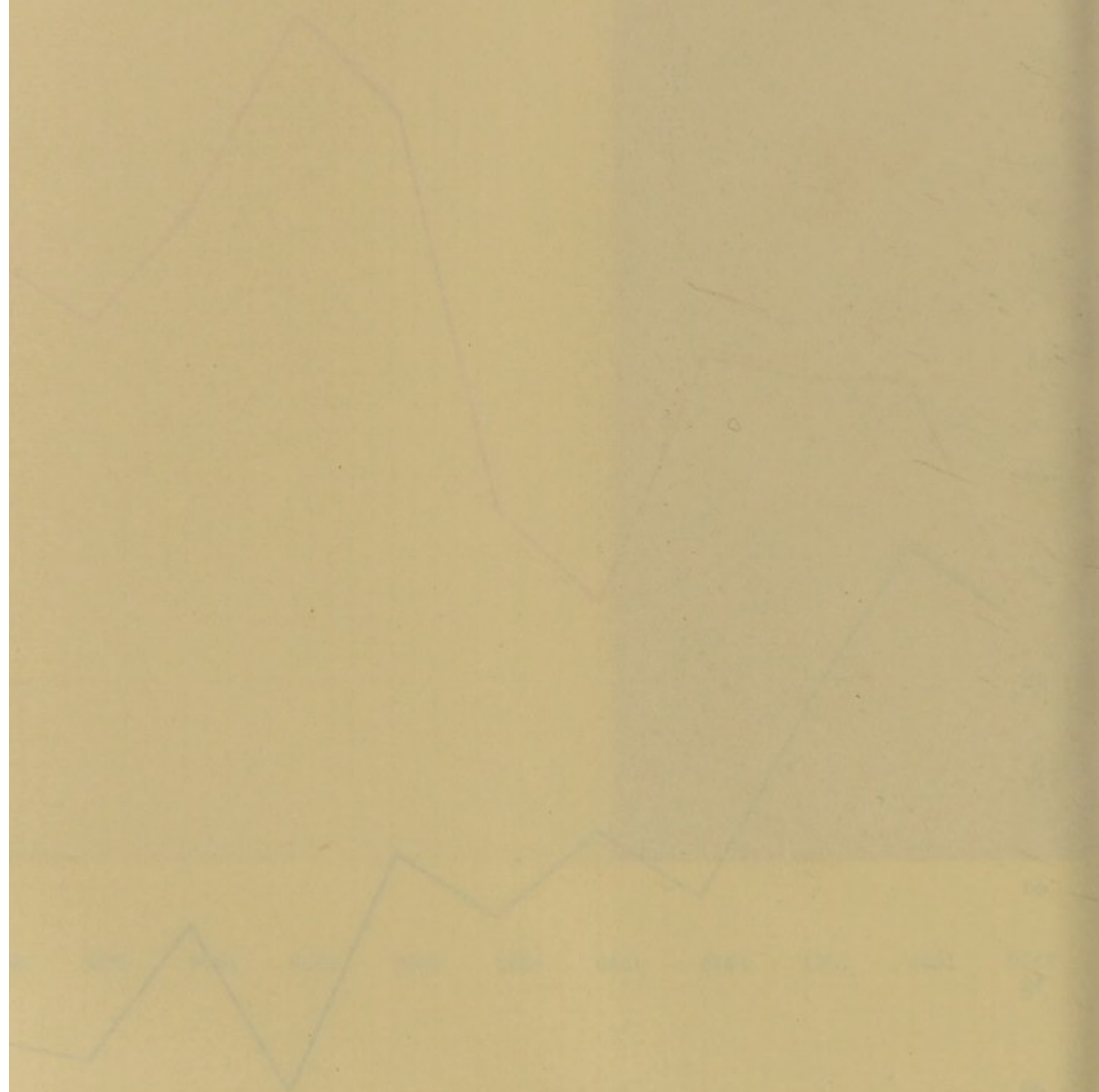
At the beginning of the year 100 cases were under treatment, 17 removed from the register in a previous year as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment during the year, and 249 cases attended for the first time, including 10 known to have received treatment at other centres. Thus there were 366 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases 184 (or 74%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (63 Syphilis, 1 Soft Chancre, 120 Gonorrhœa). 65 were found not to have venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 7,348 (2,872 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 4,476 for irrigation, dressings, etc.) The total attendances show an increase of 2,278 over that of the previous year.

NEW CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE.
SYPHILIS — BLACK.
GONORRHOEA — RED.
FOR YEARS 1926 TO 1938.





In my Report for 1937, I commented on the gradual decrease in the incidence of syphilitic infections which had been seen for the first time, and assumed that in the area served by the Venereal Diseases Centre, as in the country generally, the measures taken were lowering the incidence of fresh infections with syphilis. It is, therefore, surprising to find that in 1938 the syphilitic cases which attended the Centre for the first time increased to 63, or nearly treble that of the previous year. But less than half of these were cases of comparatively recent infection, the remainder being persons presenting later stages of the disease and were probably persons who had been infected years previously and had not received treatment in the early stages of the disease.

The number of cases of gonorrhœa which were under treatment showed little change from that of the previous year, and it would appear that more male than female sufferers from this disease take advantage of the facilities for treatment afforded at the Centre. The total number of female patients who were treated for gonorrhœa was only 25, and compared with 143 men.

A very marked improvement is shown in the attendances made by patients, both for the individual attention of the Medical Officer and for intermediate treatment by the nurse and clinic orderly. The Health Visitor who is responsible for the intermediate treatment of females has continued to maintain personal contact with the female patients to ensure regularity of attendance.

The cost of the Venereal Diseases Scheme during 1938 was equivalent to 3s. 4d. 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
1938	10.2	11.6	24.4	32.8

**RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Burnley
during the year ended 31st December, 1938.**

	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	36	19	—	—	32	10	2	1	70	30	100
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	4	7	—	—	4	2	—	—	8	9	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	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	20
" secondary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	33
" congenital	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Soft Chancre	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	91	13	—	—	91	13	104
" later	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	7	57	7	64
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	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	10	—	10
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	79	50	1	—	143	25	60	8	283	83	366
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	4	1	1	—	61	7	54	7	120	15	135
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:											
Syphilis, primary	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
" secondary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" all later stages	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
" congenital	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	22	3	25
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	10	2	—	—	14	1	—	—	24	3	27
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practi- tioners	8	1	—	—	9	2	2	1	19	4	23
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	50	41	—	—	37	12	4	—	91	53	144
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	79	50	1	—	143	25	60	8	283	83	366

(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	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
„ secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ all later stages	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Number of attendances:											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	805	583	10	—	1072	197	184	21	2071	801	2872
(b) for intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	—	—	—	—	3853	623	—	—	3853	623	4476
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	805	583	10	—	4925	820	184	21	5924	1424	7348
12 In-patients:											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	78	—	20	—	17	—	—	—	115	—	115
13 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	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.	
	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	3	
14 Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis—	Arsenobenzene Compounds.				Mercury				Bismuth		
(a) Names of preparations	Stabilarsan				—				Bisglucol Chlorostab		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	968				—				297		

	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 ...	3	390	10	261	—	—	261*

*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	London	Black- burn	Stirling	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following heads in Item 3:—							
Syphilis	41	17	2	—	—	—	61
Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	71	40	2	—	—	—	113
Conditions other than Venereal ...	37	24	3	—	—	—	64
TOTAL	150	81	7	—	—	—	239
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	5010	2195	112	12	18	1	7348
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	48	67	—	—	—	—	115

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are on the approved register. Five doctors on the list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 207 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Novarsenobillon	13
Neosalvarsan	134
Stabilarsan	18
Kharsulphan	6
Neokharsivan	36

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 3,071 examinations were made :—

For Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	3
„ Gonococci	...	...	...	...	628
„ Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	1,220
„ Precipitation Tests for Syphilis...	...	...	...	...	1,220

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 3,071 examinations, 1,957 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 ...	1	—	—
For detection of gonococci ...	226	101	80
SERUM TESTS.—			
For Wassermann reaction ...	170	541	64
Precipitation tests for syphilis ...	170	541	64
CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID TESTS.—			
Wasserman reaction ...	—	27	1
Precipitation tests ...	—	27	1
CULTURES ...	3	5	5
Totals ...	570	1242	215

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 1938, the number of notified births, after adjustment for transferred notifications, was 1,106 (1,059 live births and 47 still births).

The births registered during the year by the Registrar, after adjustment for transferred registrations, was 1,089 (1,043 live births and 46 still births).

The 1,106 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	623
Doctors and Parents	96
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals	387
	1,106

Where births occur at home, visits are made by the Health Visitors about the fourteenth day after birth, when the doctor and midwife have ceased to attend. Visits are made in the case of births occurring in institutions, immediately after the mothers and infants return to their homes.

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,125 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

- 20 were attended by doctors only;
- 170 were attended by both doctors and midwives;
- 468 were attended by midwives only;
- 460 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity and the Municipal General Hospitals.
- 7 occurred in Voluntary Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Thirty midwives notified their intention to practice midwifery during 1938. These were employed as follows:—

In Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	15
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	6
In Private Practice	9

Owing to the centralization of institutional maternity beds in the Maternity Hospital, in September, 1938, ten of the Nursing Staff of the Municipal General Hospital ceased to practice midwifery. Seven midwives who were in private practice and who surrendered their certificates under Section 5 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1936, had their certificates cancelled in 1938. Thus at the end of the year there were only 13 midwives in practice, as follows:—

In Municipal Maternity Hospital	...	...	5
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives			6
In Private Practice	...	...	2

The two midwives in private practice at the end of the year surrendered their certificates early in 1939, so that at the time of writing there are no midwives in private practice in the town.

The total amount of compensation paid by the Burnley Corporation to the seven midwives who surrendered their certificates in 1938 was approximately £700. In two of these cases the Lancashire County Council and the Town Council joined in the payment of compensation.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

A total of 1,125 births occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 467 births took place in institutions, 511 were attended by the six whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (384 as midwives and 127 as maternity nurses); 127 by midwives in private practice and 20 by doctors only.

The SERVICE OF WHOLE-TIME SALARIED MIDWIVES:—Particulars of the service were given in my reports for 1936 and 1937. When the Municipal Midwifery Scheme was drafted, it was decided to adhere to the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, that each midwife should only attend about 80 births per year, as this was the figure which the Ministry stated could receive adequate attention from one midwife.

During 1938, the total births attended by the six Municipal Midwives was 511, which is an average of 85 per midwife.

The conditions of service of the Municipal Midwives allow for each of the six to have 4 weeks holiday each year and one week-end from 11 p.m. on Friday to 11 p.m. on Monday every third week. This totalled up means that the equivalent of the services of one midwife for 24 weeks of the year is lost through holidays and $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks through week-ends off duty; that is a total of $31\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. Therefore, on the basis of 80 cases per midwife per annum, the maximum number

to be attended in a year by the six midwives (allowing for off-duty time) is 448 cases. The actual number attended in 1938 was 63 more than the number recommended.

It is to be remembered that under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, each midwife must go within the next year or two for one month's residential course of post-certificate training, and that this will further reduce slightly the amount of work which can be done by each midwife.

As stated above, the total births occurring in the area in 1938 was 1,125, and of these 467 births took place in local institutions. This leaves 658 births attended in their own homes, of whom 20 were attended by doctors only, no nurse being present. Therefore, there were 638 domiciliary births requiring the attendance of a midwife or maternity nurse. Of these 511 were attended by the six Municipal Midwives and 127 by private midwives who have now (May, 1939) ceased to practise.

Assuming that the confinements in institutions will remain similar in 1939 to that in 1938, it can be estimated that about at least 630 women will be confined in their own homes, who will require the services of a midwife or maternity nurse, and practically all these will be cases for the Municipal Midwives. Thus at least 7 midwives are required, not allowing for the equivalent of the service of one midwife for $31\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, which is lost through holidays and week-ends off.

It has, therefore, been decided to appoint one additional Municipal Midwife in 1939.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Altogether 201 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 195 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...	13	Feebleness or Premature ...	7
Abortion or Threatened Abortion	6	Discharging Eyes ...	13
Delayed Labour ...	50		—
Other Malpresentations ...	12		20
Adherent or Retained Placenta ...	3		
Ruptured Perineum ...	73		
Pyrexia ...	1		
Other Conditions ...	23		
	181		

In addition the following notifications were received from midwives:—

Notification of Death of Mother or Child	...	...	10
" " Stillbirth	...	...	13
" " Liability to be source of Infection	...	...	7
" " Artificial Feeding	...	...	53
" " Laying Out dead	...	...	3

In accordance with Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 127 claims, amounting to £177 18s. 6d., were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency.

Twenty-eight routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

This Hospital had 17 maternity beds, 4 ante-natal beds, 2 isolation beds—a total of 23 for maternity cases; and in addition a ward of 24 cots for debilitated infants aged up to 5 years. It was a training school for midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board under the old rules.

In order to meet the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for a training school for midwives under the new rules, the maternity beds in the Municipal General Hospital were transferred to the Maternity Hospital and the infants' ward converted for maternity cases. The infants' beds were transferred to the Municipal General Hospital and now occupy what was previously the maternity ward there. Thus all the maternity and ante-natal beds are now centralised in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital. This change-over took place in 1938.

The accommodation in the Maternity Hospital is now as follows:—

Ground Floor...	...	...	One ward of 10 maternity beds.
	"	"	5 " "
	"	"	2 " "
			Two single-bed isolation rooms.
			Labour room.
			Operating Theatre, etc.
First Floor	...	...	One ward of 6 maternity beds.
	"	"	5 " "
	"	"	4 ante-natal beds.
	"	"	2 " "

Three hundred and ninety-nine maternity cases were admitted to the Maternity Hospital during 1938, of whom 357 were delivered. In addition, 121 were admitted to the maternity ward of the Municipal General Hospital, of whom 103 were delivered, prior to the centralization of beds in one institution.

Sixty-seven of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour. Apart from these, all women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the clinic attached to the Hospital.

Of the 399 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 46 (8%) were patients from adjacent districts.

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

	Municipal Maternity Hospital.	Maternity Ward, Municipal General Hospital.
In Hospital on 1st January, 1938	11	6
Women admitted	399	121
Discharges	377	127
Deaths	3	4
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1938	30	—
Number admitted for Ante-natal Treatment only	43	18
Number of women delivered during the year	357	103
Average duration of stay	15.3	15

More detailed statistics will be found in the Appendix.

Of the 399 women admitted to the Maternity Hospital, 212 were assessed to pay only the minimum charge of £1 1s. 0d. per week for maintenance and treatment. 56 were assessed at £2 2s. 0d., 49 at £3 3s. 0d., 13 at £4 4s. 0d. per week. The remainder were chargeable to other Authorities.

THE INFANTS' WARD, BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :—As previously stated, the 24 cots for infants were transferred to the Municipal General Hospital in August, 1938. For the first seven months of the year 92 children received treatment. They were all children under 5 years of age, the majority being under 2 years. They suffered from conditions such as rickets, enteritis, respiratory diseases, mismanagement in feeding, etc. The average duration of stay was 52 days.

Training of Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital was a training school for midwifery pupils under the old Rules of the Central Midwives Board for many years. Only general trained nurses were accepted for training, and the majority were required to serve in the hospital for twelve months, no premium being charged and a small salary being paid.

Following representations to the Central Midwives Board and centralization of the Authority's maternity beds in Bank Hall Hospital, the latter was approved in 1938 by the Board for the first period of training under the new rules. The principle of accepting as pupils only general trained nurses is continued, and a small salary is paid. On completion of their six months' training and passing the first period examination they may proceed to Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston, for the second period of training.

At the beginning of 1938, ten nurses were undergoing training, nineteen commenced and twelve completed training during the year. Eleven nurses obtained the certificate of the Central Midwives Board during 1938.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

No alterations have been made in the schemes of Ante-natal Clinics, General Practitioner Ante-natal Care or Post-natal Clinics.

Five hundred and twelve expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during 1938. Of these 474 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 1938.

(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	117	393	355	2375	106	232	2962	25.3
Parker Street ...	50	109	109	355	21	21	485	9.7
Rosegrove ...	49	10	10	99	3	3	112	2.3
TOTALS ...	216	512	474	2829	130	256	3559	

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
350	21	519

The six Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 3,248 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 9,255 visits in the puerperium they made 403 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 46·3% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 31·6%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 78% of the births notified during the year.

The following table shows how ANTE-NATAL CASES were referred to the Clinics during 1938:—

	Referred by Private Medical Practitioners	Referred by Midwives	Referred through Child Welfare Clinics, etc.	Came of own accord	Total
Bank Hall Clinic	42	4	4	305	355
Parker Street Clinic	3	16	6	84	109
Rosegrove Clinic	—	—	2	8	10
TOTAL	45	20	12	397	474

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

	1937		1938	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Bank Hall Clinic	378	3114	355	2962
Parker Street	133	534	109	485
Rosegrove	12	90	10	112
General Practitioners' Ante- Natal Scheme	260	386	314	519
TOTAL	783	4124	788	4078

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 13 cases referred to him at the Clinic by private medical practitioners. He also held 61 consultations with private practitioners at patients' homes.

The Consulting Obstetrician is responsible for the general clinical supervision of all maternity hospital patients and for the hospital treatment of cases of abortion and puerperal infection.

An "emergency unit" is available.

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

COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY.	No. of Cases.
Toxæmia, Albuminuria	6
Threatened Abortion	4
Incomplete Abortion	2
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	2
Retroverted Gravid Uterus	1
Disproportion	3
Complicated Breech	3
Diagnosis of Pregnancy	2
Cardiac Disease	3
Diabetes	2
Other Diseases	5
COMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR.	
Delayed Labour	4
Ectopic Gestation	2
Complicated Breech	5
Placenta Prævia	2
Occipito-Posterior Position	4
Other Malpresentation	2
Retained Placenta	1
Other Diseases	2

COMPLICATIONS OF PUERPERIUM.

Complete Perineal Tear	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	2
Plegmasia Alba Dolens	...	...	...	...	1

Maternal Mortality.

Four women died in consequence of pregnancy and childbirth, equivalent to 3.7 maternal deaths per 1,000 live and still births. The maternal mortality for the last six years is as follows:—

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
6.5	14.6	5.2	5.9	1.8	3.7

The registered causes of death were:—

Puerperal Embolism	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage following miscarriage	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Embolism, Parturition, forceps delivery	...	...	...	...	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. Eight deaths were thus investigated, as compared with five in 1937. In addition, five 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 eight deaths of Burnley mothers shows that two failed to obtain any ante-natal supervision prior to the onset of the complication which led to death. In another, a complication arose very early in pregnancy, before ante-natal advice was sought, and although prompt operative measures were taken, the patient succumbed. In a fourth, a complication arose early in pregnancy, before ante-natal advice was sought, but there appeared to be delay in providing hospital treatment. The other four had regular ante-natal care, but complications arose which could not have been prevented.

Puerperal 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.

Twenty-six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. Twenty-one occurred in and were treated in hospitals. Five were notified by medical practitioners in private practice, four cases being sent into hospitals for treatment.

The preponderance of notifications from hospitals is due partly to the fact that the more difficult midwifery cases, which are more liable to develop pyrexia, are dealt with in hospital and partly due to more efficient notification.

Still-Births.

Forty-seven still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified during 1938, as compared with 66 in 1937.

Inquiry made into these still-births elicited the following contributing factors:—

Predisposing or intercurrent illness of the mother	11
Placenta Prævia	1
Malpresentation	9
History of recent accident... ..	1
Premature Rupture of Membranes	1
Prolapse of cord or cord round neck... ..	1
Difficult Instrumental Delivery	10
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	2
Accidental Hæmorrhage	1
Inattention at Birth	1
Congenital Malformations	4
No cause ascertained	5
	—
	47
	—

Infant Welfare Centres.

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

	Sessions held.	Medical Officer present at
Owned by the Local Authority:—		
(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) Mount Pleasant Sunday School	1 session per week.	1 session per week.
(6) Mount Olivet Sunday School	1 session per week.	1 session per fortnight

Towards the end of 1938, Lanebridge Sunday School, in which an Infant Welfare Clinic was held, was purchased by the Local Authority and utilised for Air Raid Precautions purposes. The Infant Welfare Clinic was thereupon transferred to Mount Pleasant Sunday School.

Attendances.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight infants under 5 years of age attended the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time during 1938. Of these, 665 were infants under one year of age, and 123 were children aged one to five years. The number of primary attendances for the previous year was 843. The total attendances of all children during 1938 were 14,390, as compared with 14,649 in 1937. The number of infants under one year of age who attended for the first time represents 62·8% of the total live births notified during the year under review. The Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare held 3,584 consultations at the Centres during 1938, as compared with 3,232 in the previous year.

The average number of attendances during the year per child under one year of age is 18.

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

Aged 0—1 year, 9,800 attendances or 68·1% of the total.					
Aged 1—2 years,	2,671	„	„	18·6%	„
Aged 2—3 years,	1,275	„	„	8·8%	„
Aged 3—4 years,	456	„	„	3·2%	„
Aged 4—5 years,	188	„	„	0·6%	„

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 orthopædic conditions. During 1938, 108 pre-school children made 705 attendances for treatment of minor ailments.

The total attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres showed a steady increase during recent years, but in 1938 the number decreased slightly, due mainly to the fall in the number of births. A slight improvement is shown in the attendance of children in the second and third year of life, but the number of children who make regular attendances at the centres continues to show a marked falling off after the first year. The number of children seen by the Clinic Medical Officer was higher than in 1937.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Sessions held 20. Children examined 126. Number requiring treatment or observation 102.

DEFECTS. Number found to have :—

Uncleanliness—Head	1	Defective Speech... ..	3
Defective Teeth	36	Organic Heart Disease	—
Skin Disease	12	Functional Heart Disease	2
Blepharitis	—	Anæmia	9
Corneal Opacities	—	Non-Tub. Respiratory Disease	8
Squint	4	Tuberculosis	—
Other Eye Disease	4	Nervous Disease... ..	3
Ear Disease	6	Rachitic Deformities	5
Nose and Throat Defects	23	Other Deformities	30
Enlarged Cervical Glands	16	Other Defects	52

NUTRITIONAL CONDITION.

Excellent, 11; Normal, 97; Slightly Subnormal, 18; Bad, —.

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 136.

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									
benazer ...	51	100	1535	11	482	5	172	3	65	3	17	122	2271	2393	47	25	260	176	1635	731	75	196
ane Bridge..	52	116	1302	18	525	6	227	6	99	5	58	151	2211	2362	46	49	414	466	1418	933	87	258
arker Street.	52	65	1151	13	201	3	101	1	28	1	4	83	1485	1568	30	27	256	145	1216	372	48	109
ount Olivet	50	99	1277	8	419	10	243	2	59	4	26	123	2024	2147	43	28	308	179	1375	698	85	147
osegrove ...	49	84	1460	4	463	3	219	3	112	2	50	96	2304	2400	49	25	294	159	1540	760	74	127
ank Hall ...	102	201	2410	7	521	6	282	1	77	1	17	216	3307	3523	35	49	662	265	2670	863	152	255
TOTAL	356	665	9135	60	2611	31	1244	16	440	16	172	788	13602	14390	—	203	2194	1390	9854	4357	521	1092

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 a decrease compared with the previous year in the number of necessitous cases to whom extra nourishment was granted, but in many instances larger daily amounts of milk were supplied. The total provision of milk was 6,268 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 1938, 1,640 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 652 pints of emulsion and 459 cartons of adexolin were issued.

The grants made during the year are as follows :—

	MILK.			MEALS.		
	Cases.	Amount of Milk Granted (Gallons).	Cost.	Cases.	No. of Meals Granted.	Cost.
Children	122	2551		10	528	
Nursing Mothers ...	139	2646	£731	34	2616	£141
Expectant Mothers...	106	1071		23	1368	
Totals...	367	6268	£731	67	4512	£141

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

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 7 mothers and 24 babies, making altogether 1,373 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. No home help was supplied during 1938.

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 obtained from a firm of dental mechanics. 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 ...	7	87	94	199	520	26	5
Children ...	8	56	64	106	179	11	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eleven cases were notified during the year, two being removed to hospital for treatment. In accordance with the arrangements for home nursing, the district nurses attended all the cases who were nursed at home.

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

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Cases notified ...	6	7	12	9	11
Rate per 1,000 registered births	5.1	6.2	10.7	8.6	10.5
Treated at home ...	3	4	7	7	9
Treated in hospital	3	3	5	2	2
Vision unimpaired	6	4	11	8	9
Vision impaired...	—	—	—	—	—
Vision lost ...	—	—	—	—	—
Under treatment at end of year ...	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths ...	—	1	1	—	1
Left town before com- pletion of treatment...	—	2	—	1	—

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Only one case of Pemphigus Neonatorum was found. It occurred in a child born at home and the child was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment.

Child 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. 48 visits were paid during the year.

The following return relates to the administration of Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year | 10 |
| (b) | Number of children :— | |
| | (i) at the end of the year | 10 |
| | (ii) who died during the year | — |
| | (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year ... | — |
| (c) | Number of Child 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 209(2) of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... | — |
| (e) | Proceedings taken during the year :— | |
| | Number of Cases—Nil. | |
| | Act and Section 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 210 of the Act of 1936 ... | Nil |
| | (ii) Under (b) of Section 210 of the Act of 1936 ... | Nil |
| | (iii) Under (c) of Section 210 of the Act of 1936 ... | Nil |
| (g) | Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 212 of the Act of 1936 :— | |
| | (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, 232 visits being made during the year. The number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1938, was as follows:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	9
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	5
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	...	16
				—

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

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 children and two for nursing and expectant mothers. Additional treatment, when necessary, is given by appointment. Three mercury vapour lamps are in use. During 1938, 113 pre-school children and 39 mothers received treatment.

Fifty-nine expectant mothers and 70 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopædic Treatment.

No new developments or changes have been effected in the orthopædic scheme during 1938. 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 33 to 38 of my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

Forty-eight children under 5 years of age were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon, equivalent to 19% of the total cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic and made 1,578 attendances. They suffered chiefly from congenital deformities, bone deformities, resulting from infantile rickets and birth palsies. Six of the cases required treatment in an Orthopædic Hospital, the remainder having their defects corrected by massage, splints or other appliances. A further 85 pre-school children were given remedial exercises, breathing exercises or corrective treatment for postural defects. The attendances numbered 1,066.

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1938.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants ...	...	1,026						
Re-visits—1st year ...	...	4,738						
2nd „ ...	...	3,078						
3rd „ ...	...	3,338						
4th „ ...	...	2,384						
5th „ ...	...	2,453						17,017
Visits in connection with :—								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Infantile deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Still-births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Ante-Natal cases (re admission to Maternity Hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811
Post-Natal cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1052
Infant Life Protection cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 146; Evening, 50)	196
Visits to Tuberculous cases :—	
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	123
For Dispensary purposes ...	2973
	3096
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary ...	1460

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open ...	306
Number of attendances at Clinic ...	52,823
Number of visits paid to School Children ...	7,108
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection ...	136
Number of children examined ...	37,312

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children ...	232
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HOUSING.

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REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

Causes of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	591	36	1	6	9	22	17	32	80	139	140	109
	F	656	40	2	5	13	16	26	27	67	113	188	159
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	34	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	8	9	—	1
	F	28	—	—	—	1	8	10	3	1	4	1	—
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	6	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Syphilis	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	M	63	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	22	19	7
	F	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	19	32	10
14 Diabetes	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	4
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	4
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	13	4
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	12	7
16 Heart Disease	M	187	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	22	47	61	49
	F	202	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	14	31	64	83
17 Aneurysm	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ..	M	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	15	16
	F	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	22	12

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF BURNLEY.—(Continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

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:—																					
Hæmorrhagic conditions	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	1	1
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic Poisoning:—																					
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs:—																					
Encephalitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes Dorsalis (Locomotor Ataxy)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Hæorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	72	32	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	12	16	14	14	5	9
Epilepsy	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
Diseases of the Ear and of the Mastoid Sinus	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Circulatory System:—																					
Pericarditis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Endocarditis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	54	18	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	9	16	7	5	—	10
Diseases of the Myocardium ...	249	118	131	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	39	19	36	48	38	63
Diseases of the Coronary Arteries, Angina Pectoris	34	23	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	3	5	5	3	2
Other Diseases of the Heart ...	38	15	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	6	6	6	9
Aneurysm	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Arterio-Sclerosis	82	46	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	18	18	15	11
Gangrene	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic system, Lymphangitis, etc.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—																					
Bronchitis	35	16	19	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	4	5	2	5
Broncho-pneumonia	30	12	18	4	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	1	3	1	3
Lobar Pneumonia	27	20	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	8	3	2	2	2	1
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	10	6	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
Congestion and Hæmorrhagic Infarct of Lung, etc.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Asthma	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

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.	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 1	—	—
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	15	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	7 3	1	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	6	1	5	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Appendicitis	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	12	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1 5	2
Other Diseases of the Intestines ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other diseases of the Liver	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Biliary Calculi	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Diseases of the Pancreas	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Peritonitis without stated cause ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa:—												
Acute Nephritis	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 1	—	—
Chronic Nephritis	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	1	2 1	5 5	3 6	1
Nephritis not stated to be Acute or Chronic	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Calculi of the Urinary Passages ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of the Prostate	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State:—												
Abortion not returned as Septic ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ectopic Gestation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:—												
Carbuncle, Boil	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—												
Diseases of the Joints and other Organs of Locomotion	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Congenital Malformations:—												
Congenital Malformations	6	3	3	3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Digestive System:
4	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	-	9	-	-	Diseases of the Buccal Cavity,
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Pharynx, etc.
1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	-	-	Other Diseases of the Stomach
5	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	3	-	-	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Appendicitis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Intestines
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	Cirrhosis of the Liver
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of the Liver
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	Biliary Calculi
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Ducts
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Pancreas
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Peritonitis without stated cause ...
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa:—																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	Acute Nephritis
3	4	-	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	3	1	6	-	2	-	-	Chronic Nephritis
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Nephritis not stated to be Acute or Chronic
-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Calculi of the Urinary Passages
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Bladder
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of the Prostate
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	Diseases of the Female Genital Organs
Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State:—																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Abortion not returned as Septic
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Ectopic Gestation
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Puerperal Sepsis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Accidents of Childbirth
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue:—																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carbuncle, Boil
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of the Skin and its Annexa
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion:—																	
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Diseases of the Joints and other Organs of Locomotion
Congenital Malformations:—																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	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:—																					
Premature Birth	22	12	10	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	9	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age:—																					
Old Age	36	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	9	15
Deaths from Violence:—																					
Suicide by Solid or Liquid Poisons and Corrosive Substances	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Poisonous Gas	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Drowning	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Burns (conflagration excepted)	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	4	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.	30	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	6	1	2	4	3	6
Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Wounds of War	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1246	590	656	36	40	1	2	6	5	9	12	22	16	49	53	218	183	140	186	109	155

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1937.

St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Munic. Hos.	*P. Bk. Inst'n.	*Victoria Hos.	*Bk. Hall Hos.	*Inf. Dis. Hos.	
3	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	2	6	2	10	-	-	6	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	Premature Birth
1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	Injury at Birth
																	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
10	4	5	3	1	2	1	-	2	1	4	3	9	10	-	-	-	Old Age:—
																	Old Age
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Deaths from Violence:—
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Solid or Liquid Poisons and Corrosive Substances
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Poisonous Gas
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide by Drowning
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Burns (conflagration (excepted))
7	3	-	2	4	3	2	2	2	-	2	3	8	-	9	-	-	Accidental Mechanical Suffocation
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	Accidental Injury by Fall, Crushing, etc.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Violent Deaths of Unstated Nature (i.e., Accidental, Suicidal, etc.)...
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wounds of War
184	108	60	62	64	117	101	116	101	58	165	110	262	67	115	31	11	

TABLE 3.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1938 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.
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
1937	89,670	1101	1050	11.71	1648	18.38	315	60	79	75.2	1393	15.53
Average 10 years	96,185	1252	1223	12.69	1565	16.31	269	59	97	78.0	1355	14.07
1938	88,650	1076	1043	11.76	1503	16.95	323	66	76	72.9	1246	14.05

TABLE 4.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1938.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD AND THE INSTITUTIONS.																	
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Municipal Hospital	Primrose Bank Inst'n	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Hospital	Inf. Dis. Hos.	TOTAL
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	19	10	8	10	7	19	21	21	21	7	23	11	11	1	1	1	1	192
Erysipelas	4	7	1	3	1	3	3	3	4	—	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	46
Scarlet Fever	28	23	5	1	8	5	13	9	7	8	18	13	1	—	5	—	2	146
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	20	—	26
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Primary Pneumonia	28	9	13	8	11	21	15	11	8	8	14	9	5	1	—	—	—	161
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	34	4	7	9	2	10	6	13	25	10	47	17	—	—	—	—	—	184
German Measles	14	4	5	1	2	14	8	20	19	17	37	19	—	—	1	—	—	161
Tuberculosis of Lungs* ...	11	4	4	1	2	4	5	4	—	3	17	6	8	—	—	—	—	69
Other Forms of Tuberculosis* ...	3	7	3	2	1	3	1	6	3	1	7	1	4	—	8	—	—	50
TOTALS	143	70	47	38	35	79	73	90	88	55	170	83	36	2	15	21	3	1048

*Primary Notifications.

TABLE 5.—Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1938.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	17	34	16	30	11	18	15	9	6	12	12	12	192
Erysipelas	12	1	2	6	6	6	3	1	1	1	4	3	46
Scarlet Fever	12	21	11	12	9	18	16	7	10	11	7	12	146
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	11
Primary Pneumonia	16	21	18	9	16	18	15	4	8	16	8	12	161
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	23	8	19	29	26	19	7	12	21	14	4	2	184
German Measles	12	24	29	38	18	14	12	3	2	4	4	1	161
Tuberculosis of Lungs	5	1	8	8	7	6	8	4	6	5	4	7	69
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	5	—	3	5	4	4	3	5	6	3	5	50
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	106	117	107	139	101	106	84	50	61	71	50	56	1048

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE 6.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1918-1938.

DISEASE.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
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	192
Erysipelas	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77	81	56	49	60	82	60	60	48	46
Scarlet Fever	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481	242	194	178	760	354	214	120	162	146
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	26
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis...	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	2	6	3	—	1	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	11
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253	173	271	195	208	139	158	138	178	161
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	—	—	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	—	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	345
+Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100	112	91	115	86	74	63	70	66	69
+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	50
TOTAL	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420	3195	1722	1103	3801	1330	3952	897	2560	1048

+ Primary Notifications.

TABLE 7—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1938.

APPENDIX 1.

[illegible]

TABLE 8—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS, YEAR 1938. 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 1938.	Average 5 years 1933/1937.			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Causes.	TOTAL.
England and Wales ...	15.1	11.6	—	53	59	0.53	0.10	0.89	2.19	3.08
126 Great Towns ...	15	11.7	—	57	63	—	—	—	—	—
BURNLEY ...	11.76	14.05	15.18	72.9	70	0.69	0.12	0.92	2.75	3.67
Birkenhead ...	17.0	12.1	13.1	75	68	0.67	0.11	0.78	1.16	1.94
Blackburn ...	12.2	14.6	15.0	67	65	0.68	0.15	0.68	3.41	4.09
Bolton ...	13.5	13.1	14.2	44	62.8	0.44	0.10	1.65	4.55	6.20
Bury ...	12.82	13.67	13.80	67	63	0.39	0.12	—	2.48	2.48
Halifax ...	13.21	14.1	13.8	57	74	0.45	0.11	1.46	1.46	2.92
Huddersfield ...	14.13	13.12	13.51	66	55	0.42	0.10	2.70	1.62	4.32
Manchester ...	14.75	12.35	14.08	68.84	73.74	0.83	0.14	1.39	2.86	4.25
Oldham ...	13.3	14.4	16.13	61.27	68.56	0.63	0.12	2.28	—	2.28
Preston ...	15.60	13.01	14.44	71	79	0.61	0.17	1.62	—	1.62
Rochdale ...	12.01	13.93	14.63	62.96	74.80	0.48	0.05	0.87	2.60	3.47
Salford ...	15.8	13.1	15.5	74	85	0.9	0.14	1.2	3.0	4.2
St. Helens ...	18.2	11.4	14.0	69.7	83.8	0.53	0.12	0.97	4.86	5.83
Stockport ...	14.35	13.03	13.68	56.36	65.45	0.53	0.15	—	2.94	2.94
Wallasey ...	13.7	12.9	12.63	60.3	—	0.61	0.09	0.77	2.32	3.09
Warrington ...	16.4	11.1	13.3	72	71	0.67	0.05	2.2	0.73	3.93
Wigan ...	16.51	13.38	16.05	100	87	0.58	0.16	1.40	0.70	2.10

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	120	9	75.00
Daneshouse	63	6	95.24
Stoneyholme	60	7	116.66
St. Peter's	44	2	45.45
St. Paul's	33	2	60.61
Fulledge	89	5	56.18
Burnley Wood	87	7	80.46
Healey	98	7	71.43
Trinity	76	7	92.11
Whittlefield	50	5	100.00
Gannow	162	14	86.42
Lowerhouse	94	5	53.19
Inward Transfers	67	* 1	—
Totals for the Town as a whole ...	1043	76	72.87

* 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
1938... ..	88,650	11.77	14.06	0.69	1.21	1.70	3.83	72.9	53

*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, 1938.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W.

LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N.

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 Relative Humidity.		No. of days		Total Fall		Most in a day		No. of days of Sun		Total Am-ount		Daily Mean		Most in a day		No. of DAYS OF:									
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature		Mean on Grass																							Mean Solar Max.	IN GROUND		
					High-est	Low-est																									Date	Date	Mean	Mean	1 foot	4 feet
1938	Mb.	inches																															
Jan.	1008.1	29.770	45.2	36.5	40.9	52	22nd	26	11th	31.0	52.0	39.3	41.7	88.7	25	131.4	17.7	14th	9	11.0	0.35	3.3	27th	3	2	5	8	12	1	—	—		
Feb.	1024.8	30.263	44.5	36.1	40.3	53	26th	28	24th	31.4	64.6	39.9	41.9	82.1	15	40.2	11.3	26th	19	48.0	1.71	6.4	18th	1	10	1	2	7	4	1	—		
Mar.	1022.6	30.198	52.6	40.2	46.4	60	13th	30	23rd	34.4	78.4	44.1	43.5	88.9	12	42.2	6.8	24th	23	78.8	2.54	9.0	13th	—	—	—	1	2	12	1	3		
April	1027.8	30.353	52.5	35.3	43.9	62	12th	21	18th	28.3	88.8	46.1	45.7	69.8	6	19.6	13.7	2nd	28	151.4	5.05	10.4	30th	—	11	—	2	1	—	10	6		
May	1014.7	29.965	57.4	41.9	49.6	67	11th	26	8th	35.9	95.4	50.9	48.5	72.7	19	86.6	22.9	29th	27	151.6	4.89	13.5	4th	—	6	3	2	3	9	5	3		
June	1014.7	29.965	61.7	49.2	55.5	71	17th & 18th	39	11th	46.0	99.7	56.2	52.3	78.2	20	97.9	17.0	28th	29	149.6	4.99	12.0	13th	—	—	—	—	2	13	11	3	1	
July	1012.7	29.906	63.5	50.5	57.0	70	19, 22, 23, 24	42	5th	48.1	97.0	58.1	55.1	82.0	21	116.9	15.4	10th	26	99.2	3.20	10.6	2nd	—	—	2	2	—	13	14	—	—	
Aug.	1015.3	29.982	66.2	52.4	59.3	75	10th	37	31st	49.4	102.1	62.1	57.7	83.8	20	108.2	14.8	21st	28	140.7	4.54	10.4	1st	1	6	4	4	—	7	5	4	—	
Sept.	1015.7	29.993	61.2	48.5	54.9	69	26th	32	15th	44.1	88.3	56.2	56.1	87.6	19	43.0	7.2	3rd	19	85.0	2.83	10.6	2nd	—	5	1	5	1	7	7	4	—	
Oct.	1008.5	29.784	54.4	44.4	49.4	64	13th	32	26th	37.9	78.4	51.0	53.4	90.0	24	230.5	43.5	3rd	25	53.3	1.72	5.6	14th	—	—	2	2	1	13	8	1	4	
Nov.	1006.8	29.730	51.4	43.2	47.3	59	5, 6, 12th	34	25th	36.8	64.2	47.3	50.2	89.5	21	171.9	15.7	18th	18	23.6	0.79	3.4	9th	—	—	—	1	4	4	14	6	—	1
Dec.	1010.8	29.850	43.3	34.2	38.7	51	11 & 12	15	21st	29.1	48.1	40.4	45.3	90.9	21	132.7	19.3	31st	5	2.3	0.07	1.7	3rd	—	6	2	7	4	9	2	1	—	
Whole Year	1015.2	29.980	54.5	42.7	48.6	75	10.8.38	15	21.12.38	37.7	79.1	49.3	49.3	83.7	223	1221.1	43.5	3.10.38	256	994.5	2.72	13.5	4.5.38	2	47	18	31	25	112	96	25	9	

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow or Sleet	Snow lying (at obs. hour)	Hail	Thunder Heard	Fog (at obs. hour)	Ground Frost	Gale
15	5	14	16	20	98	7

Year	at Mean Sea Level		ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE				MINIMUM		No. of Days of Ground Frost	THERMOMETERS		No. of Days	Total Fall		Most in a Day		No. of Days	Amount	Daily Mean	Most in a Day					
	Ins.	Mbs.	Mean Temp.	Range	Mean Daily	High-est Reading	Low-est Reading	Date		Mean Solar Max.	Low-est Reading		Date	Mean of 1 foot	Mean of 4 feet	Ins.				M.M.	Amount	Date	Hrs.	Amount	Date
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	11	5.1.08	134	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	20.9.08	272	1201	3.3	15.0	30.6.08			
1909	29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.5.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	3.2.09	282	1144	3.1	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	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	10.11.10	283	1144	3.1	14.4	14.7.10			
1911	29.987	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	17.6.11	288	1334	3.7	14.6	8.6.11			
1912	29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	26.10.12	262	894	2.4	13.1	23.4.12			
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	2.8.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	15.4.13	271	1055	2.9	13.3	26.7.13			
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	21.7.14	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	11.11.14	287	1205	3.3	15.1	14.6.14			
1915	29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	12.6.15	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	40.23	1021.8	1.30	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	18.6.15			
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	therm	No	16.12.16	117	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	2.7	13.7	16.6.16			
1917	29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	10.3.17	127	36.68	931.7	1.04	26.4	10.3.17	279	1136	3.1	15.0	1.7.17			
1918	29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	22.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	15.9.18	288	1189	3.2	14.0	19.5.18			
1919	29.893	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	35.68	906.3	1.18	30.0	1.1.19	278	1280	3.5	14.0	14.5.19			
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	17.6.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	274	1018	2.8	14.7	24.5.20			
1921	30.086	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	25.6.21	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	27.12.21	272	1361	3.7	15.3	9.6.20			
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	8.8.22	278	1072	2.9	14.8	7.6.21			
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	therm	15	30.11.23	96	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	12.4.23	263	1035	2.8	12.3	12.6.23			
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do.	15	9.1.24	110	41.40	1051.4	1.24	31.1	31.5.24	275	950	2.6	13.6	14.6.24			
1925	29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do.	11	14.12.25	139	44.00	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.11.26	284	1097	3.0	13.2	9.6.25			
1926	29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	1.11.26	290	1021	2.8	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	51.40	1305.5	2.04	51.8	21.7.27	271	948	2.6	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	42.19	1071.6	1.30	32.5	20.8.28	285	1089	2.9	14.6	2.6.28			
1929	29.998	1015.8	46.6	13.8	82	5.8.28	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	52.00	1320.7	1.39	35.3	11.11.29	289	1273.1	3.5	14.0	14.7.29			
1930	29.890	1012.1	47.3	11.6	87	15.7.29	17	20.3.30	83.6	8	18.2.30	131	47.23	1199.7	1.93	49.0	26.5.30	272	1048.9	2.9	14.3	15.7.29			
1931	29.886	1012.0	47.0	11.6	72	22.7.31	18	10.3.31	82.2	11	10.3.31	98	42.74	1085.6	1.96	49.8	3.11.31	258	958.5	2.6	13.9	8.6.30			
1932	29.998	1015.8	47.5	12.1	82	11.8.32	19	12.3.32	83.0	16	3.3.32	89	47.8	1085.6	1.96	49.8	2.9.32	266	1006.1	2.8	15.0	26.6.31			
1933	29.921	1013.2	48.4	12.5	84	3.7.33	21	23.1.33	85.6	10	12.3.32	110	33.02	838.6	2.21	56.0	2.9.32	279	1205.8	3.3	14.8	15.6.32			
1934	29.850	1010.8	48.7	12.5	86	4.7.33	22	24.1.33	85.6	10	24.2.33	56	39.47	1002.3	1.31	33.3	25.2.33	262	1103.1	3.0	14.3	5.7.33			
1935	29.847	1010.7	47.9	12.6	84	11.7.34	22	2.2.34	81.5	19	2.2.34	73	45.24	1149.2	1.35	34.4	4.10.34	262	1103.1	3.0	14.3	2.6.34			
1936	29.923	1013.3	47.3	12.0	82	22.6.35	17	23.12.35	82.9	14	23.12.35	96	43.04	1093.1	1.63	41.3	15.2.35	270	1195.5	3.3	14.5	29.6.35			
1937	29.912	1012.7	47.4	12.2	79	21.6.36	13	19.1.36	79.5	13	19.1.36	116	29.9	759.4	0.98	24.8	13.12.36	252	917.8	2.5	13.3	5.6.36			
Mean 30 yrs.	29.927	1013.4	47.1	12.5	—	1.8.37	19	14.11.37	78.9	11	13.11.37	106	42.80	1079.1	—	—	5.1.37	268	939.4	2.58	12.7	21.6.37			
1938	29.980	1015.2	48.6	11.8	75	10.8.38	15	10.12.37	18.12.37	—	—	98	48.07	1221.1	1.71	43.5	13.12.36	256	994.5	2.72	13.5	4.5.38			

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—1938.

Cases in Hospital on January 1st, 1938:—

(a) Delivered	8	
(b) Undelivered	3	11
Number of cases admitted during 1938		399
Cases which received ante-natal in-patient treatment during 1937, and were re-admitted for confinement in 1938		5
Total cases dealt with		415
Number of cases remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1938:—		
(a) Delivered	18	
(b) Awaiting Delivery	12	30

TABLE VI—Particulars of the Intern. Cases.

No. of Cases.	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.			Number of Deaths.	
		Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.	Maternal.	Infantile.
	(a) DELIVERED IN HOSPITAL.					
188	Normal	185	3	188	—	2
1	Multiple Pregnancy	2	—	2	—	2
19	Anæmia and Debility	19	—	19	—	—
5	Respiratory Disease	5	—	5	—	—
8	Cardiac Disease	8	—	8	—	1
2	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2	—	—
1	Fibroids	1	—	1	—	—
6	Premature Labour	5	1	6	—	—
11	Prolonged Labour	10	1	11	—	—
6	Uterine Inertia	6	—	6	—	—
2	Contracted Pelvis, Minor. Cæsarean Section	2	—	2	—	—
23	Contracted Pelvis, Minor. Other Methods	21	2	23	—	—
3	Contracted Pelvis, Major. Cæsarean Section	3	—	3	—	—
1	Contracted Pelvis, Major. Other Methods	1	—	1	—	—
7	Persistent Occipito-posterior	7	—	7	—	—
6	Transverse Presentation	4	2	6	—	1
12	Breech	10	2	12	—	2
3	Face Presentation	2	1	3	1	1
2	Other Presentations	2	—	2	—	—
1	Hydramnios	—	1	1	—	—
13	Albuminuria	11	2	13	1	5
1	Albuminuria, Multiple Pregnancy ...	2	—	2	—	1
2	Hyperemesis	2	—	2	—	—
2	Hyperpiesia	2	—	2	—	—

No. of Cases.	Nature of Cases.	Number of Births.			Number of Deaths.	
		Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.	Maternal.	Infantile.
4	Eclampsia	1	3	4	—	—
2	Accidental Hæmorrhage, Cæsarean Section	—	2	2	—	—
8	Accidental Hæmorrhage, other Methods	6	2	8	—	1
3	Placenta Prævia, Cæsarean Section ...	2	1	3	—	1
4	Placenta Prævia, other Methods	3	1	4	—	—
8	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	8	—	8	—	—
1	Fœtal Distress, Cæsarean Section ...	1	—	1	—	—
2	Fœtal Distress, other Methods	2	—	2	—	—
357	(b) DELIVERED BEFORE ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.	334	25	359	2	17
2	Normal	2	—	2	—	—
2	Multiple Pregnancy	4	—	4	—	2
1	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	1	—	1	—	1
362		341	25	366	2	20

ANTE-NATAL AND UNDELIVERED CASES.

No. of Cases.	Nature of Cases.
2	Normal
10	Anæmia and Debility
3	Cardiac Disease
1	Hydatidiform Mole
2	Albuminuria
2	Hyperpiesia
1	Pyelitis
7	Hyperemesis
2	Threatened Abortion
2	Incomplete Abortion
1	Inevitable Abortion
10	Complete Abortion
43	

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1938.

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	2384
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	103
3.	Number of live births	91
4.	Number of still births	12
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	12*
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	17
7.	Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	4
8.	Total number of deaths	421
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) ...	1978
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	1718
	(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	561
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	120
11.	Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards):—	
	(a) Average during the year	172
	(b) Highest, on 9/3/38	211
	(c) Lowest, on 11/10/38	145
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations	733
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 ... 1055

Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution ... 52

Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution ... 74

Total number of attendances in the out-patient department ... 9354

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, 1938.

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	46	55	38	—	—	109	84
Surgical ...	2	44	27	54	30	—	—	98	57
Children ...	2	—	—	—	—	46	24	46	24
Venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isolation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maternity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	98	73	109	68	46	24	253	165

*From 16th August, 1938, the maternity unit was transferred to the Municipal Maternity Hospital.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Total.
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	
Acute Infectious Disease	15	—	20	9	44
Influenza	—	—	1	1	2
Tuberculosis—					
Pulmonary	4	—	22	16	42
Non-Pulmonary	10	1	13	3	27
Malignant Disease	—	—	57	47	104
Rheumatism—					
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea)	8	1	9	—	18
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheum- atism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumb- ago and sciatica)	—	—	4	—	4
(3) Chronic arthritis	—	—	28	1	29
Venereal Disease	4	—	24	2	30
Puerperal Pyrexia—					
(a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Other cases	—	—	3	—	3
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	—	—	97	6	103
Mental Diseases—					
(a) Senile Dementia	—	—	34	6	40
(b) Other	1	—	10	1	12
Senile Decay	—	—	70	45	115
Accidental Injury and Violence	7	—	94	19	120
IN RESPECT OF CASES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.					
Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	11	—	95	14	120
Disease of the Respiratory System	21	4	86	31	142
Disease of the Circulatory System	1	—	152	132	285
Disease of the Digestive System	20	3	175	20	218
Disease of the Genito-urinary System	7	—	212	19	238
Disease of the Skin	37	—	39	—	76
Other Diseases	197	15	190	25	427
Mothers and Infants Discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers	—	—	111	—	111
—Infants	79	—	—	—	79
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	7	—	2	—	9
TOTALS	429	24	1549	397	2399

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Operations performed during 1938.

Head and Neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Genito-Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Gynæcological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Cæsarean Section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bones and Joints.	Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bones and Joints.	Manipulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Other Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Radium Applications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
								809

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

X-RAY AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1938.

		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	Patients { Radiographed Screened	667	59	225	Ante Natal—59 } Children —92 }	108	33	1245
		151	4	44	Ante Natal— } Children — }	—	1	200
	Attendances	981	85	281	151	108	36	1642
	Patients	65	36	82	—	206	6	395
Light Treatment	Attendances	1151	1023	2677	—	3719	65	8635
	TREATMENTS:— Carbon Arc Lamp	988	889	2392	—	3390	65	7724
	Mercury Vapour Lamp	78	361	162	—	334	—	935
	Kromayer Lamp	46	163	622	—	27	—	858
	Total Treatments	1112	1413	3176	—	3751	65	9517
Electrical Treatment including Diathermy	Patients	101	68	—	—	2	18	189
	Treatments	963	899	—	—	9	46	1917
Massage, Baths, etc.	Patients	31	15	—	—	6	16	68
	Treatments	216	152	—	—	29	83	460
Exercises	Patients	98	—	—	—	—	—	98
	Treatments	976	—	—	—	—	—	976
Wood's Glass Examinations		4	1	—	—	10	—	15

FORM HOSP. 7.

APPENDIX 5.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

- I. Names of Hospitals belonging to the Council, to which cancer patients are admitted.

Nature of facilities for cancer treatment (operation, radium, deep X-rays) provided in these hospitals.

Burnley Municipal General Hospital,
Casterton Avenue,
Burnley.

Operative treatment and Radium treatment.

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.

Substance of specific agreement.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Voluntary Institution.

In-patients of this Hospital attend as out-patients at the Victoria Hospital for deep X-ray Therapy.

III. Statement of cancer patients for 1938.

Total number of patients admitted to Hospital of the Council—107.

A			B			C		
Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment. Total number—51.			Patients admitted after previous advice or treatment at another hospital providing operative but not radiation treatment Total number—1.			Patients admitted without previous advice or treatment at another hospital. Total number—55.		
SITES			Treated at that hospital			Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to:—		
			Numbers referred for advice and/or treatment to a hospital providing radiation treatment					
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			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 (8) (ii) Hospital providing radiation as well as operative treatment (9)
Uterus	7	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tongue and Mouth	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Breast	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lip	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	—
Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bladder	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Rectum	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Other sites	9	3	1	—	—	—	31	1
Total	34	17	1	—	—	—	54	1

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1938.**

Notifications in the Areas of the Constituent Authorities and the numbers
isolated in Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	Total Notified	Total Isolated	Total Notified	Total Isolated
Burnley County Borough	146	87	192	164
Nelson Borough	14	—	34	19
Colne Borough	13	7	10	6
Brierfield Urban District	2	1	7	6
Padiham Urban District	13	9	6	6
Barrowford Urban District	—	—	3	1
Trawden Urban District	1	—	1	1
Burnley Rural District	19	9	10	8

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1938.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1937.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1938.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
35	420	407	18	30	37.1

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1938.

Date of Decision.	Act, Bye-law or Regulation under which proceedings were taken.	Offence.	Result.
1st Nov. ...	Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927	Failing to notify suspected Swine Fever...	£3/0/0 and £3/3/0 costs.
Do. ...	Swine Fever Order, 1938 ...	Aiding and abetting do. ...	Dismissed.
12th Dec. ...	Do.	Failing to fill and close milk bottles on registered premises ...	Dismissed.
Do. ...	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ...	Aiding and abetting ...	Dismissed.
Do. ...	Do.	Failing to fill and close Milk bottles on registered premises ...	£1/0/0 and £1/1/0 costs.
Do. ...	Do.	Aiding and abetting ...	10s.
Do. ...	Do.	Failing to cleanse and sterilise milk vessels before use ...	£1/5/0.
Do. ...	Do.	Aiding and abetting ...	Dismissed.
Do. ...	Milk & Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915...	Failing to have name and address on motor vehicle ...	Withdrawn.
21st Dec. ...	Food & Drugs (Adulteration Act, 1928, Section 2 ...	Selling milk which contained 14% of added water ...	Fined £5/0/0 plus £1/14/0 costs.
Do. ...	Do.	Selling milk which contained 13.5% of added water ...	Fined £5/0/0 plus £1/14/0 costs.
Do. ...	Do.	Selling milk which contained 16.5% of added water ...	Fined £5/0/0 plus £1/14/0 costs.
Do. ...	Do.	Selling milk which contained 17.5% of added water ...	Fined £5/0/0 plus £1/14/0 costs.
6th Dec. ...	Vaccination Act, 1867, Section 31 ...	Failure to have child vaccinated (2 cases)	Order to vaccinate. Fined 10s. including costs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH RETURNS, 1938.

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 1938.

1. POPULATION OF THE AREA SERVED BY THE COUNCIL—89,670. (Registrar General's Estimate, 1937).

2. NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THAT AREA DURING THE YEAR UNDER SECTION 203 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, AS ADJUSTED BY ANY TRANSFERRED NOTIFICATIONS:—

(a) Live Births—1,059.	(b) Still Births—47.	(c) Total—1,106.
(d) By Midwives—623.	(e) By Doctors and Parents—96.	
(f) Municipal General Hospital—71.	(g) Municipal Maternity Hospital—316.	

3. HEALTH VISITING.

- (a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year:—

(i) by the Council—1 Superintendent and 9 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	504
	Total Visits	811
(ii) To children under 1 year of age	First Visits	1002
	Total Visits	5740
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total Visits	11253

4. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council

- (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations

- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(i) By children under 1 year of age	9800
(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	4749

- (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	665
(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	123

- (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	521
(ii) Over 1 year of age	1092

- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i)

62.8

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 ...	3303	256
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ...	512	130
(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) ...	350	21
(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b) ...	77.8	13.7

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 Centres.			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 and Malt, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, and Adexolin Tablets.		
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 ...	*6268	—
(ii) By Voluntary Associations operating in the area of the Council ...	—	—
Totals ...	6268	—

*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 the Council.		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) ...	1/1/38 to 15/8/38	From 15/8/38	1/1/38 to 15/8/38	From 15/8/38	—
	21	36	14	Nil.	
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	399		121		—
Number of beds (included in the figures above) allocated to, & reserved for, expectant mothers in need of hospital treatment ...	1/1/38 to 15/8/38	From 15/8/38	1/1/38 to 15/8/38	From 15/8/38	—
	4	6	4	Nil.	
Total number of women treated in these beds during the year ...	43		18		—

*From 15th August, 1938, maternity unit in Municipal General Hospital was transferred to Municipal Maternity Hospital, where all maternity beds are now centralised.

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.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Other Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) provided by the Council.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions ...	*1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	24	Infants—24 Children—†22	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	69	Infants—‡45 Children—64 (B'ley children under 5).	—

*Up to and including 15th August, 1938, when the children's unit was transferred to Municipal General Hospital.

‡Includes 11 cases transferred as stated above.

†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.

- [illegible]

11. HOMES OR RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES FOR HEALTHY BABIES (excluding poor law institutions).—

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) Number of such institutions— | | | | | | | |
| (i) provided by the Council | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (ii) provided by voluntary associations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (b) Number of beds in these institutions— | | | | | | | |
| (i) provided by the Council | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (ii) provided by voluntary associations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| (c) Number of children admitted to these beds during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

12. DAY NURSERIES.

- [illegible]

13. 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 ...	11	11	10	1 case removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital. 1 case removed to Municipal General Hospital.
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	1	1	—	1 case admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospital.
(3) Puerperal Fever...	—	—	—	—
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	26	6	2	21 occurred in, and treated in hospitals. 4 removed to hospital.
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age)	173	172	—	4
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	14 cases found by Health Visitors (63 visits paid)	14	—	1
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (do.) ...	—	—	—	—
(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	9
(b) vision was impaired	—
(c) vision was lost	—
(d) the patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	1
(e) the patient died	1
(f) the patient removed from the district	—
(g) classification under the above heads cannot be made (details of these cases should be attached)	—
Total	11

14. 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 ... 31

15. EMERGENCY UNITS.

Number of cases in which the services of an emergency unit have been provided during the year 1

16. CONSULTANTS.

Number of cases (including any shown against Item 15) in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements ... 75

17. 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) Nil.

18. 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 3 (2 non-residents)
- (ii) from other causes 9 (3 non-residents)
- (b) Number of these cases which died:—
- (i) at home 1
- (ii) in institutions 11 (4 non-residents)

19. 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	10	
(b) Number of children:—		
(i) at the end of the year	10	
(ii) who died during the year	Nil.	
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	Nil.	
(c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the 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 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 Section 210 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 259 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936	Nil.	
(ii) „ (b) „ „ „ „ „ „ ..	Nil.	
(iii) „ (c) „ „ „ „ „ „ ..	Nil.	
(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under 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.

AS SUCH AUTHORITY.										Domi- ciliary	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:—										Mid- wives		
(a)	Employed by the Local Supervising Authority										6	5	11
(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										2	—	2
Totals										8	5	13	

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	384	401	785		
	As Maternity Nurses	127	59	186		
(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	84	—	84		
	As Maternity Nurses	43	—	43		
Totals	As Midwives	468	401	869		
	As Maternity Nurses	170	59	229		
(e) Attended by Doctors only		20	—	20		
(f) Confined in Voluntary Hospital		—	7	7		
Grand Total				658	467	1125

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	201	Total ... 317
(ii) in institutional practice	116	

4. Administration of Analgesics:—

(a) How many midwives in practice are qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board		—
(b) Have arrangements, approved by the Central Midwives Board, been made for the instruction of midwives in the administration of analgesics at confinements	No.	One in use at Municipal Maternity Hospital.
(c) Is apparatus for the administration of analgesics supplied to midwives by the Council	No.	
(d) In how many cases were analgesics administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year		—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

RETURN RELATING TO EACH MATERNITY HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC., MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDISED
BY THE COUNCIL DURING THE YEAR 1938.

1. Name and Address of Institution—Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Colne Road, Burnley.
- 2.—Number of Maternity Beds in the Institution (exclusive of Isolation and Labour Beds)—36.
 - 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—6.
3. Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—399.
 - 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)—43 cases.
4. Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3—15·3 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives	...	...	315
(b) Doctors	...	...	42
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—96.
7. Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever	...	Nil.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	...	20
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—31.
10. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—Nil.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths—3.
 - (b) Cause of death in each case.
 - (i) Embolus puerperal due to phlegmasia alba dolens.
 - (ii) Toxic albuminuria of pregnancy and labour.
 - (iii) Septicaemia following abortion. Inquest—open verdict.

12. (a) Number of infant deaths—

(i) Stillborn—25.

(ii) Within 10 days of birth—20.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Stillborn.

Hydrocephalus	2
Eclampsia of mother	2
Prolonged obstructed labour	2
Craniotomy for brow presentation	1
Toxæmia of mother	3
Accidental hæmorrhage due to toxic albuminuria	2
Uterine inertia	2
Transverse lie, intra-cranial hæmorrhage	1
Diabetes mellitus of mother	1
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage due to pressure of forceps	1
Anencephalus and hydræmnios	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage due to placenta prævia	1
Concealed accidental hæmorrhage	1
Prolapsed cord during 2nd stage	1
Breech	1
Macerated, no cause	3

—

25

—

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth.

Atelectasis	3
Cardiac failure due to toxic albuminuria of mother	1
Spina bifida	1
Convulsions	1
Icterus gravis neonatorum	1
Congenital malformations	1
Prematurity	8
Sub-dural hæmorrhagic disease	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	3

—

20

—

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 1938.

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 up to and including 15th August, 1938, when the Maternity Unit was transferred to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.
- 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—121.
- 3a. Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also again item 3)—18.

4. Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3—15 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—
 - (a) Midwives—86.
 - (b) Doctors—17.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—20.
7. Number of cases notified as—
 - (a) Puerperal fever—Nil.
 - (b) Puerperal pyrexia—1.
8. Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum—Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution—5.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum—Nil.
(b) Result of treatment in each case—Nil.
11. (a) Number of maternal deaths—4.
(b) Cause of death in each case—
 - (i) Acute Broncho-Pneumonia.
 - (ii) (a) Pulmonary Embolism, (b) Perineal Laceration, (c) Parturition—Forceps Delivery for occip-post-position.
 - (iii) (a) Concealed Acute Hæmorrhage, (b) Pregnancy.
 - (iv) (a) Sub-acute Yellow Atrophy, (b) Post-Anæsthetic Acidosis, (c) Parturition.
12. (a) Number of infant deaths—
 - (i) Stillborn—12.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth—12.
- (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).

(i) Still Births.

Toxæmia of Pregnancy	3
Prolonged labour due to Inertia	1
Breech Delivery—Extended Legs	2
Premature Labour	2
Concealed Accidental Hæmorrhage	1
Central Placenta Prævia	1
Placenta Prævia	1
Albuminuria and Pyelitis	1
	12

(ii) Within 10 days of Birth.

Prematurity	8
Intracranial Hæmorrhage, Forceps Delivery and Inertia	1
Congenital Atelectasis	2
Anencephalus	1
	12

TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137.

PART I. PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS), 1930

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1938, to the 31st December, 1938, 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 ...	—	—	—	—	7	1	7	7	9	11	2	44	44
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	2	1	4	2	25	25
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	1	11	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	3	24	24
„ „ Females ..	1	5	6	5	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	26	26

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4
" Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
" " 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	3
	transferable deaths from Registrar General ...	—	—
Posthumous Notifications	... ..	—	—
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	... ..	6	4
Other Sources if any (specify)	... ..	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1938, 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	
	118	81	199	67	77	144	343
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
Withdrawal of notification	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Recovery from the disease	12	6	18	6	10	16	34
Death (all causes)	35	28	63	5	5	10	73
Otherwise	12	5	17	13	4	17	34

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1938, 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		—	1	1	—	—
	Adult females		—	1	1	—	—
	Children		—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...		—	2	2	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males		25	45	33	12	25
	Adult females		13	33	27	7	12
	Children		2	—	2	—	—
	Total ...		40	78	62	19	37
Number of patients suffering from Non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males		4	7	7	—	4
	Adult females		4	2	3	1	2
	Children		10	6	7	—	9
	Total ...		18	15	17	1	15
GRAND TOTAL			58	95	81	20	52

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

TUBERCULOSIS. FORM T. 145. SECTION D.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year 1938 in the Burnley Municipal General Hospital (appropriated Poor Law Hospital), for tuberculous persons chargeable to the Burnley Town Council.

	In Institution on 1st Jan., 1938.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institution.	In Institution on 31st Dec., 1938.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Adult males ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Adult females ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Children ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	17	8	9	—
{ Adult males ...	—	8	4	4	1
{ Adult females ...	1	3	3	—	—
{ Children ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	28	15	13	1
Number of patients suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	3	2	1	—
{ Adult males ...	—	10	9	—	1
{ Adult females ...	—	11	10	1	—
{ Children ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	24	21	2	1
GRAND TOTALS ...	1	52	36	15	2

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year 1938 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 1938 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	1	3
		Not Quiescent	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4
		Not Quiescent	—	2	—	3	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	11
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
		Not Quiescent	1	4	—	7	2	—	4	2	—	2	3	—	14	11	—	25
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	6
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	Not Quiescent	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	—	7	
	Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...	6	8	—	15	8	1	8	5	—	6	6	1	35	27	2	64

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.																Grand Total	
		Condition at time of discharge.	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	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	8
			Not Quiescent	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
			Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
			Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
			Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Peripheral Glands	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
			Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)		2	—	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	4	7	17		

(G) Supplementary return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year 1938, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
		Died in Institution ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
TOTALS (Pulmonary) ...		6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9	

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	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
		Not Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (Non-pulmonary)		1	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	8	

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 145A

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 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.

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Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1928				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +				Class T.B. +																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Disease Arrested	Adults	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the month, 1881. The experiments were conducted in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Justice, and the results were recorded in the following table.

Date	Time	Place	Description of the Experiment	Results of the Experiment	
				First Trial	Second Trial
15th	10.00	Room 1	Experiment 1	1.00	1.00
15th	10.15	Room 1	Experiment 2	1.00	1.00
15th	10.30	Room 1	Experiment 3	1.00	1.00
15th	10.45	Room 1	Experiment 4	1.00	1.00
15th	11.00	Room 1	Experiment 5	1.00	1.00
15th	11.15	Room 1	Experiment 6	1.00	1.00
15th	11.30	Room 1	Experiment 7	1.00	1.00
15th	11.45	Room 1	Experiment 8	1.00	1.00
15th	12.00	Room 1	Experiment 9	1.00	1.00
15th	12.15	Room 1	Experiment 10	1.00	1.00
15th	12.30	Room 1	Experiment 11	1.00	1.00
15th	12.45	Room 1	Experiment 12	1.00	1.00
15th	13.00	Room 1	Experiment 13	1.00	1.00
15th	13.15	Room 1	Experiment 14	1.00	1.00
15th	13.30	Room 1	Experiment 15	1.00	1.00
15th	13.45	Room 1	Experiment 16	1.00	1.00
15th	14.00	Room 1	Experiment 17	1.00	1.00
15th	14.15	Room 1	Experiment 18	1.00	1.00
15th	14.30	Room 1	Experiment 19	1.00	1.00
15th	14.45	Room 1	Experiment 20	1.00	1.00
15th	15.00	Room 1	Experiment 21	1.00	1.00
15th	15.15	Room 1	Experiment 22	1.00	1.00
15th	15.30	Room 1	Experiment 23	1.00	1.00
15th	15.45	Room 1	Experiment 24	1.00	1.00
15th	16.00	Room 1	Experiment 25	1.00	1.00
15th	16.15	Room 1	Experiment 26	1.00	1.00
15th	16.30	Room 1	Experiment 27	1.00	1.00
15th	16.45	Room 1	Experiment 28	1.00	1.00
15th	17.00	Room 1	Experiment 29	1.00	1.00
15th	17.15	Room 1	Experiment 30	1.00	1.00
15th	17.30	Room 1	Experiment 31	1.00	1.00
15th	17.45	Room 1	Experiment 32	1.00	1.00
15th	18.00	Room 1	Experiment 33	1.00	1.00
15th	18.15	Room 1	Experiment 34	1.00	1.00
15th	18.30	Room 1	Experiment 35	1.00	1.00
15th	18.45	Room 1	Experiment 36	1.00	1.00
15th	19.00	Room 1	Experiment 37	1.00	1.00
15th	19.15	Room 1	Experiment 38	1.00	1.00
15th	19.30	Room 1	Experiment 39	1.00	1.00
15th	19.45	Room 1	Experiment 40	1.00	1.00
15th	20.00	Room 1	Experiment 41	1.00	1.00
15th	20.15	Room 1	Experiment 42	1.00	1.00
15th	20.30	Room 1	Experiment 43	1.00	1.00
15th	20.45	Room 1	Experiment 44	1.00	1.00
15th	21.00	Room 1	Experiment 45	1.00	1.00
15th	21.15	Room 1	Experiment 46	1.00	1.00
15th	21.30	Room 1	Experiment 47	1.00	1.00
15th	21.45	Room 1	Experiment 48	1.00	1.00
15th	22.00	Room 1	Experiment 49	1.00	1.00
15th	22.15	Room 1	Experiment 50	1.00	1.00
15th	22.30	Room 1	Experiment 51	1.00	1.00
15th	22.45	Room 1	Experiment 52	1.00	1.00
15th	23.00	Room 1	Experiment 53	1.00	1.00
15th	23.15	Room 1	Experiment 54	1.00	1.00
15th	23.30	Room 1	Experiment 55	1.00	1.00
15th	23.45	Room 1	Experiment 56	1.00	1.00
15th	24.00	Room 1	Experiment 57	1.00	1.00
15th	24.15	Room 1	Experiment 58	1.00	1.00
15th	24.30	Room 1	Experiment 59	1.00	1.00
15th	24.45	Room 1	Experiment 60	1.00	1.00
15th	25.00	Room 1	Experiment 61	1.00	1.00
15th	25.15	Room 1	Experiment 62	1.00	1.00
15th	25.30	Room 1	Experiment 63	1.00	1.00
15th	25.45	Room 1	Experiment 64	1.00	1.00
15th	26.00	Room 1	Experiment 65	1.00	1.00
15th	26.15	Room 1	Experiment 66	1.00	1.00
15th	26.30	Room 1	Experiment 67	1.00	1.00
15th	26.45	Room 1	Experiment 68	1.00	1.00
15th	27.00	Room 1	Experiment 69	1.00	1.00
15th	27.15	Room 1	Experiment 70	1.00	1.00
15th	27.30	Room 1	Experiment 71	1.00	1.00
15th	27.45	Room 1	Experiment 72	1.00	1.00
15th	28.00	Room 1	Experiment 73	1.00	1.00
15th	28.15	Room 1	Experiment 74	1.00	1.00
15th	28.30	Room 1	Experiment 75	1.00	1.00
15th	28.45	Room 1	Experiment 76	1.00	1.00
15th	29.00	Room 1	Experiment 77	1.00	1.00
15th	29.15	Room 1	Experiment 78	1.00	1.00
15th	29.30	Room 1	Experiment 79	1.00	1.00
15th	29.45	Room 1	Experiment 80	1.00	1.00
15th	30.00	Room 1	Experiment 81	1.00	1.00
15th	30.15	Room 1	Experiment 82	1.00	1.00
15th	30.30	Room 1	Experiment 83	1.00	1.00
15th	30.45	Room 1	Experiment 84	1.00	1.00
15th	31.00	Room 1	Experiment 85	1.00	1.00
15th	31.15	Room 1	Experiment 86	1.00	1.00
15th	31.30	Room 1	Experiment 87	1.00	1.00
15th	31.45	Room 1	Experiment 88	1.00	1.00
15th	32.00	Room 1	Experiment 89	1.00	1.00
15th	32.15	Room 1	Experiment 90	1.00	1.00
15th	32.30	Room 1	Experiment 91	1.00	1.00
15th	32.45	Room 1	Experiment 92	1.00	1.00
15th	33.00	Room 1	Experiment 93	1.00	1.00
15th	33.15	Room 1	Experiment 94	1.00	1.00
15th	33.30	Room 1	Experiment 95	1.00	1.00
15th	33.45	Room 1	Experiment 96	1.00	1.00
15th	34.00	Room 1	Experiment 97	1.00	1.00
15th	34.15	Room 1	Experiment 98	1.00	1.00
15th	34.30	Room 1	Experiment 99	1.00	1.00
15th	34.45	Room 1	Experiment 100	1.00	1.00

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

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Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1928				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Location of the site of the lake		Name of the lake		Area of the lake		Depth of the lake		Volume of the lake		Notes	
Latitude	Longitude	Name	Area	Depth	Volume	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes
10° 15' N	105° 30' E	Lake 1	100	10	1000						
10° 30' N	105° 45' E	Lake 2	200	20	2000						
10° 45' N	105° 15' E	Lake 3	300	30	3000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 4	400	40	4000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 5	500	50	5000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 6	600	60	6000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 7	700	70	7000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 8	800	80	8000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 9	900	90	9000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 10	1000	100	10000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 11	1100	110	11000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 12	1200	120	12000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 13	1300	130	13000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 14	1400	140	14000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 15	1500	150	15000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 16	1600	160	16000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 17	1700	170	17000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 18	1800	180	18000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 19	1900	190	19000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 20	2000	200	20000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 21	2100	210	21000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 22	2200	220	22000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 23	2300	230	23000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 24	2400	240	24000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 25	2500	250	25000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 26	2600	260	26000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 27	2700	270	27000						
10° 15' N	105° 15' E	Lake 28	2800	280	28000						
10° 30' N	105° 30' E	Lake 29	2900	290	29000						
10° 45' N	105° 45' E	Lake 30	3000	300	30000						

APPENDIX 9.

RETURN to be made on or before the 9th February, 1939, 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, 1937, 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., 1937.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1939, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Regis- ter" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1939, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of				Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1939, 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 1938.	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 1938.
		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.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccina- tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	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 ...	753	191	—	—	510	44	1	5	2	—	213	501	
WEST WARD ...	348	80	—	—	244	19	1	1	2	1	150	252	
Total ...	1101	271	—	—	754	63	2	6	4	1	363	753	

Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made (included in column 6 above)—1.
Total number of copies of certificates for the year 1938 sent to other Vaccination Officers (included in column 12 above)—4.

**Table showing the Medical Examinations carried out during the year 1938
for the various Corporation Departments, etc.**

Examinations of Corporation and Joint Transport Committee Employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act	234
For fitness to resume work after illness	25
For Employment by the Joint Transport Committee (Road Traffic Act)	72
For Superannuation purposes	475
For claims for compensation by persons other than Corporation employees	44

850



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1938

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1938-39.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. A. SAMPSON, J.P.).

*ALDERMAN G. PARKINSON, J.P., Chairman.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. WATSON, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

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

ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN.

*ALDERMAN J. R. TOMLINSON.

ALDERMAN J. LYNCH.

*ALDERMAN L. RIPPON.

COUNCILLOR MRS. B. M. CLITHEROE.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. FEARNEHOUGH, J.P.

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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,

APRIL, 1939.

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 1938. The Report is drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Education, and follows the same lines as those of former years. The statistical details, as required by the Board, which are appended, differentiate between elementary and secondary schools. The main context gives an account of the medical examinations in the schools, the finding of such examinations and the treatment provided through the various clinics.

6,125 elementary and 1,036 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, 22.1% of the elementary school children and 19.1% of the secondary school pupils were found to require treatment for defects other than defects of nutrition and dental diseases. The number of children inspected in each of the three age groups in the elementary schools shows a decrease of 56 on that of the previous year, due to some extent to the decreasing child population.

The standard of cleanliness of the scholars is now very high, only 1% being found unclean, as compared with 2.7% in 1937. It was not found necessary to cleanse any children at the Corporation Cleansing Station on account of vermin.

The importance of testing the vision of the five-year-old children when they first commence school, which was commenced in January, 1938, is demonstrated by the fact that 114 of these children were found to have subnormal vision which required further investigation.

Defective vision continues to be one of the most common defects ascertained during the routine medical inspections, and in the year under review errors of refraction and squint were found in 11% of the children inspected in the elementary schools and in 16% of the secondary school pupils.

The scheme for orthoptic treatment of children who squint has been functioning since August, 1937, and has proved beneficial in the correction

of squint in many cases which otherwise would not respond to non-operative methods. The gradual but steady reduction in the degree of squint which this fusion method of treatment secures, engenders the keen interest of the parents, who thereby co-operate well with the orthoptist.

I have included in the following report two charts which give the average weight and average height of the children inspected each year in the three age groups during the last 29 years. It is of interest to note the general increase in both the average weight and average height which has occurred. It is true to say that on leaving the elementary schools boys are now on the average 4lbs. heavier and girls 6lbs. heavier, and that both are at least one inch taller, than were their predecessors of 29 years ago.

Good results continue to be obtained in the few cases of rheumatic disease, with cardiac sequelae, which are treated in the St. Joseph's Heart Hospital School, Liverpool, and the Bradstock-Lockett Institution, Southport.

The nutritional condition of the elementary school children, of which statistics will be found in the report, shows little change from that of recent years. It is, however, worth noting that 122 (or 12%) of the secondary school children were considered to have slightly subnormal nutrition, and, although there were no very badly nourished children in the secondary schools, there would appear to be some indication that the provision of meals, as well as milk, is as necessary for some secondary school pupils as for the children in the elementary schools.

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, 1938, 10,277. Average attendance during the year, 9,190.

TEACHERS.—Elementary and Special Schools.

Men, 90; Women, 265. Total, 355.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	15
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 and partially 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 52,823.

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. Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. Friday, 2-0 p.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 Orthopædic 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.	... Lionel St. 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.

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.

The Lady Assistant Medical Officer is wholly occupied in the work of the School Medical Department, but relieves the other Assistant Medical Officers during holidays.

Dr. T. Snowball holds three 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 :— 20 sessions per week to dental inspection and treatment of school children; three sessions per fortnight 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.

School buildings have been inspected periodically, particular attention being paid to the cleanliness of the out-offices. The lavatories have been maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Few structural alterations were made during 1938, as in the previous year many improvements were effected for the purpose of reorganisation. Back Lane School is now the only school which has unsatisfactory lavatory accommodation. I have commented annually for the last seven years on the unsatisfactory closets in use in this School, which are of the trough pattern and which can only be evacuated of their contents when the caretaker goes round from time to time and releases a tap, which allows the closets to be flushed. In the intervals between the rounds of the caretaker faeces is left to accumulate in the troughs and causes offensive effluvia. If this school is to continue to be used as a day school, automatic or hand-flushed pedestal water closets should be installed.

The gradual substitution of modern types of desks and tables for the old-fashioned long desks continues, 40 dual desks being installed in 1938.

Two hundred and fifteen 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective yard flags	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							—
							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 1937. There was a decrease in the number of children in each age group, the total number who were presented for routine inspection being 56 less than in 1937.

Code Groups.						Total		Total			
Entrants :				Boys		Girls		1938		1937	
Age 3 years ...				40	...	31	...	71	...	70	
„ 4 „ ...				128	...	114	...	242	...	256	
„ 5 „ ...				288	...	262	...	550	...	547	
„ 6 „ ...				74	...	75	...	149	...	158	
„ 7 „ ...				25	...	28	...	53	...	53	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				555		510		1065		1084	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
								Total		Total	
Intermediates :				Boys		Girls		1938		1937	
Age 8 years ...				454	...	469	...	923	...	881	
„ 9 „ ...				88	...	98	...	186	...	138	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				542		567		1109		1019	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
								Total		Total	
Leavers :				Boys		Girls		1938		1937	
Age 12 years ...				453	...	433	...	886	...	1003	
„ 13 „ ...				93	...	60	...	153	...	179	
„ 14 „ ...				6	...	4	...	10	...	3	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				552		497		1049		1185	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Others ...				24	...	32	...	56	...	47	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Routine											
Inspections ...				1673	...	1606	...	3279	...	3335	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Other Inspections.											
No. of Special Inspections :								1938		1937	
At Schools ...				...	...	...	...	117	...	118	
At School Clinic ...				...	...	...	...	2729	...	2552	
								<hr/>		<hr/>	
								2846	...	2670	
								<hr/>		<hr/>	
No. of Re-Inspections :											
At Schools ...				...	...	...	...	6507	...	6078	
At School Clinic ...				...	...	...	...	1630	...	1405	
								<hr/>		<hr/>	
								8137	...	7483	
								<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	116	Afternoon	62	=	178
For "Following-up" Defects:	"	33	"	20	=	53
						—
						231
						—

In addition to the 53 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 Elementary Schools.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1938 compared with the previous year:—

	1938		1937	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections	3396	—	3453	—
2. Number of children suffering from				
Uncleanliness	35	1.0	93	2.7
Skin Disease	183	5.4	124	3.6
External Eye Disease	50	1.5	41	1.2
Defective Vision (including Squint)	392	11.5	339	9.8

	1938		1937	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ear Disease	104	3.1	98	2.8
Nose and Throat Disease ...	492	14.5	626	18.1
Enlarged Glands	84	2.5	133	3.9
Defective Speech	87	2.6	72	2.1
Heart Disease	78	2.3	213	6.2
Anæmia	95	2.7	62	1.7
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	100	2.9	154	4.5
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected ...	—	—	1	0.3
Non-Pulmonary	16	0.5	13	0.4
Diseases of Nervous System ...	35	1.0	38	1.1
Deformities	162	4.8	157	4.5
Other Defects and Diseases ...	214	6.3	274	7.9

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 24.5 in the Entrants' Group, 22.3 in the Intermediate Group, and 19.5 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 22.1. The percentage found to require treatment showed an increase 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 35 unclean children, as against 93 in the previous year, the percentages being 2.7 in 1937, and 1.0 in 1938. Of this number, 26 had heads infested with vermin or nits, and 9 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 37,312 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 428 individual children were found to be unclean. In 30 instances vermin were found, and in 1,676 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.08%. 518 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 98 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. No children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station on account of verminous conditions.

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
1938	37312	30	1676	0.08	4.5

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 492 or 14.5% of the children examined; a decrease of 3.6% on the 1937 figures. This number includes 279 in which there was a chronic unhealthy condition of the tonsils (8.2%) and 14 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 73 cases. There were 126 other conditions.

Tuberculosis.—No children of elementary school age were found, either at routine or special inspection, to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and no pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in children in the elementary schools were notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Ten cases of tuberculosis of the glands, three of bone and joint tuberculosis, and three 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. 183 cases of skin disease were ascertained, the percentage being 5·4, as compared with 3·6 in the previous year.

External Eye Diseases.—Of 50 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye, 28 were Blepharitis, 11 were Conjunctivitis, and 11 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 392 (including 43 with squint). Of these 144 were in the second age group (aged 8 and 9 years), and 134 in the third age group. In addition, 245 children had errors of vision corrected previously and were wearing suitable glasses—these being 19 Entrants, 69 Intermediates, 153 Leavers and 4 not coming under the code groups.

In 167 cases the defective vision or squint was sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the Ophthalmic Specialist Officer. The remaining 225 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 397 children surveyed by the nurses, 22 were not wearing their spectacles. In 13 instances this was due to carelessness or neglect to take the spectacles to school, and in 9 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.—104 or 3·1% of the children inspected in the schools suffered from ear disease, and of these 39 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 6·7% of the children examined at the Clinic.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—Although 162 or 4·8% 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. Ten were cases of curvature of the spine and 41 crippling resulting from rickets. 51 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 33 to 38.

Defective Speech.—Altogether 87 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 45, 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 51 to 52.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.—These are classified under the headings Organic Disease, Functional Disease and Anæmia.

The incidence of heart affections showed a decrease compared with that of the previous year. 20 children were found to have organic heart lesions, equivalent to 0·9% of the total inspected. The cases of functional heart disease amounted to 49, being 1·4% of the total inspected, as compared with 4·3% in 1937.

Clothing and Footgear.—Children found to be insufficiently clad or to have defective footgear numbered 13, equivalent to 0.4% 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 1937.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys 1937		Boys 1938		Girls 1937		Girls 1938
Number Inspected	255	...	288	...	292	...	262
Average Height in inches	42.3	...	42.9	...	42.7	...	42.4
Average Weight in pounds.....	41.7	...	41.9	...	40.8	...	41.1

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys 1937		Boys 1938		Girls 1937		Girls 1938
Number Inspected	439	...	454	...	442	...	469
Average Height in inches	49.3	...	49.3	...	48.8	...	49.0
Average Weight in pounds.....	56.0	...	56.5	...	53.7	...	54.9

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys 1937		Boys 1938		Girls 1937		Girls 1938
Number Inspected	508	...	453	...	495	...	433
Average Height in inches	55.9	...	56.0	...	56.9	...	56.9
Average Weight in pounds.....	78.5	...	78.4	...	80.0	...	81.0

Average Weights and Heights over a Period of 29 Years.—The charts inset show the average weights and heights of children inspected in the elementary schools each year from 1910 to 1938, the averages for boys and girls and the three age groups being shown separately. These charts indicate a general upward tendency in both weight and height in each group. The average weight increases in the 12-year-old group during the last 29 years are 4½lbs. for boys and 6½lbs. for girls. In the entrants group, over the same period, the average weight increases are 5lbs. for boys and 3½lbs. for girls. Similarly height increases of 1.2 inches for boys and 1.4 inches for girls have occurred among the twelve-year-old groups and equally well-marked increases in height are shown to have occurred among the new entrants.

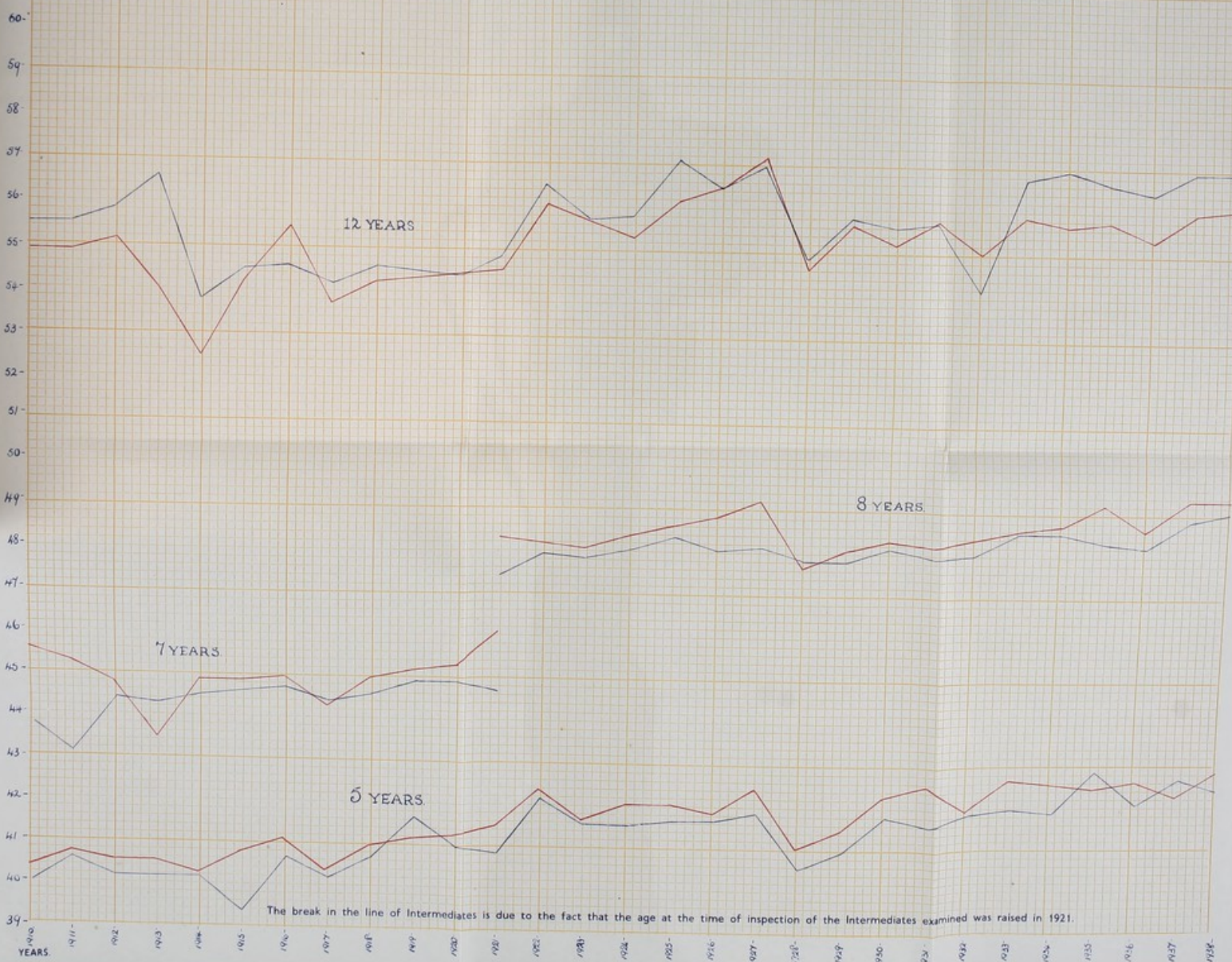
HEIGHT IN INCHES.

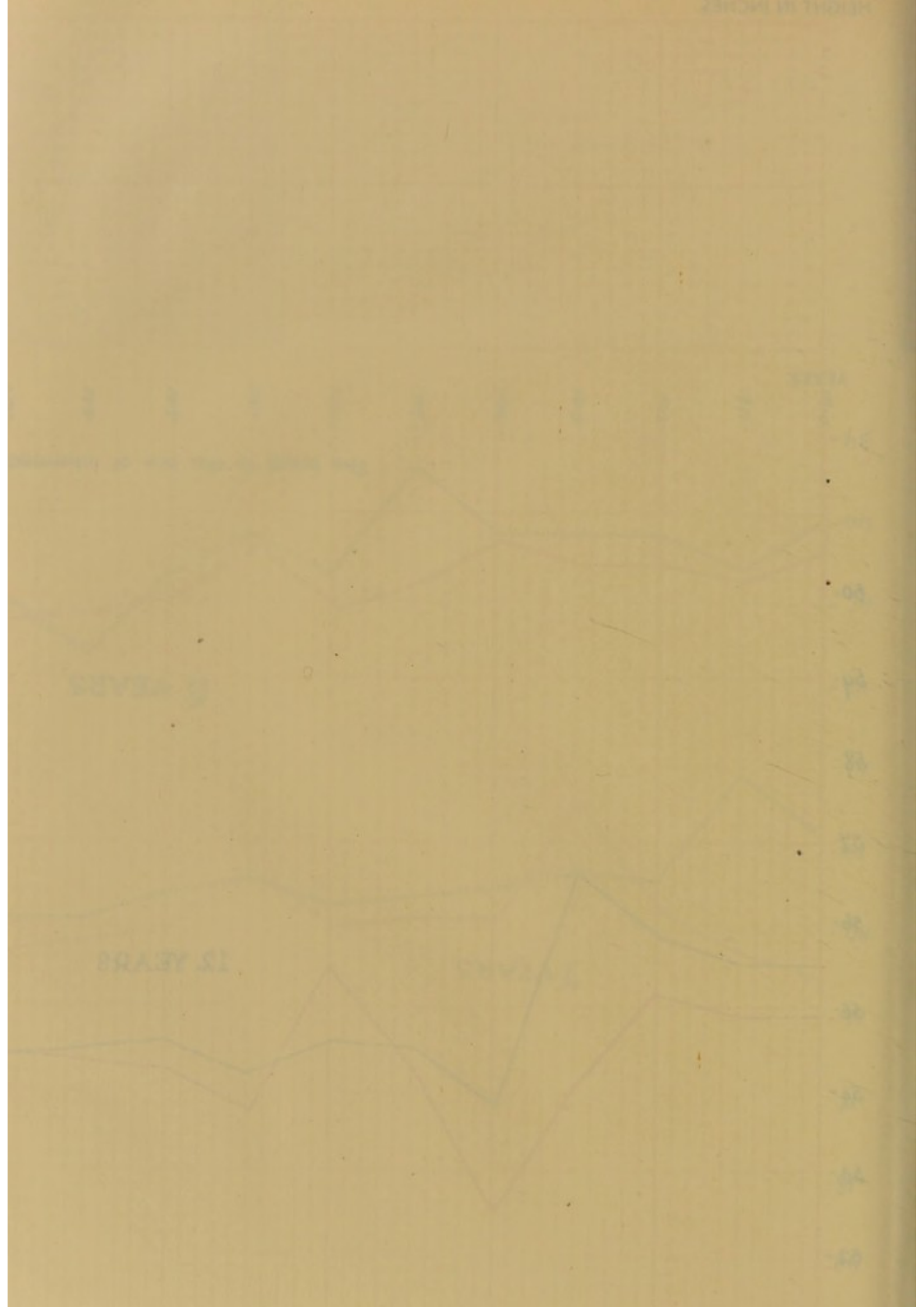
AVERAGE
HEIGHTS.

MALES.

FEMALES.

ROUTINE
MEDICAL
INSPECTION.



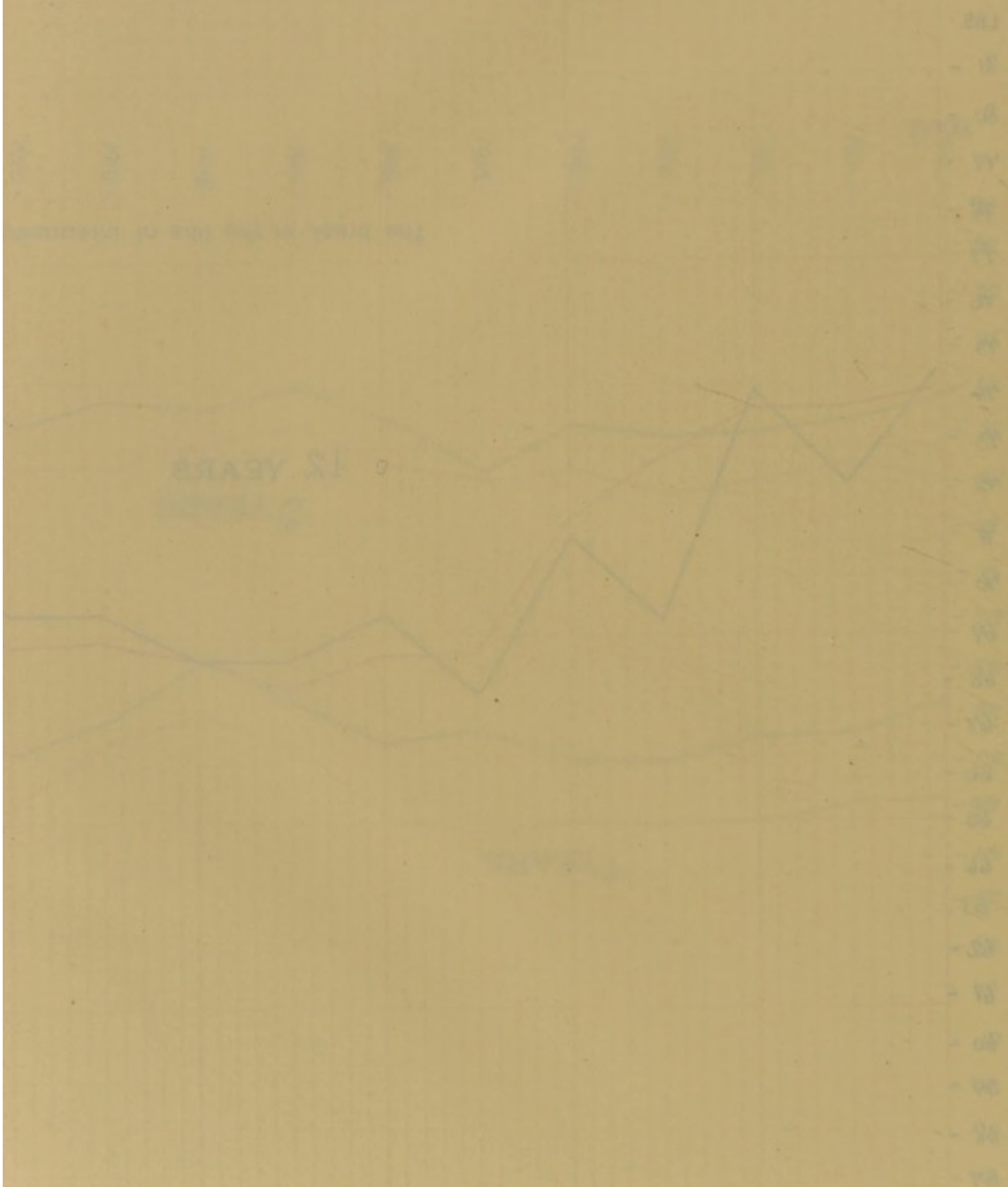


AVERAGE
WEIGHTS.

MALES
FEMALES

ROUTINE
MEDICAL
INSPECTION.





The charts also show the retarding effect of the war years, 1914-1918, on both the weight and heights averages of each age group, an effect which lasted until 1922. It will be seen further that in the year 1928 there was a fall in the average weights and heights in each of the age groups, which was in all probability an effect produced by under-nourishment caused by the general strike and coal strike of 1926.

Only 12 children out of 3,279 inspected were reported to have bad nutrition and 419 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 3,279 elementary school children 86.8% can be regarded as satisfactory and 13.2% as unsatisfactory in respect of their general nutritional state. However, only 11.9% can be regarded as in an excellent state of nutrition.

In the secondary schools, the nutrition survey of 984 children showed 17.5% with excellent nutrition, 70.1% normal, 12.4% slightly subnormal and none badly nourished.

Nutrition.—The nutrition of school children has now been recorded for four 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 1938, 88.9% of the entrants, 82.8% of the intermediate group, and 89.3% of the third group were found to have normal or excellent nutrition. In each of the four years during which the nutritional condition of elementary school children has been recorded, the third age group showed a higher percentage with satisfactory nutrition than the two groups of younger children. Although this suggests that an improvement in the average standard of nutrition takes place as children progress through school life, such cannot be ascertained until the entrants inspected during the last four years are in years to come inspected as third age-group children.

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Until August, 1938, Inspection Clinics were held at the School Clinic on two mornings and two afternoons each week. It was found that few parents were able to attend with their children in the mornings, owing to household duties, and consequently the attendances at the morning sessions were few and those at the afternoon sessions too large. The Inspection Clinic Sessions were altered, therefore, to three afternoons, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, each week.

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 2,844 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 4,572. 2,368 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 476 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. 106 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	11	—
Defective Teeth	6	—
Ringworm	18	—
Impetigo	109	—
Scabies	41	—
Other Skin Diseases	110	—
Eye Defects	363	15
Ear Defects	191	7
Nose and Throat Defects	166	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	28	3
Defective Speech	15	9
Heart Disease	20	2
Anæmia	33	—
Respiratory Diseases	53	—
Deformities	29	1
Nervous Diseases	24	—
Mental Deficiency	3	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Suspected	—	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	—	—
Other Conditions	1538	17
Total	2758	64

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic:—

Examinations regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	...	713
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	...	13
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	...	276
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	... ..	107
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	... ..	33
Special Inspections by Nurses	... ..	1,578

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)—53.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	583
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	2131
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1063
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	228
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	3103

7108

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 children of school age notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	93	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	117	9
Measles and German Measles	201	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	44	2
Erysipelas	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	1

There was some increase in the prevalence of chickenpox and mumps, but apart from these there was remarkably little infectious disease during 1938. Neither scarlet fever, diphtheria nor measles appeared in epidemic form. The cases of diphtheria in children of school age were 55 fewer, and of measles 547 fewer than in the previous year. Pneumonia in school children was double that of 1937, due mainly to influenzal pneumonia occurring during an influenza epidemic towards the end of the year.

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health. One certificate was issued to cover periods of low attendance in school an account of chickenpox.

The School Nurses made four special investigations in schools in connection with diphtheria, during which 117 scholars and teachers were inspected, and of these 81 were swabbed and 25 were seen and swabbed in their own homes.

107 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.	Adults.
Schick Tested	—	59	14
Number Immunised	191	271	6
Attendances for Immunisation ...	591	785	18

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	8	6	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Back Lane	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	2	2	3	9	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough	2	6	3	3	14	16	1	—	2	1	—	—
Fulledge	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Habergham	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hargher Clough	1	8	2	—	10	11	—	3	—	1	—	—
Healey Wood	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Heasandford	3	3	1	2	12	17	5	2	—	—	—	—
Holy Trinity	1	4	3	4	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lane Head	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lionel Street	1	3	2	7	8	13	—	2	—	1	—	—
Pickup Croft	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Red Lion Street	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosegrove	1	—	2	—	5	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
Rose Hill	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	4	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
St. Mary's	—	2	5	2	—	5	2	3	1	2	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	1	1	5	1	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Peter's	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
St. Stephen's	—	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	—
St. Thomas's	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sandygate	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	—	1	4	3	2	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
Todmorden Road Junior..	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittlefield	1	—	—	—	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Top	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Air	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery	1	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Todmorden Road Central	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Others	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	38	55	65	52	88	113	25	19	12	12	2	1

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of cases of sickness amongst school children.

Infectious Diseases Reported by Teachers during 1938.

SCHOOL	Measles and German Measles	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Chicken Pox	Other Diseases
Abel Street	3	4	6	12	6	22	—
Back Lane	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnley Wood	1	—	—	1	3	—	4
Coal Clough	24	—	25	6	6	17	2
Fulledge	1	1	4	—	—	10	8
Habergham	—	—	8	1	—	—	—
Hargher Clough.....	6	—	7	5	—	9	3
Healey Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heasandford	32	4	36	3	1	1	1
Holy Trinity	2	4	17	1	7	3	—
Lane Head	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lionel Street	12	—	36	—	3	31	—
Pickup Croft	6	—	1	1	1	2	—
Red Lion Street	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rosegrove	7	—	22	—	—	3	4
Rose Hill.....	2	1	2	—	—	34	1
St. Andrew's	1	—	—	4	1	1	—
St. Augustine's	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
St. John's	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's	2	—	11	—	3	16	—
St. Peter's	—	—	11	—	1	—	11
St. Stephen's	11	—	—	1	2	—	1
St. Thomas's	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Sandygate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme	—	—	6	—	5	2	—
Todmorden Road Junior...	—	—	1	1	2	—	5
Whittlefield	13	1	7	—	—	8	—
Wood Top	3	1	5	—	2	19	2
Coal Clough Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoneyholme Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blind	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Deaf	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Open Air.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nursery	5	—	1	—	1	5	—
Todmorden Road Central	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Grammar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
High	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	134	16	207	44	53	192	43

Infectious Illnesses of Children prior to entering School.—It was found that, during the pre-school life of the entrants

54.7%	had suffered from Measles.
5.1%	„ „ Scarlet Fever.
3.7%	„ „ Diphtheria.
22.6%	„ „ Whooping Cough.
26.6%	„ „ Chickenpox.
0.3%	„ „ Rheumatism.
4.2%	„ „ Mumps.

Vaccinal Condition of School Children.—Only 19.5% 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 sixteen years, and now the total attendances are treble that of sixteen 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 1938 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 sixteen years.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.
(PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN).

Year.	Minor Ailments.	Ophthal- mic.	Dental.	Inspec- tion.	Nose, Throat and Ear.	Ortho- pædic.	Orthoptic.	Miscel- laneous.	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
1938 ...	19,948	4,270	8,817	4,686	971	9,577	1,637	2,917	52,823

Minor Ailments.—1,601 cases were treated by the School Nurses, as compared with 1,435 in 1937. This number includes 68 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 1/1/38	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attend- ances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	20	20	267
Impetigo ...	4	102	106	1286
Other Skin Diseases ...	5	90	95	1364
Scabies ...	2	38	40	295
EYE:—				
Blepharitis ...	11	37	48	1666
Conjunctivitis ...	2	41	43	650
Iritis ...	—	—	—	—
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions ...	1	41	42	368
EAR:—				
Otitis Media ...	14	62	76	2115
Other Ear Diseases ...	4	141	145	1866
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.				
	25	961	986	9042
	68	1533	1601	18919

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 1938 no cases were referred to Manchester. Ten children were referred to the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital for diagnosis of ringworm by means of "Wood's Glass."

Forty-two children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths, and their clothes were disinfected at the Corporation Cleansing Station; there were 410 attendances.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at the Clinic, it was ascertained that 254 cases were treated otherwise. These were:—

Scabies	5
Impetigo	8
Other Skin Diseases	63
Minor Eye Defects	31
Minor Ear Defects	41
Miscellaneous	106
	—
	254
	—

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	—	—
Scabies	5	43
Impetigo	29	158
Other Skin Conditions	11	108
EYE :		
Blepharitis	4	22
Conjunctivitis	3	50
Other Eye Conditions	3	4
EAR :		
Otitis Media	9	128
Other Ear Conditions	12	75
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,		
Bruises, Sores, etc.	32	117
	—	—
Total	108	705
	—	—

(1) **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	...	...	...	71
Advised other forms of treatment...	...	...	...	27
Not advised treatment	...	...	...	4
Deferred	...	...	...	20

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 27.

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 140 sessions and examined 226 new cases, 188 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 1,252 attendances at the Clinic.

In addition to 226 new cases, the Ophthalmic Surgeon re-examined 687 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 316 children, 10 children to have operation also, and 7 to cease wearing spectacles. Two children were recommended for the special class for partially-sighted children.

In all 913 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 prescription issued. 613 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 3,617.

Children who were recommended to but did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic were followed up by the school nurses, who found that 15 children obtained treatment privately.

Six hundred and thirteen pairs of spectacles were obtained by the school children, 243 of these through the Local Education Authority's scheme.

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1938.

Defect.	Elementary and Special School Children.			
	New Cases.		Old Cases.	
Hypermetropia	28	74	102	
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	70	175	245	
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	—	2	2	
Hypermetropia plus Nystagmus	1	2	3	
Hypermetropia plus Anterior Senechia	—	1	1	
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	1	1	
Hypermetropia plus word blindness	—	1	1	
Hypermetropia plus Corneal Opacity	—	1	1	
Myopia	21	49	70	
Myopic Astigmatism	35	75	110	
Myopic Astigmatism, plus Optic Crescent	—	1	1	
Mixed Astigmatism	15	37	52	
Emmetropia	5	9	14	
Cataract and Corneal Opacity	—	1	1	
Nystagmus plus Myopic Astigmatism	—	1	1	
Prolapsed Iris and Adherent Leucoma	—	1	1	
Strabismus	1	2	3	
Optic Atrophy	—	1	1	
STRABISMUS				
plus Hypermetropic Astigmatism	26	135	161	
„ Hypermetropia	19	114	133	
„ Myopic Astigmatism	1	1	2	
„ Myopia	—	1	1	
„ Emmetropia	2	2	4	
Not yet classified	2	—	2	
Totals	226	687	913	

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint was described in my report for 1937 (see page 31). The Orthoptic Clinic was inaugurated in July, 1937, and the Orthoptist, who is employed jointly by the Burnley and Blackburn Education Committees, holds eleven sessions per fortnight treating Burnley children.

During the seventeen months in which orthoptic treatment has been given, results have been very satisfactory, and both parents and children have shown keen interest in the treatment by the regularity of their attendances.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

	Burnley Children.			Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Sec.	Spec.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/38	44	3	2	1	50
New Cases during year	30	2	—	4	36
Total Cases dealt with	74	5	2	5	86
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—					
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	10	—	—	1	11
Left School and Left Town	5	—	1	—	6
Discharged as cured	12	3	1	2	18
Total discharges	27	3	2	3	35
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/38:—					
No. ready for operation and further treatment	9	—	—	—	9
No. to continue treatment	38	2	—	2	42
Total carried forward to 1939 ...	47	2	—	2	51
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	22	—	1	—	23
Attendances made during the year by treatment cases	1497	70	47	84	1698
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme ...	2	—	—	—	2
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme	7	2	—	—	9
Half-days devoted to treatment	—	—	—	—	245

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.

The Orthopædic Surgeon examined 97 new cases during the year.

Since the inauguration of the scheme in December, 1927, 1,122 school children, 200 child welfare cases and 134 tuberculosis cases—a total of 1,456—have been seen by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

The Orthopædic Nurse gives massage, etc., to infants undergoing treatment for rickets, etc., in the Municipal 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	...	...	...	...	...	396
„ Flat Foot at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	92
„ Postural Exercises at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	204
„ „ „ at Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	96
Attendances at Bank Hall Hospital and Municipal Hospital:						
Massage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	69
Periods of Individual Treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	242
Periods for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	...	121
Sessions at Orthopædic Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	520
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	23

The following Table shows the Defects from which the 244 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.				
No. of persons examined ...	61	6	5	25	97	86	8	30	23	147	244
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	7	9
Spastic Paralysis ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	9	9
Birth Palsy ...	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	4	5
Congenital Deformities ...	—	—	—	6	6	11	1	—	7	19	25
Traumatic Deformities ...	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	8
Fractures ...	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	4
Köhler's Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Scoliosis ...	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3	5
Pes Planus ...	11	—	—	2	13	9	—	—	—	9	22
Pes Cavus ...	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	7	8
Hammer Toe ...	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	5
Hallux Valgus ...	4	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	2	7
Torticollis ...	3	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	2	5	9
Deformities due to Rickets...	7	—	—	10	17	9	1	—	5	15	32
Bone and Joint Inflammations	2	—	1	1	4	8	—	1	—	9	13
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints :—											
(a) Active ...	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	9	—	9	12
(b) Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	19
Other Postural Defects ...	6	—	—	—	6	19	2	—	1	22	28
Other Conditions ...	17	3	1	5	26	11	1	2	3	17	43
TOTALS ...	61	7	5	27	100	103	8	31	23	165	265

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	2	—	—	4	6	1	—	—	1	2	8
Stretchings	4	2	—	4	10	5	—	—	4	9	19
Splints and Calipers ...	3	1	—	3	7	5	—	5	3	13	20
Adaptations to Boots ...	4	—	—	1	5	5	—	5	1	11	16
Plasters	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	4	6
Strappings	3	—	—	1	4	4	1	1	1	7	11
Wedges and other Appliances ...	14	—	—	7	21	10	1	2	4	17	38
Remedial and Postural Exercises ...	16	2	—	1	19	18	1	2	1	22	41
Manipulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Treatment ...	7	1	3	2	13	8	1	5	4	18	31
Examination at Manchester Royal Infirmary ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4
X-Ray	3	1	1	5	10	7	—	10	1	18	28
U.V.R. and Electrical Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined by Aural Surgeon	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPÆDIC CASES DURING 1938.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1938 ...	2	2
Admitted during the Year	6	6
Discharged during the Year	7	5
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1938 ...	1	3
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1938... ..	161	214

PROVISION OF SPLINTS, SURGICAL BOOTS, ETC., FOR CHILDREN ATTENDING THE
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following have been supplied :

	School Medical Cases		Tub. Cases	Child Wel- fare Cases	Total
	Elem. & Spc.	Sec.			
Night Splints	3	—	—	2	5
Calipers and Irons supplied and repaired ...	3	—	2	1	6
Artificial Limbs supplied and repaired ...	6	—	—	—	6
Plaster Cases	2	—	4	1	7
Boots, Wedges, Tubes, Braces, Slings, etc....	30	1	7	12	50
Total No. of Surgical Appliances, etc. ...	44	1	13	16	74

WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC NURSE DURING 1938.

	School Medical Cases.		Tub. Cases	Child Welfare Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary		
Supervision of Cases	23	3	6	6
Cases under Treatment	60	11	8	30
TOTALS	83	14	14	36

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	6971	3	6974
	Secondary...	112	—	112
	Special ...	912	1	913
Tuberculosis Clinic		227	—	227
Child Welfare Clinic		1578	—	1578
Total		9800	4	9804

No. of Children remaining on the register of the Orthopædic Clinic on the 31st December, 1938 ...	School Children.		Child Welfare Cases.	Tuber- culosis Cases.	Total.
	Elem. & Spec.	Sec.			
	91	9	34	29	163

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 	305	3	3	85
Attendances :				
For Remedial Exercises ...	1562	44	2	4
For Breathing Exercises...	4459	7	72	170
For Corrective Treatment	546	19	1	892
TOTAL 	6567	70	75	1066

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

13,686 elementary and 597 special school children, a total of 14,283, were submitted to routine dental inspection in the schools, and of these 9,357 were found to require dental attention. A further 1,067 children were dentally inspected in the clinic, the majority of whom required treatment. As in previous years it was found that nearly half the number who required dental treatment did not avail themselves of the clinic service, either through failure of the parents to give consent to treatment or failure to keep appointments. The dentists, however, gave treatment to 5,016 elementary and special school children, and were thus able to concentrate more on conservative methods than would have been possible had all the children who required treatment accepted the facilities available.

One hundred and twelve sessions were devoted to inspection of teeth in schools. 65% of the total inspected were found to have defective teeth. The corresponding percentage for 1937 was 66% and for 1936 71%. In recent years the proportion of children with dental caries has shown a slight but steady decrease, which is no doubt due to the fact that with the more adequate service which was provided over four years ago, the dentists are able to inspect children more frequently and thus ascertain dental caries in its early stages. By prompt attention to those children who accept periodic treatment, dental caries is not allowed to become so advanced, as formerly was the case.

The smaller ratio of extractions to fillings of permanent teeth is further evidence of the value of the dental service in saving teeth.

The number of children who attended the clinic casually on the onset of toothache again showed a slight decrease, consequent on the larger number who accepted treatment immediately they were advised by the dentists to do so.

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 ...	133	119	252	106	95	27	24
4 " ...	335	313	648	199	181	136	132
5 " ...	636	603	1,239	337	280	299	323
6 " ...	662	673	1,335	325	301	337	372
7 " ...	716	690	1,406	247	233	469	457
8 " ...	770	765	1,535	215	207	555	558
9 " ...	795	813	1,608	243	245	552	568
10 " ...	813	839	1,652	253	229	560	610
11 " ...	703	846	1,549	214	229	489	617
12 " ...	603	820	1,423	167	228	436	592
13 " ...	617	780	1,397	153	174	464	606
14 " ...	134	96	230	34	29	100	67
15 " ...	6	3	9	2	—	4	3
Total ...	6,923	7,360	14,283	2,495	2,431	4,428	4,929

Treatment of Dental Defects.—812 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 5,016 cases were dealt with as against 5,219 in 1937. 1,067 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, 10,623 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	...	...	...	5,016
Received Treatment from own Dentist	...	...	...	10
Parents Indifferent	...	...	...	5,454
Treatment not Advised by own Doctor	...	...	...	—
Left School or could not be Traced	...	...	...	104
Left Town	...	...	...	26
Died	...	...	...	13

The following figures show the number of fillings and extractions carried out during the last thirteen years for elementary, special and secondary school children.

Year	Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of Gen'ral Anæsthetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.			
	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary 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	
1931	49	2083	2132	3763	580	4343	4	177	437	614	
1932	25	2535	2560	4638	714	5352	13	120	688	808	{ Second Full-time Dentist appointed
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	
1938	204	4422	4626	6086	2097	8813	2292	34	654	688	

"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 1938, 46 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 206 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 10 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, etc.	Total Treat- ments.
Bank Hall Hospital	46	972	972	—	—	—	972
Municipal Gen'l Hospital	206	3,719	334	3,390	27	38	3,789

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 18th March and closed on 30th September. 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 713 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 29th March to 27th September. During this period 310 children were admitted, 277 (129 boys and 148 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 children. During the summer 120 children each had two weeks' holiday at this farm house, and 1,300 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, netball, 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 (two fields) and Towneley 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 1937/38 in the arrangements for supplying meals to school children, or in the methods of selection of children for free meals.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, 420,236 meals were supplied, as compared with 426,375 in the previous year.

Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	154,372
Dinners	...	...	...	...	...	265,864
						<hr/>
TOTAL						420,236
						<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 975 and the lowest 859, the average being 916.

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, 1938, 6,994 children received milk, of whom 4,777 paid for it and 2,217 received it free. Thus over 76% of the school children received milk. Approximately 64% of the children received Pasteurised milk, 24% received Accredited milk, and 11% 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 1938 463 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 1,325 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 80 pints of emulsion and 75 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.

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. 67,266 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 72,589 last year. In addition, 21,172 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 1938. 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, one throat and ear case, and eight children with vermin or sores were successfully dealt with in this way, and five were still being followed up by the inspector at the end of the year.

The number of parents attending the routine examinations was as follows:—

With the Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	782 or 73.4%
„ „ Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	546 or 49.2%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	160 or 15.3%

The number of parents who attend when the initial medical examinations of school entrants take place continues to be satisfactory, but as in former years it was found that the interest of parents diminishes the older the children. It is disappointing that only half of the parents took the trouble to be present at the examinations of the intermediate age group. Although the percentage (15%) of parents present at the final examinations is double that of the previous year, it is surprising that only 160 were sufficiently interested as to have a personal talk with the school doctor on the last occasion, before children left school, on which a routine overhaul took place.

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 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1938, are as follows:—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille)	4	2	—	2	8
Class for Partially-Sighted Children	7	3	1	1	12

Two blind children of school age were in residential institutions for the blind.

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1938, there were 21 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf, 13 of whom were Burnley children, and 8 were from areas of adjoining authorities.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1938.	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 ...	2	2	1	2	7
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf	3	2	—	—	5

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

Two boys left the School for the Deaf on attaining the age of sixteen; one was a case of visual aphasia but not deaf; the other, a deaf youth, was admitted to a Trade Training Institution for the Deaf in Manchester.

RETARDED AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Coal Clough Special School is used for the education of mentally defective boys, and the Special Department of Stoneyholme School for the education of mentally defective girls. Both are in charge of one head teacher.

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., 1938 ...	51	17	5	7	80
Admitted during 1938	8	6	2	—	16
Discharged during 1938	7	2	*2	3	14
On Register Dec., 1938	52	21	5	4	82

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1938 :—

Feeble minded	42 boys; 17 girls.
Dull and Backward... ..	10 boys; 4 girls.

Nine Burnley children left the Special Schools during 1938, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	1	—
Reached 16 years of age	3	1
Transferred to other schools	1	—
Left Town	2	1
	—	—
Total	7	2
	—	—

In August, 1937, two Special Classes for backward children were established—one in Lionel Street Council School and the other in Stoneyholme Council School. These classes are not for children who, not being mentally defective, are innately dull by reason of low intelligence. They are for children of Junior age who having been shown by reports of their former class teachers and head teachers and as the result of intelligence tests and attainments tests to have a considerably

higher intelligence than attainment, require individual coaching and teaching that they may be able to take their proper place ultimately in the Senior Schools. The School Medical Officer, therefore, is not responsible for carrying out the tests on these children and they are admitted and discharged from these two classes at the discretion of the teachers. The children are not referred automatically to the School Medical Officer to ascertain if special treatment is necessary, prior to admission to the classes for backward children.

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	7
In Certified Institutions	7	1

Five children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupation Centre, which is administered by the Central Lancashire Association for Mental Welfare.

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.

Three 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.—204 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 68 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 1938.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admissions during 1938 ...	27	19	46
Discharges during 1938 ...	28	19	47
Average No. of Children on the Roll ...	...	...	130
Average Attendance ...	...	...	114
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—2 years 11 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—17½lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year—6lbs.			

Reasons for Admission :—

Chronic Bronchitis ...	...	...	11
Chorea ...	...	...	2
Anæmia ...	...	...	2
Arrested Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	...	...	4
Empyema ...	...	...	1
Nervous Disorders ...	...	...	2
General Debility...	...	...	24
			—
			46
			—

Reasons for Discharge :—

Reached School Leaving Age ...	...	...	13
Left Town ...	...	...	6
Transferred to Crown Point Hospital ...	...	...	4
Transferred to Elementary and Central Schools ...	...	...	20
Temporarily Discharged on account of Ill-health ...	...	...	4
			—
			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 130 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 76 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	53	...	...	...	—
3 years	24	...	...	...	21
4 years	4	...	...	...	56
5 years	—	8
Total				81	...	...	...	85
Special Examinations				28	...	...	...	5

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
Uncleanliness	1	...	...	...	1
Skin Defects	11	...	...	...	7
Eye Defects	4	...	...	...	5
Ear Defects	5	...	...	...	—
Nose and Throat Defects	22	...	...	...	14
Enlarged Cervical Glands	2	...	...	...	4
Speech Defects	13	...	...	...	6
Heart Defects	1	...	...	...	2
Bronchial Catarrh & Bronchitis	9	...	...	...	4
Rickets	6	...	...	...	1
Other Deformities	14	...	...	...	5
Other Defects and Diseases	16	...	...	...	10

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

The Centre for the remedial treatment of speech defects has now been in existence for five years. During 1938, the numbers in attendance at the Remedial Class were :—

Number in attendance on 1st January, 1938	74
Number admitted during the year	45
Number discharged during the year	36
Left the District during the year	1
Number in attendance on 31st December, 1938	82

Types of cases admitted for treatment during 1938 :—

Stammerers	25
Defective Articulation	16
Defective Articulation and Partial Deafness	1
Eneuresis	3
	—
	45
	—

Miss Knight, the Speech Therapist, makes the following comments on the years' work of the Centre :—

" During the year 1938, 28 children were discharged from the Speech Clinic as cured. Of these, 17 were stammerers and 11 were cases of defective articulation; 6 stammerers reached school leaving age before an absolute cure had been effected, and these were recommended to attend the Evening Classes' 2 of these cases have since completed their cure; 1 case, with partial deafness, has been transferred to the Preston Institute for the Deaf, and 1 eneuresis case reached school leaving age showing no signs of improvement, though in this case home conditions were deplorable.

" Regarding the class for eneuretics, it has so often been found that in cases where a child is suffering from stammer and eneuresis, the eneuresis will clear up before improvement in speech is shown and so a class for pure eneuretics has made its way into the Speech Clinic, other methods of approach having been tried before treatment by relaxation is offered. Some of the cases are showing a marked improvement after 12 months' treatment, the best of all being a boy who has now had a dry bed for eleven weeks.

"The Speech Clinic has twice changed premises during the year 1938, and a good deal of time has been taken up by reorganisation. Nevertheless, many of the children's homes have been visited so that a closer contact may be made with the home environment of the stammering child and a more friendly and co-operative association made with the parents.

"The Parents' Meetings in connection with the Clinic had an attendance of some 90 per cent.

"Reports from the heads of Schools on the improvement of difficult cases of speech continue to be encouraging. The following is given as a typical example of a child's gain in assurance and confidence as the stammer gradually declines:—

"'12-12-37.—After 8 months' treatment, M's. actual stammering is still much the same, but she approaches any member of the staff and talks to them with complete confidence now. She joins in oral lessons and often comes to school really eager to tell of outside happenings.'

"'28-4-38.—Except for moments of excitement, M's. speech is almost normal now.'

"After 5 years work in Burnley it has become increasingly clear that in the great majority of cases a stammer can be arrested if caught early. Close co-operation exists between the schools, the specialist teacher and the School Medical Service and, as soon as difficulties of speech are noticed in school the children are referred to the School Clinic for diagnosis and, if necessary, treatment. In this way remedial work can be commenced for stammerers before the stammer has become a speech phobia; indeed, although there are still many new cases, there are now no longer any severe stammerers amongst them, due to the children receiving treatment before the stammer becomes severe.

"Work amongst the 15 members of the Evening Classes is progressive but slow. With children, in many cases, so much can be done to adjust the environment to the need. Adults are called upon to make their own readjustments. Nevertheless, the members of the Evening Classes are a cheery, hopeful, hard-working group of people who, in most cases are making definite progress towards recovery."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

High School for Girls.

Provided by the Authority. Average attendance—431.

Grammar School for Boys.

Provided, and Small Endowment. Average attendance—425.

Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College.

Day Classes for whole time scholars over the age of $13\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average attendance—95. The figures relating to medical and dental inspection and treatment are included with those of the two Secondary Schools.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

The following procedure was adopted during 1938 :—

(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	17	75	105	85	77	59	37	15	—	470
Girls	16	92	75	106	97	80	34	14	—	514
Totals	33	167	180	191	174	139	71	29	—	984

	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
Boys ...	165	305	} 52
Girls ...	188	326	

ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION.

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
466	698	151	204	315	494

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.

				1938		Average Height				Average Weight			
				Number		1938		1937		1938		1937	
				Inspected		inches		inches		lbs.		lbs.	
Age	10	years	...	16	...	55.4	...	55.0	...	71.9	...	72.9	
Age	11	years	...	92	...	56.9	...	57.2	...	79.4	...	74.1	
Age	12	years	...	75	...	59.6	...	59.7	...	89.8	...	86.7	
Age	13	years	...	106	...	61.7	...	60.7	...	97.8	...	96.6	
Age	14	years	...	97	...	62.0	...	61.4	...	105.9	...	101.5	
Age	15	years	...	80	...	63.4	...	60.6	...	112.5	...	110.9	
Age	16	years	...	34	...	64.2	...	62.2	...	121.3	...	120.5	
Age	17	years	...	14	...	64.1	...	63.5	...	117.5	...	121.6	
Age	18	years	...	—	...	—	...	64.0	...	—	...	115.8	

Average Height and Weight of Secondary School Boys.

Age 10 years ...	17	...	53.3	55.0	67.5	69.8
Age 11 years ...	75	...	54.8	55.5	72.2	75.3
Age 12 years ...	105	...	57.0	56.8	79.0	77.6
Age 13 years ...	85	...	59.1	59.9	86.9	86.0
Age 14 years ...	77	...	60.7	61.7	95.7	97.9
Age 15 years ...	59	...	64.4	64.2	110.9	109.8
Age 16 years ...	37	...	66.0	66.6	122.2	122.6
Age 17 years ...	15	...	68.7	68.6	134.8	135.0
Age 18 years ...	—	...	—	66.0	—	120.0

The following are the Ophthalmic conditions for which Secondary School children were treated at the Eye Clinic :—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Hypermetropia ...	1	14
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	3	13
Mixed Astigmatism ...	1	4
Myopic Astigmatism ...	11	15
Myopia ...	14	30
Emmetropia ...	2	3
Strabismus + Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	—	1
Strabismus + Hypermetropia ...	—	5
Strabismus + Nystagmus ...	—	1
	32	86
	—	—

Routine Medical Inspection of the Secondary and Junior Commercial Schools shows that the main defects found are defective vision and unhealthy conditions of tonsils. Although 70 children had chronic tonsillitis, only twenty required active treatment. It is unsatisfactory to find year after year that considerable numbers of pupils, who during their elementary school life had normal vision have subsequently had deterioration of their sight sufficiently severe as to necessitate the wearing of spectacles. It was necessary for 102 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles during the year.

Contagious diseases of the skin are now practically unknown in the Secondary Schools, only one of the 17 cases of skin diseases being of this nature.

Of the seven cases of organic heart disease, only two were at the time of inspection sufficiently severe as to require treatment. The fact that 27 pupils were anæmic cannot be regarded with complacency. Five were found to be tuberculous, one of whom had tuberculous infection of the respiratory system. No serious orthopædic conditions were found, but postural defects, particularly round shoulders and flat chests, were present in 29 children.

Altogether 193 (or 19.5%) of the pupils had defects, apart from defective teeth, which required treatment.

The nutrition survey of the Secondary School children showed that 12% of them cannot be regarded as sufficiently well nourished.

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 obtained dental treatment do so at the Clinic. 446 Secondary School children were treated at the Dental Clinic as against 392 in 1937. 10 received dental treatment privately; in 328 cases nothing was done by parents to carry out the dentists' recommendations regarding treatment, and a further 226 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are no Juvenile Instruction Centres for the day-time instruction of unemployed juveniles.

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.

Four pupils recommended for appointment as Student Teachers were referred to the School Medical Officer regarding physical fitness for appointment.

Sixteen children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 139 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	121
Sale or Delivery of Milk	22
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	7
In connection with any Shop or Office	1
In a Coal Yard	None
In Industrial Work at Home	None
In Agricultural Work	None
In Place of Public Entertainment	16

One hundred and forty-eight certificates were issued during the year and 165 had ceased.

At the end of 1938, 150 children were employed out of school hours. Four licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

No licences were refused, suspended or revoked.

Deaths of School Children.—There were 21 deaths of children between 5 and 15 years, from the following causes :—

Diphtheria	9
Meningitis	2
Heart Disease	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Pneumonia	2
Tonsillitis	1
Accidental	1

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, 1938.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,065
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,109
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1,049
Total	...	...	...	...	3,223

Number of other Routine Inspections	56
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Grand Total	3,279
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	2,846
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	8,137
Total	...	...	...	10,983

(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	10	255	261
Second Age Group...	49	210	248
Third Age Group	64	149	205
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	123	614	714
Other Routine Inspections...	2	9	11
Grand Total... ..	125	623	725

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1938.

DEFECT OF 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	1	—	19	—
Scabies	7	3	37	—
Impetigo	13	1	109	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	100	28	128	2
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	18	10	27	—
Conjunctivitis	5	3	36	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	1	1	—	—
Other Conditions	2	6	54	2
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	125	197	225	22
Squint	26	14	25	5
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	18	21	24	6
Otitis Media	19	17	55	—
Other Ear Diseases	14	13	102	1
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	47	230	34	2
Adenoids only	6	8	4	2
Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids	33	40	18	1
Other Conditions	48	76	108	5
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	19	62	26	6
Defective Speech	30	50	16	15
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	18	11	9	—
Functional	2	47	11	2
Anæmia	42	52	32	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	25	54	24	2
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	14	30	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	10	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	2	1	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	2	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	1	—	3	—
Chorea	2	7	20	—
Other Conditions	6	18	5	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	17	24	—	—
Spinal Curvature	4	6	—	—
Other Forms	49	62	28	1
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	81	119	1,496	21
Total number of Defects	796	1,197	2,705	95

(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	1065	134	12·6	813	76·3	114	10·7	4	0·4
Second Age-Group ...	1109	101	9·1	817	73·7	183	16·5	8	0·7
Third Age-Group ...	1049	145	13·8	792	75·5	112	10·7	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	56	11	19·6	35	62·5	10	17·9	—	—
Total	3279	391	11·9	2457	74·9	419	12·8	12	0·4

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
8	—	—	—	8

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
—	10	—	—	—	10

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
—	4	—	—	—	4

*In addition, 5 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
56	—	2	1	59

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	4	2	—	7

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
—	—	—	—	—

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
7	14	3	2	26

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
125	56	23	—	204

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	19	1	—	22

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
9	29	1	—	39

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	—	1	—	3
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	4	1	1	—	6

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

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	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	20	—	20
Scabies	36	5	41
Impetigo	103	8	111
Other Skin Diseases	89	56	145
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	124	27	151
Minor Ear Defects	204	39	243
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	937	90	1027
Total	1513	225	1738

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)	832	32	864
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	832	32	864
<hr/>			
	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	494	32	526
(b) Obtained	243	333	576

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)		
—	6	55	6	2	2	149	3	2	8	204	9	62	285

(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 ...	5	2	129	—	—	—	129

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 300 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		...	1,971	Total ...	13,686
	" 6		...	1,333		
	" 7		...	1,378		
	" 8		...	1,486		
	" 9		...	1,541		
	" 10		...	1,570		
	" 11		...	1,487		
	" 12		...	1,368		
	" 13		...	1,346		
	" 14		...	206		
(b) Specials	1,018
(c) Total Routine and Specials	14,704
(2) Number found to require treatment	9,900
(3) Number actually treated	4,817
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	7,400
(5) Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection	105	Total ...	917
			{ Treatment	812		
(6) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth	3,459	Total ...	3,577
			{ Temporary Teeth	118		
(7) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth	1,758	Total ...	7,584
			{ Temporary Teeth	5,826		
(8) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	2,048
(9) Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth	626	Total ...	656
			{ Temporary Teeth	30		

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 ...	36,432
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	407
(4)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	—*
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

*42 children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths at the Cleansing Station.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1938.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	—
Second Age Group	—
Third Age Group	—
Total	—

Number of other Routine Inspections 984

Grand Total ... 984

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	52
Number of Re-inspections	22
Total	74

(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...	104	90	188
Grand Total... ..	104	90	188

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1938.

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	1	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	9	6	1	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	2	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	2	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	2	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	104	45	7	—
Squint	1	4	1	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	4	1	1	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	19	50	1	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	4	3	2	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	2	13	1	—
Defective Speech	2	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	2	5	—	—
Functional	—	16	2	1
Anæmia	5	22	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	2	19	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	1	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	1	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	2	—	1	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	1	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	1	—	—
Other Forms	21	7	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	4	10	24	—
Total number of Defects ...	192	206	47	1

(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	984	172	17.5	690	70.1	122	12.4	—	—
Total	984	172	17.5	690	70.1	122	12.4	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

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	—	—	—
Other skin disease	—	1	1
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	2	3	5
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	4	1	5
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	24	6	30
Total	30	11	41

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)	118	13	131
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	118	13	131

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	89	13	102
(b) Obtained	6	82	88

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)		
—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	10

(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 ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	14

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 3 children by the orthopædic nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:

	Aged	9	...	—	
		10	...	35	
		11	...	187	
		12	...	195	
		13	...	219	
(a) Routine Age Groups ...		14	...	239	Total ... 1,164
		15	...	175	
		16	...	79	
		17	...	32	
		18	...	3	
(b) Specials ...					28
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...					1,192
(2) Number found to require treatment ...					834
(3) Number actually treated ...					446
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...					1,033
(5) Half-days devoted to ...	{ Inspection	9		Total ...	9
	{ Treatment	—			
(6) Fillings ...	{ Permanent teeth	853		Total ...	853
	{ Temporary teeth	—			
(7) Extractions ...	{ Permanent teeth	247		Total ...	284
	{ Temporary teeth	37			
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ...					155
(9) Other Operations ...	{ Permanent teeth	60		Total ...	61
	{ Temporary teeth	1			

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 1938.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Secondary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1065	1109	1049	56	117	989	4385
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	5	7	1	—	—	—	13
Uncleanliness: Head ...	6	14	4	1	1	—	26
Body ...	2	4	3	—	—	—	9
Defective Teeth ...	25	15	48	—	—	35	123
SKIN:—							
Ringworm: Head ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Scabies ...	4	2	3	1	—	—	10
Impetigo ...	11	3	—	—	3	—	17
Other Skin Diseases ...	55	30	41	2	26	16	170
EYE:—							
Blepharitis ...	6	11	11	—	—	2	30
Conjunctivitis ...	6	2	—	—	3	—	11
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Defective Vision ...	52	137	129	4	27	149	498
Squint ...	27	7	5	1	3	5	48
Other Conditions ...	3	4	1	—	1	3	12
EAR:—							
Defective Hearing ...	12	18	8	1	—	1	40
Otitis Media ...	15	11	9	1	—	—	36
Other Conditions ...	8	8	10	1	2	5	34
NOSE AND THROAT:—							
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	123	114	39	1	2	69	348
Adenoids only ...	5	7	2	—	—	—	14
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	57	14	2	—	—	1	74
Other Conditions ...	56	48	18	2	2	7	133
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	52	24	4	1	3	15	99
Defective Speech ...	31	27	21	1	7	2	89
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	8	15	6	—	—	7	36
Functional ...	17	17	13	2	—	16	65
Anæmia ...	43	24	25	2	1	27	122
LUNGS:—							
Bronchitis ...	50	24	5	—	3	21	103
Others (Non-Tub.) ...	16	1	1	—	—	4	22
TUBERCULOSIS:—							
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suspected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	6	1	3	—	—	2	12
Bones and Joints ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	4
Skin ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Forms ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy: Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chorea ...	2	3	2	2	1	1	11
Mentally Deficient ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions ...	12	11	1	—	—	1	25
DEFORMITIES:—							
Rickets ...	30	10	1	—	—	—	41
Spinal Curvature ...	3	4	2	1	—	2	12
Other Forms ...	36	42	31	2	—	28	139
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	68	84	44	4	14	16	230
TOTALS ...	855	747	496	30	100	438	2666
No. of individual children having defects ...	630	570	417	23	96	344	2080

Table showing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	88	44	102	1	13	248
Back Lane	23	30	—	—	1	54
Burnley Wood	59	57	104	1	3	224
Coal Clough	61	8	126	3	5	203
Fulledge	46	2	—	—	2	50
Habergham	12	21	—	—	—	33
Hargher Clough	68	54	—	—	7	129
Healey Wood	28	25	—	—	—	53
Heasandford	61	60	90	4	6	221
Lane Head	21	16	—	2	4	43
Lionel Street	77	72	—	4	5	158
Pickup Croft	16	5	—	—	9	30
Red Lion Street	—	23	53	1	8	85
Rosegrove	70	46	167	4	5	292
Rose Hill	39	56	1	8	2	106
St. Andrew's	34	35	—	2	5	76
St. Augustine's	7	11	11	—	3	32
St. John's (Ivy St.)	28	47	41	—	10	126
St. Mary's	47	71	92	3	6	219
St. Mary Magdalene's	38	53	56	2	3	152
St. Peter's	23	16	36	1	1	77
St. Stephen's	25	41	50	2	1	119
St. Thomas's	16	34	15	2	—	67
Stoneyholme	51	104	—	—	4	159
Todmorden Road	—	67	70	10	1	148
Holy Trinity	51	31	33	4	4	123
Sandygate	—	31	2	—	1	34
Whittlefield	48	18	—	—	2	68
Wood Top	28	31	—	2	6	67
TOTALS	1065	1109	1049	56	117	3396

Entrants seen in Nursery Classes :—Abel Street, 46; Rosegrove, 39.

