

[Report 1940] / Medical Officer of Health, Burnley County Borough.

Contributors

Burnley (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1940

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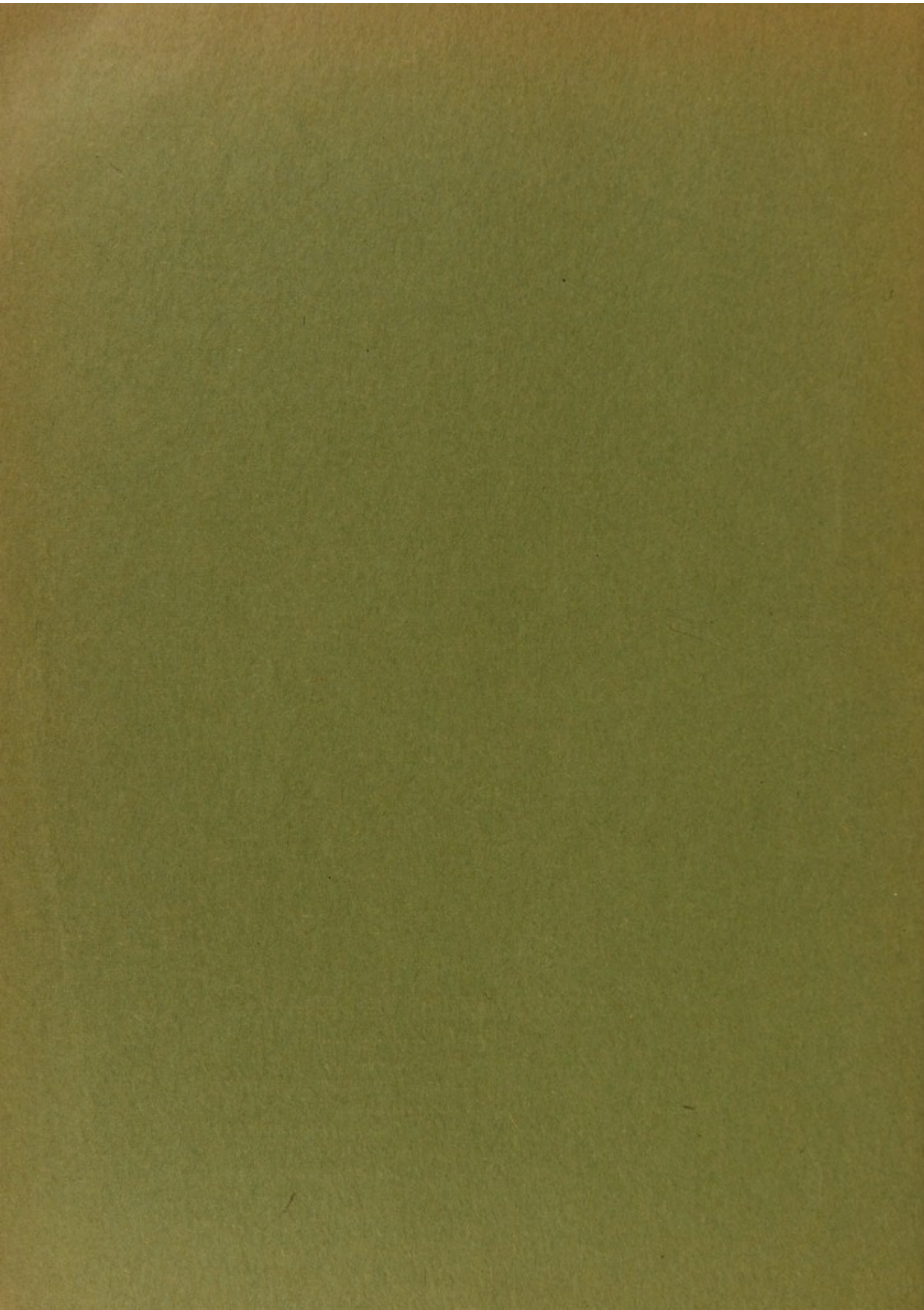
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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration for the Year 1940.

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.





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PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

†*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor J. T. Clegg).

°†*MRS. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE (Chairman).

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

†MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P.

ALDERMAN BUCHANAN.

°†*ALDERMAN LYNCH.

†*MISS COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE.

MISS COUNCILLOR PROCTOR.

COUNCILLOR COLBURN.

COUNCILLOR HOWARTH.

COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON.

*COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

COUNCILLOR TAYLOR.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Advisory Member:

*MRS. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

°Member of Contracts Sub-Committee.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Special Hospital Fees Sub-Committee.

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.	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	A. BECK, M.D. (FRANKFORT), L.R.C.P. & S.
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	HAZEL I. ASHFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officer ...	ELIZABETH M. R. CLARKE, M.B., B.Ch. D.P.H. (Resigned October, 1940). R. M. A. ORMSTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.M. (Appointed November, 1940).
Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	A. DUFF, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital	P. SOMMERVILLE, M.B., Ch.B.
Veterinary and Meat Inspector ...	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons, School Medical, Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Municipal Hospital and Public Assistance Services	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	F. MAUDSLEY, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Died February, 1941).
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†
	E. BENNETT†
	C. RHODES† ^a
	G. WOODHEAD† ^a
Superintendent Health Visitor ...	MISS E. S. FRANKS||‡bc
Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopædic Nurses	MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||‡
	MISS L. R. FIRTH
	MISS E. HACKING||‡c
	MISS W. HALL||‡c
	MRS. E. HAWORTH‡
	MISS S. JACKSON||‡
	MRS. H. JONES ^c
	MISS P. LAKIN*
	MISS L. G. MOORE||‡c
	MISS J. H. PATERSON||‡c
	MISS E. MERCER||‡c
Municipal Midwives	MISS L. GILLIN||‡
	MISS E. GIBSON||
	MRS. L. HASLAM||‡
	MISS E. JARVIS||‡
	MISS E. LAYFIELD||
	MISS H. STANDEN||
	MISS M. WILKINSON||‡
Matron, Municipal General Hospital	MRS. M. RUSSELL||‡
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	MISS M. C. WALKER||‡
Laboratory Assistant	P. GLEESON.
CLERICAL STAFF:	
General Public Health Work	MESSRS. H. SIMPSON, A. PILLING,
	C. RILEY, H. YOUNG.
	MISSES U. J. GORMAN,
	A. MONTGOMERY, J. TATTERSALL.
School Medical Service	MISSES S. SUTCLIFFE,
	M. LYNCH,
	MRS. E. STANSFIELD,
	F. BINNS,
	E. STEVENSON.
	Clerk- Dental Attendants.
Municipal General Hospital	R. NEWLOVE (Clerk Steward).
	F. TURNER. (Resigned April, 1940).
	E. W. TURNER.
	F. BRAMALL.

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

^aMeat and other Food Certificate.

||Certificate of C.M.B.

^bTeacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

‡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	}	J. K. S. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
		(Died March, 1941).

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	}	J. K. S. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
		(Died March, 1941).

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.

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts	}	D. A. KER, M.B., Ch.B.
		F. SYKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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, National Registration, 1939	85,400 X
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1940	82,980 X
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	33·4
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1940	28,523
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1940) according to Rate Books	28,080 X
Number of New Houses erected in 1940	47
Rateable Value (April, 1941)	£570,365
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1941... ..	£2,190
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1940	£46,398

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.							1940	1939
					M.	F.	Total	
Live Births: Legitimate	...	...	...	...	524	453	977	1,034
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	33	21	54	60
					—	—	—	—
					557	474	1,031	1,094
					—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					...	...	12·42	12·53
Stillbirths: Legitimate	...	...	...	...	19	33	52	46
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	—
					—	—	—	—
					21	35	56	46
					—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	...	51·5	40·3
Number of Deaths (Males 753, Females 688)					...	...	1,441	1,343
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					...	...	17·36	15·47
Death Rate as adjusted by Registrar General's A.C.F. figure (0·96)					...	...	16·66	16·71
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List)⌘—								
					Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—		
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	0·88
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes	7	...	...	...	...	...	6·41	1·76
					—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	7	...	...	6·41	2·63
					—	—	—	—
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					...	...	75	67

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	72.4	61.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	71.3	60.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	92.6	83.3

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.66	0.59
All Forms of Tuberculosis	0.80	0.79
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.63	1.03
Cancer	1.97	1.64
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	0.09	0.08

Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years
of age, per 1,000 births

0.97 0.91

Deaths from Measles (all ages) — 3

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 5 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age 1 1

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY,

September, 1941.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my tenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council under the Public Health, Housing, Food and Drugs and other Acts. The report is again curtailed to conform to the request of the Ministry of Health that only salient features shall be included and to the need for strict economy in paper. Continued pressure of work in the Public Health Department due to administrative matters in connection with Civil Defence First Aid Services, the Emergency Medical Services and the Civil Nursing Reserve also contributes to the necessity for a shorter report. As in 1939, this report includes essential matters, but detailed information on the various health services, which have appeared in previous reports and which have not altered in 1940, have been omitted. Many of the statistical tables, which have been sent to the Ministry of Health, have not been included, but copies of these, together with others which have been compiled, are being preserved in order that complete and continuous records may be available for reference.

The estimate of the population of the Borough in 1940, made by the Registrar General, is approximately 4,000 less than the estimate for the previous year, and 2,420 less than the enumerated population at the date of National Registration in 1939. The actual decrease is probably less than the estimated figure, but nevertheless there has been for the last 20 years a more or less gradual decline in the population. The estimated population for 1940 approximates to that which pertained in the year 1890, and is 22,300 less than the census population of 1921.

The Birth Rate remains at practically the same figure, but the number of live births is 63 less than that of the previous year. The rate continues to be considerably lower than the average for the County Boroughs and great towns.

Ninety-eight more persons died in 1940 than in 1939, and the crude Death Rate is 17·36. However, the adjusted Death Rate (16·6) is practically the same as that of the year 1939.

Unfortunately the number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 75, as compared with 67 in the previous twelve months, giving an Infant Mortality of 72, which is considerably higher than the average for the County Boroughs and great towns. It is regrettable also that seven Burnley mothers died from puerperal causes. This is more than in any of the previous three years.

Heart disease in its various forms continues to be the predominant cause of death, and of 1,441 deaths of Burnley residents, 460 were due to cardiac disease. The next frequent cause of death was cancer, which caused 164 deaths, or 11.4% of the total. Cancer deaths continue to increase, those of the year under review being 22 more than in the previous year.

New cases of tuberculosis were 112 as compared with 100 in the previous twelve months, but sufficient time has not elapsed to show whether war circumstances are having a deleterious effect on the incidence of tuberculosis or on the condition of patients now under supervision.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer has undertaken the examination of men referred to him by the examining medical board for the Services, and Sanatorium treatment has been arranged for a number of men invalided out of the Forces.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than in any of the previous five years, but at no time was there any strain on the accommodation of the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Fourteen cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever occurred. These were scattered throughout the year and did not appear to have any direct relationship one with another. It is interesting to note that the results of modern therapy, by the sulphonamide group of drugs, has effected recoveries in twelve of these cases. An outbreak of dysentery occurred, the origin of which was obscure and in which 62 persons were affected. A high proportion of the victims were elderly people in a local institution.

The staff of the Public Health Laboratory had a busy year, the total number of bacteriological and pathological investigations made being 1,796 more than in the previous year. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient guinea pigs for biological tests and an attempt is now being made to breed these laboratory animals.

It is satisfactory to note that up to the end of 1940, war conditions had not caused any increase in the cases attending the Social Hygiene Clinic, although more recently in the present year the number of women suffering from gonorrhoea has tended to increase.

The beds in the Maternity Hospital were fully occupied. Of the 1,113 confinements in the Borough, 1,065 (or 95%) were attended by the midwifery staff of the Local Authority, either in the Maternity Hospital or under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme. Eighty-eight per cent. of the expectant mothers received ante-natal care either at the clinics or by their own medical attendants under the Local Authority's Scheme.

The supervision of foodstuffs, which is at all times important, requires the closest attention in war time. Under the Government Scheme of centralised slaughtering, the Abattoir now serves a much larger area than in pre-war days. The number of animals inspected was more than double that of 1939, there being a great preponderance of sheep. That rigid inspection is necessary is evidenced by the fact that over 85 tons of meat were condemned.

The Local Authority's Scheme for free or cheap milk to necessitous cases was replaced in August by the National Milk Scheme. The latter is successful in ensuring a supply of milk at low cost or free to all young children, but in my view it should be a condition of the grant of free milk or at reduced cost that there should be routine supervision of the health of recipients, either by attendance at the Local Authority's Welfare Centres or by their medical attendants.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been more onerous than in peacetime, owing to the difficulties experienced in having nuisances remedied and housing repairs effected. The Inspectors have, in addition to their routine duties, positions of responsibility in the First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Service, and the two Senior Inspectors have had much additional work in the supervision of A.R.P. stores and equipment. One of the Inspectors acts as Investigation Officer for the Ministry of Food.

All the Public Health Services are made available to the evacuees who have been received into the town.

The health of the people of the County Borough appears to have been maintained satisfactorily, despite the abnormal stresses and strains to which they have been subjected and the absence of any increase in malnutrition is an indication of the scientific basis and wisdom underlying the policy of food control and rationing, together with the diminution of unemployment.

Once again I desire to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and other Committees, for the consideration they have given to proposals submitted to them.

The staff of the Department, both professional and clerical, have had increased duties, which have been carried out loyally and conscientiously.

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.

No alteration has been made in the boundaries of the Borough or the acreage which is fully developed.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1940 shows a very marked decrease over that of the previous year, being approximately 4,000 less. This decrease is accentuated by the temporary absence of men serving in the Forces and by some transfer of population for employment in essential war industries elsewhere. In my opinion, however, the actual resident population is higher than the estimate of the Registrar-General, owing to the reception of considerable numbers of evacuees from other areas and of key people who have come into the town in connection with certain new industries which have been established within the last two years.

Unemployment, etc.

No excessive prevalence of illness related to industrial processes or directly attributable to environment or unemployment was brought to my notice during 1940.

The number of unemployed on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange in January, 1940, was 5,486. In December, 1940, the figure was reduced to 3,114.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £46,398, as compared with £49,524 in 1939. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,927 comprising 1,218 cases. There were 314 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, 1940, was approximately 47,729, or 57% of the total population. The number is 2,463 less than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

Baths.

Eight samples of water from the three Public Baths were submitted to bacteriological examination to ensure that chlorination was effective. In none of the samples were coliform bacilli found.

The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1941, was as follows:—

Central Baths, 97,815; Gannow Baths, 51,086; North Street Baths, 63,740. Total, 212,641.

The Weather of 1940 compared with 1939.**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.**

	1940.	1939.
Sunshine: Total	1067.7 hours	1136.3 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	261	264
Highest amount in 24 hours	14.3	14.4 hours
	on 6th & 9th June	on 2, 3, 4 & 6 June
Rainfall: Total fall	40.48 ins.	39.81 ins.
No. of days rain	193	190
Highest amount in a day	1.09 ins.	1.46 ins.
	on 11th November	on 25th November
Temperature:—		
Mean Temperature in shade	46.4°	47.7°
Mean Range	13.2°	12.3°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	47.6°	48.6°
" " 4 feet	47.9°	49.3°
No. of days of ground frost	152	109
Relative Humidity:—		
Mean	83.4%	82.7%

VITAL STATISTICS.**Live Births.**

There have been 1,074 live births (572 males, 502 females) registered in Burnley during 1940. After correction for 58 inward and 101 outward transferable births a net total of 1,031 births, or a decrease of 63 on the total for 1939 is obtained.

The birth rate was 12.42, as compared with 12.53 in 1939. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1940 was 14.6, and in the 126 great towns 16.0. The Burnley birth rate, therefore, continues to be considerably lower than that of the whole country and of the large towns.

The percentage of illegitimate births was 5.2 as compared with 5.5 in the previous year.

Stillbirths.

During the year 56 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 51·5 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 40·3 in 1939.

Deaths.

One thousand seven hundred and thirty civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 355 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,375 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 66 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,441 deaths is obtained (males 753; females 688), giving a crude death rate of 17·36 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 15·47 for 1939, and 14·19, the average for the previous 10 years. Application of the adjusting factor for Burnley, viz., 0·96, gives an adjusted death rate of 16·7 for the Borough. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1940 was 14·3, and in 126 great towns 15·8.

Age Distribution.

There were 91 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 6·3% of the total deaths. Of these, 75 were children under 1 year of age. 18 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 27 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 111 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 416 between 45 and 65 years; and 778, or 54% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Deaths in Institutions.—893 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

				Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital	...	...	...	261	157	418
Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	131	89	220
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	15	10	25
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital...	...	...	...	26	3	29
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	...	...	...	111	90	201
Total				544	349	893

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and
Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1940.**

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

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Town, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County.	Burnley.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS:—					
Live	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7	12.42
Still	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44	0.67
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	14.3	15.3	12.8	17.8	17.36
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.06
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.40
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78	16.23
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82	3.05
Whooping Cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22	3.14
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61	0.64
Enteric Fever	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.14
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.64
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87	2.74
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.17
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	55	61	54	50	72
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	0.97
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY:—					
Puerperal Infection... ..	0.52	Not available.			—
Others	1.64				6.41
Total	2.16				6.41
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Puerperal Fever	11.96	13.90	9.73	3.34	26.7
Puerperal Pyrexia				13.30	

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown.

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease, etc.	460	31.9
Cancer	164	11.4
Respiratory Diseases	135	9.4
Diseases of Arteries	77	5.3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy ...	86	6.0
All Forms of Tuberculosis	67	4.7
Violence	46	3.2
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System ...	52	3.6
Diseases of Early Infancy, etc.	43	3.0

Infant Mortality.

Eighty-one deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1940. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 75 deaths is obtained, or eight more than the net deaths registered in 1939.

Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
557	474	48	27	86.2	57.0	72.4

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	71.3
Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	92.6

Thirty-four deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 33.0 per 1,000 births.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.****Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.**

No alterations have been made during 1940 in the accommodation or methods of administration of this hospital (see report for 1938). Statistics of cases dealt with are given elsewhere in this report.

The Municipal General Hospital.

No alterations have been made during 1940 in the accommodation or methods of administration of this hospital (see 1938 report). Statistics of the work carried out during the year are given elsewhere in this report.

The hospital is classified as a Group 1A hospital in the Emergency Hospital Scheme, and arrangements have been made for dealing with casualties resulting from hostilities.

Owing to the war, the provision of a new children's ward, new operating theatre and X-ray blocks is again postponed.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No alterations have been made during 1940 in the accommodation, methods of administration or area served by the Institution. It is classified as a Group II hospital in the Emergency Hospital Scheme. In September, 1940, 122 elderly persons who were evacuated from an institution in the south of England were received into Primrose Bank Institution.

Venereal Diseases.**Tuberculosis.****Orthopædics.****Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases.****Ophthalmia Neonatorum.****Puerperal Pyrexia.****Mental Hospitals.****Mental Deficiency.****Subsidies to Medical Institutions.****Convalescent Home.****Professional Nursing in the Home.****Institutional Treatment for**

Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate

Infants and Homeless Children.

Ambulance Facilities.**Public Health Laboratory.****Chemical Work.****Public Vaccination.**

No alterations have been made during 1940 in the arrangements for the provision of these services. Details of the arrangements will be found on pages 31 to 39 of my report for 1938 and in previous reports.

Delicate Children.

During 1940, the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point continued to be used for the open-air treatment of delicate children from Burnley. 65 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Seven whole-time salaried midwives are employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery. Apart from these and the midwives employed in hospitals, only two notified their intention to practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

Only one small Nursing Home was on the register during 1940, with three beds for eye, ear, nose and throat cases. It was conducted satisfactorily throughout the year. It ceased to be used as a Nursing Home in March, 1941.

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 1940. The Board's hospital at Nelson, which is retained as an overflow in the event of the other hospitals being full, was not used during 1940. Owing to the outbreak of war, plans for extensions to the Marsden Road Infectious Diseases Hospital were not proceeded with.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).

A permanent medical block of 30 medical beds and 12 beds for eye, ear, nose and throat cases was completed in 1940, to replace temporary medical wards. This new block was opened in June, 1940. The total accommodation of the hospital is now 169 beds. It is classified as a Group IA hospital in the Emergency Hospital Scheme.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

No change in the method of administration of this service has been made during 1940.

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	1532	836	2368
No. II District	3450	2615	6065
Total	4982	3451	8433

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No alterations were made during 1940 (see pages 39—41 of 1938 report).

Legislation in Force.

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations were made during 1940. (For complete list, see 1935 report, page 40, and 1938 report, page 42).

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Full information of the water supply to the town, the filtration plants, the methods of distribution and the action taken to safeguard the supplies were given in previous reports. Chlorination plants (Chloramine method) are now installed to deal with all the main sources of supply. During 1938 and 1939, Swinden No. 1 reservoir was emptied and cleaned out. After completion of this work, Swinden No. 2 reservoir was emptied and repaired during 1940 and 1941.

Chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water supplies, both at the source, before and after treatment, and in the course of distribution were made at regular and frequent intervals. The number of samples examined during 1940 was as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by Public Health Department	46
Samples submitted by Water Department or taken direct by Public Analyst	178

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory	79
Samples examined by Public Analyst	85

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were satisfactory, except in respect of three springs which gave high bacterial counts in August, 1940. The amounts of water received from these springs were comparatively small, so the water from these sources was not utilised but diverted into the Compensation reservoir.

On the 19th December, 1940, the supply in store was 598 million gallons, compared with 569 million gallons in December, 1939. The consumption of water during the year was 963,974,567 gallons—approximately 50 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 42.63 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 40.60 inches, and the highest 44.74 inches.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage. Nothing new to report.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—This was fully described in my report for 1938. No alterations have been made during 1940.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year Ended 31st March, 1941.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Total amount of refuse destroyed	17,141	13
Total amount of refuse deposited at tips ..	—	—
Clinker removed from Destructor	3,440	10
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped ...	7,668	10
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	17,141	13

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1940.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Ashpits.
28,523	29,844	3

General Sanitary Inspection.

No change has been made in the number of sanitary inspectors, although to a considerable extent on air raid precautions and other duties occasioned by the war.

Three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight complaints were received and investigated.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	431
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	141
„ Bakeries	555
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	91
„ Ice-cream Shops	122
„ Milk and Grocer' Shops	101
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	14
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	75
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	3
„ Other Dress Trades	15
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	11
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	64
„ Stables and Manure Pits	1106
„ Premises where Animals are kept	194
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	184
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	7
„ Canal Boats	52
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	709
„ Houses to Let in Lodgings	279
„ Other Dwellings	10206

Visits to reported Dirty Dwellings	...	...	...	...	512
„ New Property re Closets, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
„ Old Property re Alterations...	...	...	...	...	92
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	...	...	...	...	9070
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	207
Legal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	394
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	...	...	...	...	1546
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	...	...	53
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	468
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	...	...	...	...	1402
Smoke Observations taken	...	...	...	...	284
Visits to Boiler Houses	...	...	...	...	5
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	...	...	...	...	2262
Visits to Schools Premises	...	...	...	...	181
„ Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	19
„ Public Institutions	...	...	...	...	40
Defects found and dealt with	...	...	...	...	3851
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	700

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

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 92. There were 186 served relating to:—					
Defective Water Closets, Tippers, etc.	...	...	...	...	18
„ Drains, etc.	...	...	...	...	10
„ Yard Flags	...	...	...	...	21
„ Troughs, Spouts, etc.	...	...	...	...	13
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, etc.	...	...	...	...	75
Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Sinks and Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	54
Others	...	...	...	...	248

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 447, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39.

Unsatisfactory Drainage	67
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Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45.

Closet Nuisances	77
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Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 101 and 103.

Notices relating to Black Smoke	1
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75.

Defective Dustbins...	34
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 29

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

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Bye-laws came into operation on 1st February, 1935.

No. of observations of 30 minutes duration...	...	...	284
No. of Chimneys observed ... ..	...	...	94
No. in which no black smoke emitted ... ..	...	...	274
No. in which black smoke was emitted ... ..	...	...	10
Visits to Boiler Houses ... ..	...	...	5
Informal Notices sent... ..	...	...	54
Legal Notices served ... ..	...	...	1

These observations were made during the first few months of the year, and further observations were discontinued at the request of the Ministry of Health.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

Byelaws affecting these houses came into operation on 1st December, 1938. At the end of the year there were 14 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 512 males. 184 visits were made and 20 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 11 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being a decrease of 2 on the number of the previous year. The 11 houses are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

One-roomed	57
Two-roomed	25
	<hr/>
	82
	<hr/>
Visits paid	279
Defects found	36
Defects remedied	20

OCCUPANTS.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 116 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1·4 persons per tenement, and 1·08 persons per room.

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Infants under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Children 1 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							—
							116
							—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

For list of trades declared to be offensive, see my report for 1938, page 56. Byelaws 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
							—
							100
							—

Inspections, 155.

Defects found, 18.

Verbal reminders and informal notices, 14.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of middens, 127.

Inspections, 1,106.

Defects found, 14.

Informal Notices, 13.

No. of times manure pits prayed to destroy larvae of flies, 249.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	106
Bakehouses	...	...	...	230
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	71
Woodworkers	...	...	...	67
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	82
Metal Workers...	...	...	...	110
Sundries	...	...	...	206
				<hr/>
				872
				<hr/>

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 baked 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 ... 431

Defects found :—

Water Closet and Urinal Defects	...	...	39
Defective Drains	...	...	13
Troughs and Spouts	...	...	15
Others	...	...	16
			<hr/>
			83

Legal Notices served ... 4

Informal Notices sent... 30

Verbal Notices ... 44

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections ... 159

Defects found :—

Defective Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty Workshops	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Eaves and Spouts	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Ashpits and Bins	...	...	...	...	2
Other Defects...	...	...	...	...	8
				—	36
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Informal Notices sent...	...	...	...	...	10
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	21

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 18 factories. Action was taken in all cases and the defects remedied without the service of statutory notices.

Public Health Act, 1936, Part X.—Canal Boats Regulations.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and is, therefore, being omitted from this Report.

The number of boats inspected was 52. Six boats did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Six defects were found, and letters sent in all cases. The number of boats on the Register at 31st December, 1940, was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Seven hundred and nine visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 279 to furnished rooms, and 10,206 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Two hundred and seventy were suspected of being dirty, and 104 were found to be so on inspection. In only one case was it found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1940 are as follows :—

					Dec., 1940.
Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	...	15,921
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	17,541
Latrines (275) with closets...	...	...	...	...	1,180
Privies	...	...	...	...	197

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

The above numbers include dwellings which were in the Corporation's five-year Slum Clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1940, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 16 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 197, of which 178 are pails and 19 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 142 of these.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough...	1,815
„ „ Shops only	765
Total inspections of Shops	987
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	90
Shops not found to comply with Section 10... ..	15

Offices.

It has not been possible 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, 555 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register	230
Number of Inspections made	555
Verbal Notices... ..	102
Informal (written) Notices	11
Legal Notices	1

DEFECTS :—

Required Limewashing	84
Defective Water Closets	7
Defective Drains	7
Defective Ashbins	2
Defective Spouts and Eaves	4
Other Defects	15

Total	119
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Fish and Chip Shops.

An Order made in 1911 declared fish frying to be an offensive trade in Burnley. By Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, this Order automatically ceased to have effect on 1st October, 1940. A request was made to the Minister of Health for a new Order, but he was not prepared to agree to a new Order unless it could be shown that the Council's powers (*e.g.*, under Section 92, etc., of the Act of 1936 and under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938) were insufficient. In present national circumstances proposals for byelaws under Section 108(1) of the Act of 1936 with respect to the business of fish frying were deferred until a more opportune time.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1941 ...	87
No. of inspections	91
Defects found	12

Ice Cream.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which came 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. 41 premises have been registered for this purpose.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Methods of dealing with rats and mice have been detailed in previous reports.

Applications for assistance received	196
Boxes of rat poison issued	210
Special inspections regarding rats	167

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 1940 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 181 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 1940.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING.

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1940 :—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,568
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,815

Houses without through ventilation :—

(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	916
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	182
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	33
(d) Cellar dwellings	7

Vans and Sheds	2
----------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	---

Total	28,523
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Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1940 was 14,895. Houses inspected and recorded for the first time, 144. Houses re-inspected, 372. Number of re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected, 1,412.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of houses in the Borough	28,523
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	1,138
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses or demolished during 1940	39
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in the 5-year programme, but not yet dealt with	304
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Slum Clearance Programme.

At the end of 1940, Clearance, Improvement, Demolition and Closing Orders had been made and undertakings accepted in respect of 1,909 houses. This necessitates the displacement of 5,014 persons, of whom 4,652 had been re-housed at the end of the year.

The Corporation's programme for dealing with unhealthy areas and unfit houses should have been completed by the end of 1938. Owing primarily to the difficulty encountered in obtaining suitable land for re-building of replacement houses, this was not possible, and the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 necessitated an indefinite postponement of the remainder of the programme. Under the original programme there still remains 482 houses to be dealt with, which will require the ultimate re-housing of about 900 persons.

Routine housing inspections and repair work are proceeding, although difficulties are being encountered owing to high prices and shortage of materials and labour.

Overcrowding.

By the end of 1940, overcrowding was further abated, leaving only 25 families still overcrowded. It is possible, however, that the influx of evacuees and shortage of housing accommodation may have caused more houses to be overcrowded.

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

This has continued as in previous years. For details of methods of supervision and disinfestation see previous reports.

During 1940, the furniture, etc., of 55 families was fumigated by hydro-cyanic acid gas in course of removal from condemned or infested houses to new Council houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1940 :—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	10
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	8
(2) by Insecticides	—
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	2

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	88
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	33
(2) by Insecticides	22
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	33

The lady housing visitor made 4,993 visits to Council houses during 1940.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total Number (including (b))	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
(1) By Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
(2) By private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	835
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	2,495
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	516
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	1,928
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	None
(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	...	...	...	...	684

(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	369
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(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	...	...	...	...	137
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—					
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	73
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	7

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	112
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	109
(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	None
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

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	None
(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	23
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	25
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	138
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	None
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year:—	
(a) Corporation Houses	2
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	10
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	87½
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 23 overcrowded dwellings 6 are Corporation houses and 17 Non-Corporation houses."

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply of the town is mainly from (a) a large number of small producer-retailers with farms in or around the town, (b) a retail dairy firm supplying pasteurised milk and (c) a large number of shops selling small quantities of bottled milk. Ten producers were granted licences for "accredited" milk during 1940. In addition, the premises of two producers were being altered and improved with a view to the occupiers producing "accredited" milk.

It is a matter of regret that no milk producers within the Borough have endeavoured to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk. To do so a producer would have to build up an almost self-contained herd, whereas the local practice is for producers to have "flying herds"—that is, dairy stock purchased mainly as heifers and disposed of after one or at most two lactation periods. With this method of maintaining dairy stock it is impossible to have a herd which does not react to the tuberculin test.

The examinations of samples of milk which have been made throughout the year indicate that there is a considerable reduction in the standard of cleanliness of milk produced both inside and outside the Borough. It is most important in war-time that as little milk as possible should be wasted. It is the most perishable of foods, and to maintain its keeping quality it must be produced under most stringent conditions of cleanliness. The slightest laxity in its production or handling is sufficient to effect a considerable increase in the organisms which cause contamination and souring, and may result in loss to either the producer or consumer. It is appreciated that many dairy farmers have had increased work arising from land cultivation, with which they were unfamiliar prior to the war, and so have not had as much time to devote to maintaining cleanliness of cowsheds, cattle, dairy premises and utensils. In some instances, however, war-time difficulties have been made an excuse for laxity.

The decrease in the degree of cleanliness, as demonstrated by the reductase test, has occurred in milk produced by holders of "Accredited" licences as well as in ungraded milks. The attention of three "Accredited" producers had to be called repeatedly throughout the year to the unsatisfactory quality of their milk, and none of the three applied for a renewal of his licence for the year 1941.

Milk Sampling.

(a) SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITY.

The Reductase Test was used for both designated and undesignated milk samples, and all samples were examined after the lapse of the prescribed time.

The following are the results of the Reductase Test on 229 samples of milk taken in the Borough from both producers and retailers.

	Producers and Dairies inside the Borough.				Producers with Premises outside the Borough.			
	Accredited Milk.		Ungraded Milk.		Accredited Milk.		Ungraded Milk.	
	No. of Samples.	%	No. of Samples.	%	No. of Samples.	%	No. of Samples.	%
Satisfactory ...	34	45	10	26	4	19	23	25
Unsatisfactory	42	55	29	74	17	81	70	75

In addition, three samples of Pasteurised Milk and one sample of Sterilised milk were found to be satisfactory.

(b) SAMPLING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

See under Public Health Laboratory (page 52).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

(a) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.

(i) With premises inside the Borough—

Dairymen retailing from shops only ...	...	...	7
Dairymen delivering only ...	...	...	9
Produce-retailers, delivering only ...	...	...	28
Dairymen, with shops and delivery ...	...	...	1
Shops selling bottled milk only ...	...	...	602

(ii) With premises outside the Borough—

Dairymen, retailing only	1
Producer-retailers, delivering only	124

Total	772
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(b) FARMS PRODUCING MILK.

Number of farm premises in Borough, at December, 1940...	31
Number of above farms which hold an " Accredited " licence	9
Number of inspections made...	271

(c) INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Inspections carried out by the Veterinary Officer on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture—

Number of milch cattle examined ...	3067
Number of cattle in which abnormal conditions were found	48
Number found to be affected with Tuberculosis and slaughtered under provisions of the Order ...	18

Of these, 7 were affected with tuberculous disease of the udder, and the remaining 11 were affected with open tuberculosis.

Five of the 18 animals slaughtered were derived from herds outside the Borough but which supplied milk to the area and are inspected by the Veterinary Officer.

(d) FARM BUILDINGS AND DAIRY PREMISES.

All cowsheds and dairies are inspected at the same time as the cattle are examined, and additional visits are paid when desirable. On account of additional work at the Abattoirs occasioned by centralised slaughtering, it has not been possible to visit cowsheds to the same extent as in previous years. No major improvements have been effected at farm premises owing to the reluctance of owners to undertake such work at the present time.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

As indicated in my report for 1939, Burnley Abattoir is a selected slaughtering centre under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food, and is one of the largest centres in the North-Western area, supplying the County Borough, the Urban Districts of Padiham and Brierfield, the Rural District of Burnley and the majority of the Rossendale Valley, including the Boroughs of Bacup and Rawtenstall. This has considerably increased the number of animals slaughtered (as shown by the table given below) and has correspondingly increased the amount of inspection necessary.

The out-of-date construction of the Abattoir premises handicaps the handling and inspection of carcasses. I referred in my report for 1938 to the unsatisfactory state of these premises. The insufficiency of accommodation, the lay-out, on the principle of small separate slaughter-rooms, etc., make expeditious and hygienic handling and disposal of meat well-nigh impossible. Dressed carcasses have to hang in the same rooms in which the slaughtering process is carried on. This militates against the keeping of dressed meat for any lengthy period in wholesome condition. The provision of modern Abattoir buildings and unification in administration of all matters connected with the supervision of meat supplies are matters to which attention should be directed when a favourable opportunity occurs.

Animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir—

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1938 ...	4,369	185	26,353	3,240	34,147
1939 ...	4,218	260	27,856	2,821	35,155
1940 ...	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	75,067

Meat Inspection at the Abattoir.

Thorough inspection of all animals (both ante-mortem and post-mortem) is carried out. The following table gives particulars of the incidence of disease found on post-mortem inspection.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number Killed	5,204	2,313	2,239	63,010	3,301	75,067
Number inspected	5,204	2,313	2,239	63,010	3,301	75,067
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases con- demned	7	13	77	83	23	203
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	635	535	14	1,774	110	3,068
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.25	28.0	4.6	4.2	4.0	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcasses con- demned	42	111	8	—	43	204
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	901	985	18	—	538	2,442
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	18.0	47.4	1.1	—	17.6	—

When tuberculosis is discovered in calves, an endeavour is made, in co-operation with the regional officers of the Ministry of Agriculture to trace back the affected animal to the breeder, so that the dam and the herd can be examined for evidence of tuberculosis, both from the point of safeguarding the milk supply from the farm and to eliminate an obvious case of "open" tuberculosis from the herd.

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption during 1940 was :—

Tuberculosis	58 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.
Other conditions	26 „ 15 „ 2 „ 5 „
Total	85 „ 6 „ 1 „ 27 „

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

One hundred and forty shops in Burnley retail fresh meat, apart from a large number of cooked meat businesses and shops selling tripe, sausages, etc. The general standard of butchers' shops is good and the members of the trade have at all times shown a general desire to co-operate fully with the Veterinary Officer.

During inspection of butchers' shops, 15 infringements were found, all of which were dealt with satisfactorily.

No. of Inspections of Food Premises.

Visits to various premises during the year in connection with food inspection, were :—

Abattoir	764	Market Stalls	353
Fish Shops... ..	31	Butchers' Shops	58
Greengrocers	30	Dairies	182
Grocers, etc.	21	Cold Stores	38
Wholesale Premises	15	Other Premises	66
No. of infringements found	65		
No. of verbal notices	63		
No. of Notices served	11		

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

Meat (Fresh), 259 lbs.	Rabbits, 186.	Vegetables,
Meat (Frozen), 360½ lbs.	Butter, 11 lbs.	3 cwts. 2 qrs., 17 lbs.
Meat (Offal), 11½ lbs.	Fish, 6¾ cwts.	Puddings, 271.
Bacon, 135½ lbs.	Tins (Various), 19.	Fruit, 293 lbs.
Fowls, 7.		

Analysis of Samples of Food.

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 1940.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.
Milk	192	4	6	1	198	5
Sausage	—	—	10	—	10	—
Coffee	—	—	11	—	11	—
Sugar	—	—	10	—	10	—
Butter	—	—	12	—	12	—
Cream	—	—	16	—	16	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	7	—	7	—
Flour	—	—	1	—	1	—
Self-Raising Flour...	—	—	10	—	10	—
Cheese	—	—	10	—	10	—
Ground Almonds ..	—	—	10	—	10	—
Totals	192	4	103	1	295	5

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

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk 2.48% fat	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk 2.5% fat	Cautioned.
Milk 2.5% fat	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk 7.6% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.

Particulars of Informal Samples, Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk 2.7% fat; 7.8% non-fatty solid.	...	Formal sample taken.

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.

Seven 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.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

No. of inspections made during 1940 ...	...	...	...	141
No. of infringements found ...	...	...	...	32
No. of verbal notices ...	...	...	...	32
No. of Notices served ...	...	...	...	4

Twice during the year Burnley came within Foot and Mouth restricted areas arising out of the outbreaks of the disease in the North-Western Area. Owing to the centralised slaughtering scheme, animals are received from collecting centres over a wide area, and on at least one occasion cattle were received in Burnley which had been in direct contact with affected animals. Such movement of animals over wide areas calls for special precautions in transport and the necessity of ensuring that all vehicles are thoroughly washed and disinfected as soon as they are unloaded.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1940 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified.	Case Rate per 100,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Cases.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	53	64	2	38
Scarlet Fever... ..	253	305	—	—
Erysipelas	53	64	—	—
Enteric Fever	12	14	1	83
Primary Pneumonia	201	274	65	323
Measles and German Measles	1347	1623	—	—
Whooping Cough	261	314	5	191

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1940 and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,152 infants whose births were registered during 1939 only 268 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1941, being equivalent to 23%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1940 was 230.

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and fifty-three cases occurred throughout the year. This was more than in any of the previous five years. One hundred and fifty-five cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The average duration of stay in hospital was only 28.3 days.

Diphtheria.

Fifty-three cases of Diphtheria (including 5 carriers) were notified, of which 43 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence. The number notified is the lowest in any one year in the Borough.

The Diphtheria Immunization Clinic.

This is held weekly in the School Clinic premises. The number of children immunized in 1940 was more than double that of the previous year. The total number of children immunized since the clinic was inaugurated in April, 1933, is only 3,828. A certain number of children have been immunized by private medical practitioners, but the total children in the Borough who are protected by inoculation against diphtheria is probably less than 25 per cent. If diphtheria is to be stamped out, more vigorous action will have to be taken to make the benefits of immunization more widely appreciated.

			Children of Pre-school age.		Children of School age.		Persons over School age.
Schick Tested	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Number Immunized	...	...	245	...	412	...	—
Attendances for Immunization			545	...	960	...	—

The prophylactic used is Alum Precipitated Toxoid.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES: One thousand, one hundred and eighteen cases of measles were notified, as compared with 986 in the previous year. Few cases occurred in the first quarter of the year, but they became numerous in May and continued until the end of the year. In addition, 229 cases of German Measles were notified.

WHOOPING COUGH was also more prevalent than in 1939. It commenced in epidemic form in February and continued throughout the summer, gradually subsiding in the autumn, but there was a recrudescence again in the last few weeks of the year. The 261 cases notified do not represent the total number of cases which occurred.

PNEUMONIA: Two hundred and one cases of primary pneumonia were notified, of which 99 occurred in the first quarter of the year. In addition, 26 cases of influenzal pneumonia occurred, 19 being in the first three months of the year.

ENTERIC FEVER: Twelve cases were notified, all of which occurred in the second half of the year. Of these, four were *Bacillus Typhosus* infections and eight Paratyphoid B. This is more than in any of the previous thirteen years.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: Fourteen cases occurred. These were sporadic cases, spread evenly throughout the year, and no direct relationship of one case with another was ascertained.

DYSENTERY: An outbreak of bacillary dysentery occurred in April and May. The first case was notified in February and after a lapse of two months, further cases were discovered in the Public Assistance Institution and in a local

hospital. Further cases continued to occur in these two institutions, and others were discovered in another hospital. In May a number of cases were notified as occurring in private houses, the majority being in a housing estate. The outbreak subsided towards the end of May. The origin of the infection was not definitely ascertained. Altogether 62 cases were notified, 47 of which were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

See separate report, made to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, on the work of the Board's institutions.

Cancer.

Details of the local arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer are given in my previous reports. No alterations were made during 1940.

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 Subcommittee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following :—

Number of new cases during 1940	22
Deaths during 1940	21
Removals from register during 1940	5
Number on register on 31st December, 1940	251
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1940	125

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 1939.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1940.	Average Stay in Hospital of patients discharged (Days).
Scarlet Fever	7	155	140	—	22	28·3
Diphtheria	6	38	36	2	6	28·4
Diphtheria Carriers	—	5	2	—	3	
Enteric Fever	—	11	10	—	1	
Dysentery (Flexner)	—	47	32	5	10	
Enteritis	—	27	17	—	10	
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	4	4	—	—	
Erysipelas	1	10	11	—	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis, Meningococcal	—	8	5	1	2	
Meningitis, Tuberculous	—	2	—	2	—	
Meningitis, Streptococcal	—	1	1	—	—	
Meningitis, Influenzal	—	1	—	1	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	2	—	2	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	5	4	—	1	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	3	3	—	—	
Pemphigus Contacts	—	14	14	—	—	21·0
Whooping Cough	—	9	6	1	2	
Measles	—	28	28	—	—	
Rubella	—	2	2	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	10	10	—	—	
Vincent's Angina	—	1	1	—	—	
Pneumonia	—	8	6	2	—	
Scabies	—	3	3	—	—	
Tonsillitis	—	21	17	—	4	
Impetigo	—	2	2	—	—	
Cellulitis	—	1	1	—	—	
Non-infectious Rashes	—	9	8	—	1	
Other Conditions	—	21	18	1	2	
Total	15	449	383	15	66	

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	...	2194
Total number of premises disinfected	... ..	375
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	... ..	9769
Library books disinfected	... ..	384
Cyanide fumigation of household contents...	... ..	55 houses
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (36 persons), scabies cases (115 persons) and persons removed to new Council houses, etc.	... ..	289
Loads of bedding and clothing and bedding disinfested in respect of families removed from condemned property to new Council houses	... ..	110

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1940.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	positive	...	121	
		negative	...	527	648
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli...		positive	...	203	
		negative	...	2,342	2,545
Virulence tests (diphtheria)...	...	...	...	...	13
Swabs other than diphtheria	...	...	...	...	263
Pus and Exudates	...	Microscopic	...	102	
		Culture	...	64	166
Urine	...	Microscopic	...	167	
		Culture	...	176	
		Chemical	...	3	
		For B. tuberculosis	...	18	364
Blood	...	Bacteriological	...	11	
		Cytological	...	17	
		Serological	...	41	
		Grouping	...	14	83
Cerebro-spinal Fluid		Cytological	...	79	
		Bacteriological	...	108	187
Fæces	...	Microscopic	...	4	
		Culture	...	360	364
Cultures for tubercle bacilli...	...	...	...	...	13
Tissues for histological examination	...	...	...	...	203
Vaccines	...	...	...	...	11
Waters for bacteriological examinations	...	...	...	...	81
Milks for reductase test	...	...	...	229	
„ for bacterial count	...	...	...	4	
„ for B. coli	...	...	...	130	
„ microscopic for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	28	
„ biological for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	200	591
Miscellaneous examinations*	...	...	...	...	27
					5,559
V.D. Specimens	...	...	...	...	2,997
					8,556
				Total	8,556

*These include sputa from animals, examination of hairs for ringworm, tin of salmon for pathogenic organisms and bacteriological examinations of ice cream.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL :

	Burnley P.H. Dpt. & Clinics.	Burnley Municipal Hospitals.	Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Victoria Hospital.	Private Prac- titioners.	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough.	Others.	Totals.
Sputa—											
Positive	61	8	1	6	41	—	—	1	3	—	121
Negative	171	40	3	8	271	7	1	7	19	—	527
Swabs for K.L.B.—											
Positive	3	1	159	1	30	1	—	1	7	—	203
Negative	146	226	1,348	28	495	15	7	18	59	—	2,342
Virulence Tests	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other Swabs	3	123	86	41	8	—	2	—	—	—	263
Tissues for Section	4	46	—	134	19	—	—	—	—	—	203
Pus and Exudates—											
Microscopical	3	28	4	57	8	2	—	—	—	—	102
Culture	3	28	2	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	64
Urine—											
Microscopical	—	105	2	53	6	—	—	—	1	—	167
Culture	2	98	20	49	6	—	—	—	1	—	176
Chemical	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
T.B.	2	3	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Blood—											
Bacteriological	—	3	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Cytological	1	2	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	17
Agglutination	2	5	11	12	6	1	1	—	3	—	41
Grouping	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
C.S. Fluid—											
Cytological	—	7	25	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Bacteriological	—	15	33	57	2	—	—	—	1	—	108
Faeces—											
Microscopical	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Culture	20	59	224	19	35	1	—	—	2	—	360
Cultures for T.B.	4	2	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	13
Vaccines	—	3	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Various	19	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	27
Waters	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	81
Milks—											
Microscopical	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
T.B. Biological	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
B. Coli	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
M.B. Ruductase	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
Count	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	1,122	814	1,935	575	950	27	11	27	96	2	5,559

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	Nature of Test.	Where for.	No. examined for			
			Burnley.	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Total.
Microscopical.	For Spirochaetes.	Treatment Centre ...	4	7		11
		Hospitals, etc.				
		Pte. Practitioners ...				
	For Gonococci.	Treatment Centre ...	252	208	10	470
		Hospitals, etc.	116	10		126
		Pte. Practitioners ...	24	23	1	48
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis.	Treatment Centre ...	19	15	1	35
		Hospitals, etc.				
		Pte. Practitioners ...				
Serum Tests.	Cultures for Gonococci.	Treatment Centre ...	190	157	4	351
		Hospitals, etc.	13	2		15
		Pte. Practitioners ...	3			3
	Wasserman Reaction.	Treatment Centre ...	242	131	20	393
		Hospitals, etc.	273	97	29	399
		Pte. Practitioners ...	62	85		147
	Kahn Test.	Treatment Centre ...	229	130	20	379
		Hospitals, etc.	273	95	29	397
		Pte. Practitioners ...	61	85		146
	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test.	Treatment Centre ...	20	11		31
		Hospitals, etc.	1			1
		Pte. Practitioners ...		1		1
	Wasserman Reaction.	Treatment Centre ...	3		1	4
		Hospitals, etc.	13	8	4	25
		Pte. Practitioners ...				
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.	Cell Count.	Treatment Centre ...	2			2
		Hospitals, etc.	3	4	2	9
		Pte. Practitioners ...				
	Protein Reactions.	Treatment Centre ...	3			3
		Hospitals, etc.	1			1
		Pte. Practitioners ...				
	TOTALS.....		1,807	1,069	121	2,997

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
General specimens ...	5,182	4,908	5,593	4,673	4,451	5,559
V.D. specimens ...	2,849	3,391	3,023	3,071	2,318	2,997
Totals	8,031	8,299	8,616	7,744	6,769	8,556

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 178 animal inoculations were carried out from various bulk samples of milk, of which 10 or 5·6% were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition 22 samples from individual cows, submitted by the Veterinary Officer, were also examined biologically, of these 2 were found to be positive. 28 samples were examined microscopally, of which 5 or 18% were found to contain acid-fast bacilli. Five bovine sputa were examined microscopically, three of which were found to be positive.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

These examinations were made by approved methods (Methylene Blue and Coliform tests).

The results of these examinations are tabulated below.

Grade of Milk.	Bacteriological Examinations for Cleanliness.		
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Accredited	38	59	97
Pasteurised	3	—	3
Ungraded	33	99	132
Total	74	158	232

It will be noted that over two-thirds of the samples of milk did not conform to the approved standard, and the percentage of milks, both graded and ungraded, which did not reach the required standard, was considerably higher than that of the previous year. This is probably due to dairy farmers being unable to give as much attention as in pre-war days to grooming of cattle, cleansing of cowsheds, etc.

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

Seventy-nine samples of water supply, taken either direct from the reservoirs or from houses in the Borough, were examined. These were found to be satisfactory, with the exception of certain small sources of supply (see page 24).

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications during 1940 was 112. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
1—5	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	1
5—10	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	1	1	2
10—15	2	2	4	2	6	8	1	—	1	—	2	2
15—20	3	11	14	—	2	2	1	6	7	1	—	1
20—25	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	4	5	—	—	—
25—35	8	6	14	—	3	3	5	6	11	2	—	2
35—45	10	4	14	1	—	1	7	2	9	—	—	—
45—55	8	1	9	—	2	2	9	1	10	—	1	1
55—65	6	6	12	—	2	2	4	4	8	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	1
Total ...	41	37	78	14	20	34	31	24	55	7	5	12

In addition to the primary notifications, five cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's death returns, two cases were notified posthumously, and nine were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 128, of which 90 were pulmonary and 38 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1940 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 336 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
117	84	201	...	62	73	135
						336

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1940, 49% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

The following Table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	1	12	20	18	4	—	55
Nervous System ...	2	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	8
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Genito-Urinary System..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total ...	2	—	1	5	13	22	19	5	—	67

Twenty-seven deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 39 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0·80, compared with 0·79 in 1939. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0·66, and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0·14.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1940.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It had not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1940 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 premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1940 an average of 55 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 389. 96 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 221 new cases (including 71 contacts). 274 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculosis.

Of the 389 new cases, 123 or 31·6% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total
				1939.
Adults	159	107	266	145
Children (under 15)	63	60	123	76
	—	—	—	—
	222	167	389	221
	—	—	—	—

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

Number of times open	Day	154	} 205
	Evening	51	
Number of patients who attended ...		...	540
Number of attendances by patients...		...	1,724

Details of Work :—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	...	1,603
Number of X-Ray Examinations	...	379

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes :—

For Dispensary purposes ...	...	2,939
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	...	110

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the Year 1940, on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1940.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	40	30	2	2	3	14	9	6	43	44	11	8	106
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	6
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	36	30	22	181
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	25	22	27	93
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered	6	7	—	2	5	—	5	3	11	7	5	5	28
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	112	62	53	50	277
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	110	67	1	7	24	37	34	27	134	104	35	34	307
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	6
1 Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	288												
2 Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year	25												
3 Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	35												
4 Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	49												
5 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1724												
6 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	41												
7 Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—													
(a) Personal	35												
(b) Other	248												
8 Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	29												
9 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2939												
10 Number of:—													
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	234												
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary Work	379												
11 Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	7												
12 Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	147												

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of							
insured patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received							
Milk and/or Eggs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,500
Bottles of Disinfectant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020

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 tuberculosis patients in their own homes. During 1940 these nurses made 462 visits in respect of 13 cases.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 48 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

Number of cases under treatment	...	...	...	...	17
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	81
Dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	6
Fillings	...	...	...	...	4
Extractions	...	...	...	...	93
Scalings	...	...	...	...	1
Dressings	...	...	...	...	—
Other Operations	...	...	...	...	26

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

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-two Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1939. 69 other cases were admitted during the year, 53 cases were discharged, and 12 died, leaving 56 still in Institutions at the end of 1940.

Twenty-five beds are retained in Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, mainly for pulmonary cases, and beds in other institutions are rented as required for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

Seventy-four cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 1,492 attendances were made, 1,764 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 379 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.

Four patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. This treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 53 refills were given in 1940.

SECTION 8. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

I do not propose to give a detailed account of the work of the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre. No alterations were made during 1940 in the days and times of the clinics (vide 1938 report, page 112). The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced, in order to economise in paper.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 3,655, being an increase of 541 on that of the previous year. The attendances for intermediate treatment increased from 2,626 in 1939 to 3,375 in 1940. Although the attendances for treatment are higher, there were in fact during 1940 fewer cases of venereal disease attending for the first time than in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year 196 cases were under treatment, 23 removed from the register in a previous year as having ceased to attend, returned for treatment during the year, and 207 cases attended for the first time, including 4 known to have received treatment at other centres. Thus there were 426 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases 131 (or 64.5%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (40 Syphilis, 91 Gonorrhoea). 72 were found not to have venereal disease.

Details of the pathological examinations carried out in connection with the treatment centre are given in the Public Health Laboratory section of this report.

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

	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Services	Total
Number of new cases from each area:—					
Syphilis	19	13	6	2	40
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	57	32	2	—	91
Conditions other than Venereal ...	40	30	2	—	72
TOTAL	116	75	10	2	203
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4463	2340	224	3	7030

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

Six doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 114 doses were supplied to them.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service were made during 1940. No alterations were made in the number or location of the clinics or the days and times on which they are held.

During the year the number of children who attended the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time showed an increase of 89 over the number for 1939. The increase was not in the number of children who attended during the first year of life, but mainly in children aged from two to four years. The total attendances of children were 11,626, which is 1,473 less than the previous year. Several factors contribute to this. More mothers have been employed in industry and so cannot take their children to the Centres, and mothers are reluctant to take their children to the centres in the afternoons in the later months of the year, when "black-out" conditions make their return home difficult. Although fewer expectant mothers attended the Ante-natal Clinic, the percentage was higher than in the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 15,453 routine visits to children under five years of age, 823 ante-natal visits, 580 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc., and 2,820 special visits in connection with the reception and billeting of evacuees.

The notified births were twenty-four more than in the previous year.

The various maternity and child welfare services were described fully in previous reports. In this report I submit merely a summary of statistics for the clinics, visits made by the staff, confinements attended, etc.

Births.

Number of births *notified*, after adjustment for transferred notifications, 1,085 (1,026 live births and 59 still births).

The 1,085 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	540
Doctors and Parents	58
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals	487
	<hr/>
	1,085
	<hr/>

Number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1,087 (1,031 live births and 56 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,113 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

- 3 were attended by doctors only;
- 120 were attended by both doctors and midwives;
- 420 were attended by midwives only;
- 566 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity and the Municipal General Hospitals.
- 4 occurred in Voluntary Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Twenty-five midwives notified their intention to practice midwifery during 1940. These were employed as follows :

In Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	...	...	13
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	...	...	7
In Private Practice	...	...	5

Domiciliary Midwifery.

For details of the service of whole-time salaried midwives see my reports for the years 1936-1938.

A total of 1,113 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 570 took place in institutions, 495 were attended by the seven whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (414 as midwives and 81 as maternity cases); 45 by midwives in private practice and 3 by doctors only.

Thirty-two 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.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

One hundred and seventy records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 138 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 32 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

For details of accommodation see pages 121 of report for 1938.

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

In Hospital on 1st January, 1940...	...	...	17
Women admitted ...	...	...	595
Discharges ...	...	...	579
Deaths ...	...	...	9
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1940...	...	...	24
Number admitted for Ante-natal Treatment ...	...	...	26
Number of women delivered during the year ...	...	...	559
Average duration of stay ...	...	...	15.1 days.

Seventy-four of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 14 cases were admitted without any previous booking or ante-natal supervision. 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 595 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 83 (14%) were patients from adjacent districts.

Training of Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first period of training under the Board's new rules. Only general trained nurses are accepted and a small salary is paid. The number of midwifery pupils under training was :—

No. undergoing treatment on 1st January, 1940 ...	...	13
No. commenced during 1940 ...	...	28
No. completed training during 1940 ...	...	32
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1940 ...	...	20

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

(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	105	676	558	3076	216	234	3868	36.8
Parker Street ...	52	41	41	171	12	12	224	4.0
*Rosegrove ...	—	2	2	28	2	2	32	—
TOTALS ...	—	719	601	3275	230	248	4124	—

*Ante-natal cases seen during Infant Welfare Sessions at Rosegrove Infant Welfare Centre.

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined.		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
237	12	353

The seven Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 3,758 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition 8,902 visits in the puerperium they made 617 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 66% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 22%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 88% of the births notified during the year.

Services of Consulting Obstetrician

The obstetrical specialist is paid an inclusive salary to cover all the consulting and operative work performed for the Local Authority in the Maternity Hospital, the Ante-natal Clinic, the Municipal General Hospital and in connection with domiciliary supervision of women during pregnancy, labour and the puerperium.

In addition to examining cases referred to him at the Ante-natal Clinic, he was called in consultation by medical practitioners at patients' homes on thirteen occasions. The cases on which his opinion and assistance were sought were:—

Pregnancy, Ectopic Gestation	1
„ with Epilepsy and Toxaemia	1
„ with Toxaemia	2
„ with Cardiac Disease	1
„ Pelvic Deformity	1
„ Fibroids and Hyperthyroidism	1
Threatened Abortion	1
Failed Forceps Cases	2
Breech with extended legs	3

Maternal Mortality.

Eleven women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. Ten of these deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Nine were Burnley residents and two were cases sent into the Maternity Hospital from adjoining areas, on account of complications. Nine cases died in the Maternity Hospital, one in the Municipal General Hospital and one in her own home.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-nine cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as compared with 43 in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Fifty-eight still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified during 1940, as compared with 55 in 1939. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Statistics of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres are given on page 65.

Seventy-nine pre-school children made 687 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Eighteen sessions were held, at which 96 children were examined, 69 of whom were found to require treatment or observation.

Twenty-six children had defective teeth; 7 had defects of the nose and throat; 11 had strabismus; and three were anaemic. Of 15 children with some form of deformity, 7 were due to rickets. 16 had excellent nutrition, 76 normal, and 10 subnormal.

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

	No. of Sess-ions	ATTENDANCES										Total		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.		1st	Subse-quent				Infants	Children over 1 yr.	Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 years
vet.	50	81	1066	11	185	6	145	6	156	1	67	105	1619	1724	34.5	26	83	454	1147	577	77	130
...	50	81	1060	7	266	9	165	9	102	4	42	110	1635	1745	34.9	22	102	396	1141	604	76	135
...	50	124	1820	19	264	13	122	13	88	4	26	171	2320	2491	49.8	23	129	309	1941	549	100	194
nt..	49	83	789	22	312	14	214	6	44	5	37	130	1396	1526	31.2	40	104	428	872	654	129	223
reet.	49	65	633	10	199	8	89	9	12	—	—	92	933	1025	20.9	21	60	253	698	327	44	117
...	104	277	2413	15	212	16	98	7	42	5	30	320	2795	3115	30.0	49	807	167	2515	383	217	248
...	352	709	7781	84	1438	66	833	50	444	19	202	928	10698	11626	—	181	1285	2007	8314	3094	643	1047

Milk and Meals for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The Local Authority's scheme for providing milk to young children and expectant mothers ceased in August, when the Government Scheme came into operation. The amount of milk supplied during the first eight months of the year was 2,090 gallons. Mid-day meals continue to be provided to necessitous cases, on the recommendation of the Clinic Medical Officer. The meals are served in Parker Street Infant Welfare Centre to mothers and children who live within reasonable distance of the Centre. In a few cases meals are supplied at a restaurant in the south-western area of the town.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion and Malt, Adexolin, and powders containing iron, etc., are supplied free to necessitous cases from the Centres. During 1940, 704 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 281 pints of emulsion and 276 cartons of adexolin were issued.

The grants made during the year are as follows :—

	MILK. (Jan. to Aug., 1940).			MEALS.		
	Cases.	Amount of Milk Granted (Gallons).	Cost.	Cases.	No. of Meals Granted.	Cost.
Children	108	885.5	£265	31	1632	£145
Nursing Mothers ...	116	913.5		13	1128	
Expectant Mothers...	39	291.8		27	1416	
Totals...	263	2090.8	£265	71	4176	£145

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 11 mothers and 26 babies, making altogether 875 domiciliary visits. No home help was supplied during 1940.

Dental Treatment.

Forty-four sessions were held.

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers ...	7	39	46	107	207	—	4
Children ...	3	51	54	87	118	12	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty-one cases were notified during the year. Eight occurred in hospital and five were removed from their homes to hospital for treatment. The district nurses attended all the cases who were nursed at home.

The incidence and the results of treatment are as follows:—

Cases notified	21	Vision impaired	—
Rate per 1000 registered births	20·4	Vision lost	—
Treated at home	7	Under treatment at end of year	3
Treated in hospital	13	Deaths	—
Vision unimpaired	18	Left town before completion of treatment	—

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Five cases occurred during 1940.

Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	21
No. of children	21
Visits made by Health Visitor	63

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1940:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases... ..	6
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	3
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	1
	—
	10
	—
Visits made by Health Visitors	140

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

For details of arrangements see previous reports.

Two hundred and fifty-five pre-school children and 12 mothers received treatment. 4,482 attendances were made.

One hundred and twenty mothers and 25 children referred from the Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1940. A report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children and children under school age, are given in my Report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this Report.

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1940.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	987
Re-visits—1st year	4,686
2nd „	2,668
3rd „	2,848
4th „	2,382
5th „	1,882
	15,453

Visits in connection with :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56
Pemphigus Neonatorum	80
Measles	333
Whooping Cough	236
Infantile deaths	42
Still-births	49
Puerperal Pyrexia	22
Midwives	32
Ante-Natal cases (407 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital) ...	823
Infant Life Protection cases	63
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	248
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...	328
Special visits re evacuees, reception and billeting	2,820

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 154; Evening, 51)	205
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Visits to Tuberculous cases :—

Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	110
For Dispensary purposes	...	...	2939
			3049
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	1724

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	311
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	43,412
Number of visits paid to School Children	...	...	7,502
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	133
Number of children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	33,803

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	140
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HOUSING.

Visits by Lady Supervisor to Corporation Houses	4,993
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APPENDICES.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS
OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1940.

Causes of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fevers	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	M	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory	M	30	—	—	1	13	14	2
System	F	23	—	—	—	18	4	1
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	7	1	1	1	3	—	1
	F	6	1	—	2	1	1	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases	M	10	—	—	—	2	5	3
	F	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
9 Influenza	M	21	1	2	—	3	8	7
	F	12	—	—	—	2	3	7
10 Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	1	—	—	3	—
13 Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc. ...	M	9	—	—	—	1	2	6
	F	12	—	—	—	2	7	3
14 Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	19	—	—	—	3	3	13
	F	11	—	—	—	—	4	7
15 Cancer of Breast... ..	F	10	—	—	—	—	6	4
16 Cancer of all other sites ...	M	60	—	—	—	4	27	29
	F	44	—	—	—	1	19	24
17 Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	2	4
	F	12	—	—	—	1	2	9
18 Intra-cranial Vascular ...	M	68	—	—	—	1	22	45
Lesions	F	65	—	—	—	—	19	46

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

Causes of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19 Heart Disease	M	187	—	—	1	10	61	115
	F	180	—	—	2	11	51	116
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	17	—	—	—	1	4	12
	F	14	—	—	—	—	2	12
21 Bronchitis	M	90	1	—	—	5	34	50
	F	73	2	1	—	1	17	52
22 Pneumonia	M	38	12	1	—	5	13	7
	F	19	4	2	—	2	—	11
23 Other Respiratory Diseases...	M	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	2	1
24 Ulcer of Stomach... ..	M	9	—	—	—	2	4	3
	F	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
25 Diarrhœa, under 2 years ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	M	4	—	—	2	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases ...	M	9	—	1	—	1	3	4
	F	14	—	—	—	1	7	6
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	10	—	—	1	2	3	4
	F	18	—	—	—	5	3	10
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	7	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes ...	F	7						
31 Premature Birth	M	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc.... ..	M	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	7	—	—	1	—	—
33 Suicide	M	9	—	—	—	1	7	1
	F	6	—	—	—	4	2	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	M	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
	F	3	—	—	—	1	2	—
35 Other Violent Causes... ..	M	14	—	—	1	3	3	7
	F	14	1	—	1	—	3	9
36 All Other Causes	M	90	2	3	1	4	17	63
	F	109	1	1	2	10	15	80
TOTAL (all causes) ...	M	753	48	9	8	66	240	382
	F	688	27	7	9	72	174	399

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1940.

[illegible]

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1940.**

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	253	155	53	38
Nelson Borough	12	1	3	2
Colne Borough	17	6	10	9
Brierfield Urban District	5	1	—	—
Padiham Urban District	16	6	5	5
Barrowford Urban District	—	—	—	—
Trawden Urban District	—	—	—	—
Burnley Rural District	16	8	6	6

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1940.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1939.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1940.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
27	563	487	25	78	28

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1940.

Case.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.	Offence.	Result.
1	Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 91 to 94	Nuisance caused by Chimney Flue ...	Order made to abate the nuisance. Costs, 14s. 6d.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 17 per cent. of added water	Fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 10.5 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	Retailing milk without registration ...	Dismissed on payment of costs.
5	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926...	Failing to fill and close milk bottles on registered premises. (Milk bottling in the street)	Dismissed on payment of costs.
6	Disease of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927. Tuberculosis Order, 1938... ..	Failing to report cow affected with tuberculosis of the udder... ..	£2 and costs against each of two co-defendants.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1940

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

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1940-41.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG).

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

*COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY, Vice-Chairman.

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

*ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN.

ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P.

*ALDERMAN J. LYNCH.

*ALDERMAN L. RIPPON.

ALDERMAN J. A. SAMPSON, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. B. M. CLITHEROE.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. FEARNEHOUGH, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. PROCTOR.

*COUNCILLOR E. BRODRICK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS.

COUNCILLOR J. L. COLBURN.

*COUNCILLOR A. GREEN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON.

*COUNCILLOR H. MASSEY.

*COUNCILLOR T. MAXFIELD, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR H. V. OAKES, J.P.

*MRS. F. A. OGDEN, B.A., J.P.

*THE VERY REV. JOHN J. INGRAM, M.A., R.D.

REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

MR. J. W. HALL.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BURNLEY,

JULY, 1941.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Medical service for the year 1940. It is again not on as comprehensive a scale as the reports of pre-war years, but follows generally the suggestions in Form 6M of the Board of Education. Much of the report is statistical, as it is desirable that the health records of the school children, which have been maintained over a period of 32 years, should not now be interrupted.

Despite war conditions the medical, dental and nursing supervision of the children continued with little interruption throughout the year. Although the Elizabeth Street medical and dental clinic premises are still used as a first aid post and cleansing centre, the use of the building for its normal functions has continued without any appreciable inconvenience to the staff or children. For a few days the routine work of the school nurses had to be curtailed to enable them to supervise evacuees, pending the transfer of the latter to billets.

The child population of the town continues to decrease, but the number on the rolls of the elementary schools in December, 1940, showed a slight increase over the figure for the previous year, due to the reception of children evacuated from other areas.

Certain acute infectious diseases were more prevalent, but fortunately there was little diphtheria, which is the most dangerous infection in children of school age. Nevertheless it is most desirable that as many children as possible should be immunised against diphtheria. Although an immunisation clinic has been established since April, 1933, only 3,828 children were immunised from then to the end of 1940. This is a small proportion of the total pre-school and school children, and if diphtheria is to be stamped out, a more vigorous campaign must be undertaken, preferably through the schools and welfare centres, to make the benefits of immunisation against this disease more widely appreciated. "The protection of the youth of any country is one of the first laws of preservation." The immunising material is now provided free by the Ministry of Health through the laboratories established in connection with the Emergency Medical Service.

I have commented elsewhere on the increased prevalence of scabies. There was little scabies to be found in school children for several years prior to 1938, and the increase during the last three years, although appreciable, is not marked, but it is interesting to note that it became manifest twelve months before the commencement of the war and cannot be attributed to war conditions. No increase has occurred in the prevalence of pediculosis.

31.2 per cent. of the elementary school children, and 12.0 per cent. of the secondary school pupils were found to require treatment for defects other than defects of nutrition and dental diseases. 6.7 per cent. of the elementary school children and 1.5 per cent. of the secondary school pupils inspected had defects of vision. 8.5 per cent. of the elementary school children were recorded as having slightly subnormal nutrition, as compared with 13 per cent. in 1940, and only six children were recorded as being in a bad nutritional condition.

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, 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, 1940, 9,942. Average attendance during the year, 8,169.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.—Council Schools, 14; Non-Provided Schools, 13; Number of Departments, 47.

Secondary.—Grammar School for Boys; High School for Girls; Junior Commercial Department of the Municipal College.

Special.—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 43,412.

The School Clinic was open on 311 days.

List of Clinics.—No changes have been made in the clinics or their location and times. For a complete list of these, see my Report for 1938, page 8.

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 :—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from January, 1940).

ELIZABETH M. CLARKE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (to October, 1940).

R. M. A. ORMSTON, L.R.C.P.&S., D.P.M. (from November, 1940).

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S.

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic and Nose, Throat and Ear Specialist (part-time) :—

J. K. S. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. (deceased, March, 1941).

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses; one Orthopædic Nurse; one Orthoptist (part-time); three Clerks; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

No change was made in 1940 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons. (For details see previous reports).

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

This has been described in previous reports (vide Report for 1938, page 10) and has continued uninterrupted during 1940.

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

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

The insanitary closets of Back Lane School were abolished during 1940, and hand-flushed clean water closets were installed. Trough closets still remain in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity, Burnley Wood and St. Augustine's Schools.

Twenty-six dual tables and 15 dual desks were substituted for long desks during the year.

One hundred and eighty-one visits were paid by the sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found :—

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective troughing, downspouts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective urinals and closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
							—
							20
							—

All these defects were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection of children in all the elementary schools was carried out, as in former years, and the procedure adopted for the re-examination of children requiring treatment or to be kept under observation continued unaltered during 1940.

The number of children on the roll of the elementary and special schools at the end of 1940 was 132 more than at the end of 1939. During the year a considerable number of children evacuated to Burnley from other areas have been enrolled. On 15th November, 1940, the number of such children was 472. By 10th January, 1941, the number had increased to 636. The number of Burnley born children who were enrolled as entrants again showed a decrease, and the net increase in the number on the roll is considerably less than the actual number of evacuee children received into the schools. The following table shows the number inspected under the various age groups, with a comparison for the previous year.

Code Groups.						Total		Total					
Entrants :						Boys		Girls		1940	1939		
Age 3 years		...	36	...	38	...	74	...	75				
" 4 "		...	130	...	122	...	252	...	248				
" 5 "		...	248	...	218	...	466	...	496				
" 6 "		...	75	...	73	...	148	...	170				
" 7 "		...	18	...	22	...	40	...	50				
						507	...	473	...	980	...	1039	
						Total		Total		1940	1939		
Intermediates :						Boys		Girls		1940	1939		
Age 8 years		...	376	...	408	...	784	...	899				
" 9 "		...	73	...	91	...	164	...	110				
						449	...	499	...	948	...	1009	
						Total		Total		1940	1939		
Leavers :						Boys		Girls		1940	1939		
Age 12 years		...	365	...	404	...	769	...	739				
" 13 "		...	59	...	51	...	110	...	73				
" 14 "		...	—	...	2	...	2	...	3				
						424	...	457	...	881	...	815	
Others						...	31	...	20	...	51	...	55
Total Routine Inspections						...	1411	...	1449	...	2860	...	2918

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :				1940		1939
At Schools	...	...	...	71	...	43
At School Clinic	...	...	...	2290	...	2329
				<hr/> 2361	...	<hr/> 2372
No. of Re-Inspections :						
At Schools	...	...	...	5813	...	5172
At School Clinic	...	...	...	1383	...	1388
				<hr/> 7196	...	<hr/> 6560

Visits of the Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools were :—

For Routine Medical Inspection :	Morning	110	Afternoon	46	=	156
For " Following-up " Defects :	"	37	"	13	=	50
						<hr/> 206

In addition to the 50 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 1940 compared with the previous year :—

	1940		1939
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections	...	...	...
	2931	...	2961

	1940		1939	
	No.	%	No.	%
2. Number of children suffering from				
Uncleanliness	17	0.6	33	1.1
Skin Disease	145	4.9	134	4.5
External Eye Disease	55	1.9	50	1.7
Defective Vision (including Squint)	203	6.9	300	10.1
Ear Disease	29	1.0	78	2.6
Nose and Throat Disease ...	909	31.0	476	16.1
Enlarged Glands	139	4.7	71	2.4
Defective Speech	53	1.8	82	2.8
Heart Disease	57	1.9	63	2.1
Anæmia	31	1.1	30	1.0
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.) ...	277	9.5	126	4.3
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary Definite ...	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected ...	2	0.1	1	0.03
Non-Pulmonary	19	0.6	19	0.6
Diseases of Nervous System ...	37	1.3	28	0.9
Deformities	362	12.4	160	5.4
Other Defects and Diseases ...	400	13.6	280	9.5

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 39.5 in the Entrants' Group, 29.2 in the Intermediate Group, 24.2 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 31.2. The percentage found to require treatment again showed an increase in each age group on the figures for the previous year.

Uncleanliness.—The nurses made 133 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 33,803 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 352 individual children were found to be unclean. In 15 instances vermin were found, and in 1,390 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.04%. 467 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 57 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. Three children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station on account of verminous conditions.

Physical Defects.—The summary given above shows, on the whole, little change in the incidence of skin disease, external eye disease, heart disease, anaemia, nervous diseases and tuberculosis. Fewer cases were found of defective vision and ear disease, but more enlarged glands, nose and throat defects and non-tuberculous respiratory diseases. Special attention was paid to minor deformities of the feet, such as tendency to flat feet, and these cases, however slight, were referred to the orthopaedic nurse for treatment by exercises, massage, etc. Hence the number shown is considerably higher than that of the previous year. As in former years, unhealthy conditions of the nose and throat were the defects most frequently found.

Although 203 children were found on inspection to have defective vision and squint, only 85 cases were sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the ophthalmic specialist officer. The routine of following up cases of defective vision and ensuring that spectacles are worn, and broken spectacles replaced, has been continued.

During inspection in the schools, 53 children were found to have stammer or other defects of articulation, and an additional 34 were ascertained through the clinics, etc. Suitable cases were referred to the Speech Therapist. (See page 31).

Clothing and Footgear.—Practically no children were found to be insufficiently clad or to have very defective footgear.

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages of the children medically inspected, compared with those of 1939.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Number Inspected	236	248	260	218
Average Height in inches	42.6	42.6	42.3	43.0
Average Weight in pounds.....	42.0	42.3	40.8	42.1

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Number Inspected	473	376	426	408
Average Height in inches	49.8	48.6	49.1	49.4
Average Weight in pounds.....	57.1	56.8	55.3	53.8

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Number Inspected	373	365	366	404
Average Height in inches	56.3	56.7	56.7	55.7
Average Weight in pounds.....	78.4	78.1	80.7	79.3

Nutrition.—For the sixth year in succession statistics have been kept on a uniform method of classification, and the 1940 figures show little change from that of the previous years. The classification is made on clinical grounds and not based solely on the height and weight of the child. Although during the six years in which records have been kept, some variation in the standards adopted by the different Medical Officers has been unavoidable, nevertheless the records are useful in showing that no deterioration in the nutrition of the children has occurred as a result of war conditions. The classification of the nutrition of the children in the three age groups inspected during 1940 is given in the Appendix to this report. A comparison of the figures for the last six years is as follows:—

		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Total Number of Children inspected...		3700	3194	3335	3279	2918	2860
Percentage of children inspected who were found to have:—	Excellent Nutrition	7.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	13.3
	Normal Nutrition	84.3	78.9	75.5	74.9	71.9	78.0
	Slightly Subnormal Nutrition ...	7.6	8.9	11.6	12.8	13.1	8.5
	Bad Nutrition ...	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

There is no change to record in the arrangements described in former reports for the reference of children to the clinic for examination and advice.

During the year 2397 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 3,822. 2,068 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature and exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 329 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. 114 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	4	—
Defective Teeth	1	—
Ringworm	15	—
Impetigo	138	—
Scabies	53	—
Other Skin Diseases	72	—
Eye Defects	257	14
Ear Defects	103	—
Nose and Throat Defects	158	14
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	46	3
Defective Speech	32	2
Heart Disease	3	1
Anæmia	8	1
Respiratory Diseases	101	6
Deformities	39	6
Nervous Diseases	33	2
Mental Deficiency	—	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Suspected	—	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	2	—
Other Conditions	1080	6
Total	2145	56

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

Examination regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School ...	649
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc. ...	78
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	122
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	89
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	42
Special Inspections by Nurses	632
Examination of Children for Overseas Evacuation... ..	197

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for following up children suffering from various defects have been recorded fully in previous reports. No alterations in the scheme were made during 1940.

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)—50.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	332
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	2304
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1357
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	156
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	3353
					—
					7502
					—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

No schools or departments were closed on account of infectious disease during the year. Fifteen certificates were issued to cover periods of one week each in which the low attendance in school was due to measles, whooping cough and chickenpox.

Of 253 cases of scarlet fever, 186 occurred amongst children of school age. This is more than treble that of the previous year. Most of the cases occurred during the last three months of 1940. Diphtheria was less prevalent, only 28 cases occurring in school children. Measles was very prevalent between the months of May and August and again in November and December. In the summer months an outbreak of bacillary dysentery affected 18 school children.

The school nurses made four special investigations in schools in connection with diphtheria, during which five children were inspected and swabbed. 89 children were examined as to their fitness to return to school after having had infectious disease or being a "contact."

The notifiable diseases amongst children of school age notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	186	—
Diphtheria	28	—
Measles and German Measles	755	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	20	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	4
Whooping Cough	89	—
Dysentery	18	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	1
Erysipelas	2	—

Immunization against Diphtheria.—The number of children who attended the Clinic for immunization against diphtheria was double that of the previous year. Since the clinic was inaugurated in April, 1933, until the end of 1940, 1,246 pre-school and 2,582 school children have been immunized. Diphtheria is the third most important cause of death in children between the ages of 1 and 5 and by far the most important between 5 and 10. If it is to be stamped out, and it can be, much larger numbers must be immunized. The protective material is now supplied free by the Government. The process of immunization is a very simple one of two injections under the skin, and in very few children is there any subsequent swelling or pain. The importance of obtaining the co-operation of parents in order to have practically all Burnley children protected, cannot be too strongly stressed.

The numbers dealt with at the Immunization Clinic during 1940 were as follows:—

	Children of pre-school age.	Children of school age.	Adults.
Schick Tested	—	—	—
Number Immunized	245	412	—
Attendances for Immunization ...	545	960	—

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1940 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The attendances for treatment or advice at the various clinics were maintained, despite the difficulties of travel between the schools and the clinic and the "black-out" conditions in the late afternoon in the winter months. The only matter worthy of note in respect of treatment is the considerable increase in the number of cases of scabies which has occurred during the last three years. Prior

to 1938 only about six to eight children each year were found to suffer from this contagious parasitic skin disease, but during each of the last three years the numbers treated have been 40, 48 and 35 respectively. In all cases, not only were the children treated, but enquiries were made regarding infestation of adult members of the households and they were also treated at the Council's Cleansing Station or by their private doctors, and bedding was disinfested. The method generally adopted for treating children is the benzyl benzoate, soft soap and rectified spirit mixture as described in the Ministry of Health Memorandum on Scabies.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
14,376	3,332	7,832	3,936	1,121	8,863	1,875	2,077	43,412

Minor Ailments.—Attendances for treatment of elementary and special school children were:—

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/40	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attend- ances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	1	14	15	276
Impetigo	2	130	132	1599
Other Skin Diseases	4	48	52	1209
Scabies	—	30	30	290
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	5	45	50	760
Conjunctivitis	1	32	33	385
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	1	1	2
Corneal Ulcer	2	—	2	19
Other Eye Conditions	3	67	70	503
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	5	13	18	523
Other Ear Diseases	4	97	101	1562
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	12	605	617	6192
	39	1082	1121	13320

Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray Treatment	—
Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for " Wood's Glass " Diagnosis	3
Children given Baths for Scabies at Corporation Cleansing Station (134 attendances)	35

It was ascertained that 157 children found to have minor ailments received treatment otherwise than at the Clinic.

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	1	10
Impetigo	16	155
Other Skin Conditions	8	47
EYE :		
Blepharitis	2	5
Conjunctivitis	6	170
Other Eye Conditions	3	39
EAR :		
Otitis Media	2	5
Other Ear Conditions	28	106
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	13	150
Total	79	687

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects. (For details see previous reports). The Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist examined 169 children at the Clinic and operated upon 98 elementary school children in the Municipal General Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects. (For details see previous reports).

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Children Re-examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	676
Children prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
" " " re-examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Attendances for atropine drops, prior to being seen by							
Ophthalmologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	815
Eye cases operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2778

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1940.

Defect.	Elementary and Special School Children.		
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Totals.
Hypermetropia	18	75	93
Hypermetropia plus Nystagmus	—	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	1	—	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	63	132	195
Myopia	20	40	60
Myopic Astigmatism	27	81	108
Myopic Astigmatism plus Nystagmus	—	1	1
Mixed Astigmatism	14	25	39
Emmetropia	2	9	11
Cataract	—	1	1
Cataract plus Corneal Opacity	—	1	1
Cataract plus Myopia	1	—	1
Nystagmus	—	1	1
Prolapsed Iris and Adherent Leucoma	—	1	1
Optic Atrophy	—	1	1
STRABISMUS	—	2	2
plus Hypermetropia	10	158	168
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	14	136	150
" Myopia	—	1	1
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	3	3
" Emmetropia	1	5	6
Not yet classified	5	1	6
Totals	176	676	852

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint was described in my report for 1937 (see page 31). No alterations were made during 1940.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

	Burnley Children.			Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Spec.	Sec.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/40	50	2	1	—	53
New Cases during year	35	5	4	1	45
Total Cases dealt with	85	7	5	1	98
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—					
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased					
Orthoptic treatment	8	2	—	—	10
Left School and Left Town	7	—	—	—	7
Discharged as cured	35	4	1	1	41
Crossed off books (failed to attend)	—	—	—	—	—
Total discharges	50	6	1	1	58
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/40:—					
No. ready for operation and further treatment	6	—	—	—	6
No. to continue treatment	29	1	4	—	34
Total carried forward to 1941 ...	35	1	4	—	40
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	11	3	2	3	19
Attendances made during the year by					
treatment cases	1744	64	51	3	1862
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme ...	16	3	—	—	19
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme	15	2	—	—	17
Half-days devoted to treatment	—	—	—	—	255

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1940 in the arrangements for ascertainment and treatment of orthopædic defects. (For details see previous reports).

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	356
„ Flat Foot at Clinic	91
„ Postural Exercises at Clinic	190
„ „ „ at Open Air School	79
Attendances at Bank Hall Hospital, Municipal Hospital and Isolation Hospital for Massage, etc.	93
Periods of Individual Treatment at Clinic	240
Periods for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	147
Sessions at Orthopædic Hospitals	7
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse	507
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	21
New Cases examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	94
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	135
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	131

In order to economise in paper and printing costs, tabular statistics of the types of deformity and crippling defects and the treatment given are omitted from this report.

Twenty-five children were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES DURING 1940.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1940 ...	3	2
Admitted during the year	4	7
Discharged during the Year	5	7
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1940 ...	2	2
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1940... ..	111	117

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC AND MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Referred from		Attendances at Orthopædic Clinic	Attendances at Manchester Royal Infirmary or Ancoats Hospital	Total Attendances
School Clinic	{ Elementary	7006	1	7007
	{ Secondary...	204	3	207
	{ Special ...	584	1	585
Tuberculosis Clinic	... ..	120	—	120
Child Welfare Clinic	... ..	1060	4	1064
Total		8974	9	8983

No. of Children remaining on the register of the Orthopædic Clinic on the 31st December, 1940 ...	School Children.		Child Welfare Cases.	Tuber- culosis Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Sec. & Spec.			
	72	18	47	49	186

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	Isolation Hospital Cases
	Elementary & Special	Secondary			
No. of Cases	509	23	—	83	3
Attendances :					
For Remedial Exercises ...	2731	33	3	2	—
For Breathing Exercises...	3127	30	—	56	—
For Corrective Treatment	769	72	1	696	14
TOTAL	6627	135	4	754	14

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements for dental treatment have continued as in previous years. 13,830 routine dental inspections of elementary and 535 of special school children were made, a total of 14,365. Of these, 8,451 (58·8%) were found to require some dental attention. A further 789 inspections were made at the Clinic. The dentists gave treatment to 4,037 elementary and special school children—only 48% of those who required it. Although a small number of children received treatment privately, the remainder were left untreated, as in previous years, owing to parents not giving consent or failure to keep appointments. The total number treated was, however, the maximum with which the two dentists could properly deal. It is satisfactory to note that fillings of permanent teeth were again about two-and-a-half times as numerous as extractions.

Eight hundred and ten treatment sessions were held at the Clinic, the number of children dealt with being 4,037. This number approximates closely to that of the previous year, but is less than in the years immediately preceding the war. This is due in the main to fewer attendances for treatment in the darkness of the late afternoons of the winter months. During the winter of 1940-41, as in the previous winter, the afternoon sessions were commenced earlier, in order so far as possible to avoid having children travelling home under black-out conditions.

The elementary and special school children examined were :—

Number Inspected in Schools.			Not Requiring Treatment.		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
6,844	7,521	14,365	2,914	3,000	3,930	4,521

“Following up” of Dental Defects.—The school nurses continue to interview parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic or received treatment otherwise, as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment.

Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	8523
Attended School Dental Clinic	...	...	...	4037
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	...	...	...	4486

Dental treatment given to elementary school children :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of Gen'ral Anæ- sthetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations.		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Tem- porary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
54	3,662	3,716	5,032	1,454	6,486	1,715	7	144	151

"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 1940, 41 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 450 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 128 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 3 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.	TREATMENTS.			
			Mercury Vapour Lamp.	Carbon Arc Lamp.	Krom- ayer Lamp.	Elec- trical, etc.
Bank Hall Hospital	41	105	105	—	—	—
Municipal General Hospital	450	8195	730	7360	6	6

OPEN AIR EDUCATION

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on 5th April, and closed on 20th September. For method of selection of children, accommodation, etc., see previous reports. 300 boys and 300 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 649 children.

Convalescent Home.—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 4th April to 3rd September. 56 boys and 57 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks. Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) arranged for 50 children to have two weeks' holiday at their Stiperden Bar Holiday House.

Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.—No alterations in arrangements were made during 1940. (See previous reports).

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—No alterations have been made during 1939/40 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, 1940, 422,678 meals were supplied, as compared with 440,300 in the previous year.

Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	139,766
Dinners	...	...	...	...	...	282,912
TOTAL						422,678

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 1,101 and the lowest 858, the average being 975.

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, 1940, 8,201 children received milk, of whom 6,018 paid for it and 2,183 received it free. Thus over 88 per cent. of the school children received milk.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education, in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys on the lines described in my report for 1936 were continued. To ensure that no child's nutritional condition will suffer as the result of war conditions, these periodical surveys by the Medical Officer now include

every child present in the school, whether or not he is receiving milk and/or meals. Between the visits of the Medical Officer the school nurses make a similar survey of every child when they are in the schools for periodical cleanliness inspections, and head teachers are authorised to refer children for milk and meals pending review by the Medical Officer.

Cod Liver Oil.—Necessitous children, recommended by the medical officers, receive cod liver oil and malt or emulsion, etc., 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 1940, 339 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 1,295 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 3 pints of emulsion and 48 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths.—A list of schools provided with baths was given in my report for 1938. Since then, small provision has been made in Hargher Clough and Rosegrove Infants' Schools for the bathing of children in Nursery Classes.

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. 65,877 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 41,310 last year. In addition, 23,897 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 1940. Eleven cases were referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The number of parents who were present when their children were being examined by the Medical Officer in the schools is considerably less than in the pre-war years, due probably to more mothers being in industrial employment. The numbers are :—

With the Entrants	...	...	...	...	623 or 63.6%
„ „ Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	409 or 43.1%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	70 or 7.9%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Statistical details regarding blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children will be found 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, 1940, are as follows:—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille)	1	1	1	1	4
Class for Partially-Sighted Children	5	4	—	1	10

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

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1940 there were 22 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf, 15 of whom were Burnley children and 6 were from areas of adjoining authorities. One boy and one girl who left school during the year found suitable work.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1940.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ..	2	1	1	2	6
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing ...	2	1	1	3	7
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf	4	5	—	—	9

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

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. It is proposed to close the Special Department of Stoneyholme School in 1941, for the education of mentally defective children and use Coal Clough School only for this purpose.

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., 1940 ...	49	21	1	—	71
Admitted during 1940	11	7	—	—	18
Discharged during 1940	18	5	1	—	24
On Register Dec., 1940	42	23	—	—	65

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1940:—

Feeble minded	34 boys; 19 girls.
Dull and Backward... ..	8 boys; 4 girls.

Twenty-three Burnley children left the Special Schools during 1940, for the following reasons:—

	Boys	Girls.
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	3	1
Reached 16 years of age	4	2
Transferred to Elementary Schools	—	1
Transferred to Approved School	1	—
Transferred to M.D. Institution	—	1
Left Town	2	—
Granted exemption before reaching 16 years of age, as suitable work obtained... ..	7	—
Deceased	1	—
	—	—
Total	18	5
	—	—

Two special classes for backward children are established, one in Lionel Street Council School, the other in Stoneyholme Council School.

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	1	2
In Certified Institutions	1	5

Eight 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.—See previous reports for details. Seven Burnley and four County Technical Students are in training at the workshop.

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 Orthopaedic 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.—166 were classified as "delicate," of whom 127 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 42 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 1940.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admissions during 1940	29	19	48
Discharges during 1940	21	26	47
Average No. of Children on the Roll			130
Average Attendance			104
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—2 years 10 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—16½-lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year 6·1-lbs.			

Reasons for Admission :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	12
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	1
Cardiac Disease	1
Anaemia	3
Nutritional Defects	11
Chorea	2
Adenitis	1
Other Debilitating Conditions	17
	—
	48
	—

Reasons for Discharge :—

Reached School Leaving Age	11
Left Town	4
Transferred to Elementary and Central Schools ...	27
Transferred to Crown Point Hospital	3
Transferred to Special School for Mental Defectives ...	1
Temporarily Discharged on account of illness	1
	—
	47
	—

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND NURSERY CLASSES.

Medical and dental supervision of the children in the Nursery School and Nursery Classes in infants' schools was continued as in previous years.

The Nursery School was kept open again during the summer holiday period, except for one week.

At the end of the year 133 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 75 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	59	...	...	...	—
3 years	36	...	...	...	21
4 years	25	...	...	...	37
5 years	1	...	...	...	3
				—				—
Total	121	...	...	...	61
				—				—
Special Examinations	15	...	...	...	1

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.	Nursery Classes.
Uncleanliness	—	—
Skin Defects	17	—
Eye Defects	7	4
Ear Defects	2	—
Nose and Throat Defects ...	54	19
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	—	—
Speech Defects	5	1
Heart Defects	—	1
Bronchial Catarrh and Bronchitis	29	7
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary ...	1	1
Nervous Diseases	5	—
Rickets	20	4
Other Deformities	12	1
Other Defects and Diseases ...	56	19

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

The remedial treatment of speech defects has been undertaken for seven years. When the speech therapist was appointed in 1934, cases of stammering only were dealt with. The therapist had a centre in a convenient position in the town, at which children from the various schools attended. After the first few years the therapist had dealt with all the outstanding cases of stammer and she was able to treat new cases as they arose. The treatment was extended to children with other defects of articulation and cases of enuresis, with very satisfactory results. After the outbreak of war, and owing to certain reorganisation, it was not possible to provide central premises, and at that time it was thought that it would be unsafe for the children to travel from the elementary schools to a central speech clinic. Consequently, since the outbreak of the war, the therapist has been travelling round to treat the children in the schools. This has brought about a closer association between the therapist and the teachers, but it has serious disadvantages. The therapist spends much time in travelling. It is difficult to get suitable accommodation in the elementary schools in which to carry out the treatment. The therapist has often to work in rooms of inadequate size, containing other equipment, which does not give sufficient room for treatment by relaxation. It is difficult to obtain the necessary conditions of quietude. Classification of the children in suitable groups, according to age, degree of stammer or other defect, is impossible. The therapist has not been able to devote as much time as formerly to visit the homes of children to advise and discuss with parents the special problems

of individual children and parents' meetings have had to be discontinued. Evening classes for adolescent and adult stammerers have not been possible, but the therapist has endeavoured to continue the treatment of adults by holding sessions in her own home on alternate Saturday afternoons.

The number of children requiring special tuition has increased very considerably since the outbreak of war, and under the present arrangements it is not possible to cope adequately with the numbers. In my opinion it is essential that central premises should be provided for the speech therapist.

Number in attendance on 1st January, 1940	107
Number admitted during the year	78
Number discharged during the year	46
Number in attendance on 31st December, 1940	139
Number on waiting list (treatment not commenced)	50

Types of cases admitted for treatment during 1940 :—

Stammerers	25
Defective Articulation	43
Eneuresis	10
	—
	78
	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Average Attendance during 1940 :—

High School for Girls	462
Grammar School for Boys	445
Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College	100

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment.—The procedure adopted in the medical inspection of the Girls' High School and Grammar School for Boys was on the same lines as in former years. It was not possible to carry out medical inspection of the pupils in the Junior Commercial Department of the Municipal College. Dental Inspection was carried out in all three schools.

The numbers inspected were :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION—

	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
Boys ...	263	180	} 69
Girls ...	175	305	

DENTAL INSPECTION—

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
545	794	194	270	351	524

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN :—

Fillings.			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of Gen'ral Anes- thetics 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
—	1,081	1,081	51	363	414	218	4	30	34

The findings of Medical Inspection in the Secondary Schools showed that of 923 children inspected, 112 had defects, apart from defective teeth, which required treatment.

It was necessary for 85 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles during the year.

The nutrition survey showed that 10·7% of the Secondary School children cannot be regarded as sufficiently well nourished.

Four hundred and fifty-one Secondary School children received dental treatment at the Clinic.

The statistics appended to this report give details of the defects found and treatment given to Secondary School pupils.

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.

One pupil recommended for appointment as Student Teacher was referred to the School Medical Officer regarding physical fitness for appointment.

One child was submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 151 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. at 31st Dec.
Sale or Delivery of Newspapers	134
Sale or Delivery of Milk	21
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	6
In Places of Public Entertainment	3
	—
	164
	—

One hundred and ninety certificates were issued during the year and 137 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. One licence was refused and two were suspended or revoked during the year.

APPENDICES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1940.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	980
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	948
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	881
Total	...	...	...	...	2,809

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 51

Grand Total ... 2,860

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ... 2,361
 Number of Re-Inspections ... 7,196

Total ... 9,557

(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 ...	7	380	387
Second Age Group...	30	254	277
Third Age Group ...	32	187	213
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	69	821	877
Other Routine Inspections...	1	13	14
Grand Total...	70	834	891

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1940.

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	1	—	—	—
Body	1	—	15	—
Scabies	6	—	53	—
Impetigo	6	—	133	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	108	19	70	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	36	1	25	—
Conjunctivitis	3	—	25	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	11	3	34	2
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	70	105	159	14
Squint	9	7	10	2
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	1	5	5	—
Otitis Media	1	2	12	—
Other Ear Diseases	15	4	82	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	106	563	108	15
Adenoids only	2	37	5	—
Chronic Tonsilitis & Adenoids	45	100	3	—
Other Conditions	21	29	42	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	12	126	45	3
Defective Speech	23	27	34	3
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	10	7	2	—
Functional	2	37	1	2
Anæmia	7	23	9	1
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	53	169	44	2
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	15	38	54	4
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	1	1	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	3	2	1	—
Bones and Joints	4	1	—	—
Skin	—	1	—	—
Other Forms	1	7	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	2	—	7	—
Other Conditions	10	24	24	4
Deformities:—				
Rickets	62	40	2	—
Spinal Curvature	18	3	1	—
Other Forms	192	46	37	5
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	212	158	1,064	9
Total number of Defects	1,069	1,585	2,107	67

(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	980	195	19.9	732	74.7	52	5.3	1	0.1
Second Age-Group ...	948	79	8.3	755	79.6	111	11.8	3	0.3
Third Age-Group ...	881	98	11.1	706	80.2	75	8.5	2	0.2
Other Routine Inspections	51	8	15.7	37	72.5	6	11.8	—	—
Total	2860	380	13.3	2230	78.0	244	8.5	6	0.2

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
4	—	—	—	4

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
—	8	1	—	—	9

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
—	3*	—	—	—	3

*In addition 9 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
53	—	2	1	56

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	4	1	—	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
—	1	2	—	3

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	8	—	1	12

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
127	14	25	—	166

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	14	—	—	19

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
1	24	1	—	26

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 ...	1	—	1	—	2
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	3	1	1	—	5

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1940.

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	15	2	17
Scabies	30	4	34
Impetigo	122	5	127
Other Skin Diseases	46	67	113
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	146	28	174
Minor Ear Defects	115	13	128
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	583	22	605
Total	1057	141	1198

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)	784	18	802
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	784	18	802
<hr/>			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	368	18	386
(b) Obtained	155	282	437

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total numb Treat
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)		
—	—	93	5	—	—	146	1	—	—	239	6	54	299

(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 ...	6	—	97	—	—	—	98

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 504 children by the Orthopædic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children Inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Aged 5 and under		...	2,064	} Total ... 13,830
	" 6	...	...	1,429	
	" 7	...	...	1,475	
	" 8	...	...	1,628	
	" 9	...	...	1,673	
	" 10	...	...	1,668	
	" 11	...	...	1,415	
	" 12	...	...	1,232	
	" 13	...	...	1,086	
	" 14	...	...	160	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	757
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	14,587
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	8,965
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	3,899
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	6,260
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	{ Inspection 106 Treatment 810 }		Total ... 916
(6) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 3,553 Temporary Teeth 52 }		Total ... 3,605
(7) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1,385 Temporary Teeth 4,906 }		Total ... 6,291
(8) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	1,650
(9) Other Operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 133 Temporary Teeth 7 }		Total ... 140

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 ...	32,971
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	342
(4) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	*3
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

*35 children suffering from scabies were given sulphur baths at the Cleansing Station.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1940.**

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table 1.—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 923

Grand Total 923

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections 69

Number of Re-inspections 21

Total 90

(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...	13	99	111
Grand Total... ..	13	99	111

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1940.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	17	1	4	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	3	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	3	—
Keratitis	—	—	2	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	3	2	5	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	13	1	7	1
Squint	—	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	1	—
Other Ear Diseases	3	1	1	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	8	40	1	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	—	16	—	—
Other Conditions	2	4	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	3	1	1	—
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	3	1	—	—
Functional	1	7	—	—
Anæmia	3	2	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	4	6	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	3	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions	2	—	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	1	—	—
Other Forms	32	1	5	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	17	3	18	1
Total number of Defects ...	116	89	54	2

(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	923	128	13·9	696	75·4	99	10·7	—	—
Total	923	128	13·9	696	75·4	99	10·7	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1940.

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	2	1	3
Other skin disease	—	4	4
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	7	4	11
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	1	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS	10	—	10
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	20	9	29

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refractions (including squint)	120	7	127
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	120	7	127

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	78	7	85
(b) Obtained	13	55	68

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)		
—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	2	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 ...	—	—	21	—	—	—	21

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 23 children by the orthopædic nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:

	Aged	9	...	—	
	"	10	...	44	
	"	11	...	195	
	"	12	...	204	
	"	13	...	256	
(a) Routine Age Groups ...	"	14	...	340	Total ... 1,339
	"	15	...	207	
	"	16	...	60	
	"	17	...	28	
	"	18	...	5	
(b) Specials ...					33
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...					1,372
(2) Number found to require treatment ...					908
(3) Number actually treated ...					451
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...					1,255
(5) Half-days devoted to ...	{ Inspection	11		Total ...	11
	{ Treatment	—			
(6) Fillings ...	{ Permanent teeth	1,081		Total ...	1,081
	{ Temporary teeth	—			
(7) Extractions ...	{ Permanent teeth	363		Total ...	414
	{ Temporary teeth	51			
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ...					218
(9) Other Operations ...	{ Permanent teeth	30		Total ...	34
	{ Temporary teeth	4			

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 ...	—







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Elizabeth Street,
Burnley.