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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 1941.

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

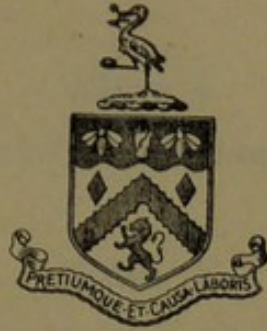
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

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

Medical Officer of Health,
County Borough of Burnley,
Burnley, Lancashire.
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Burnley, Lancashire.

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PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

- †*HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. Broadley, J.P.).
- °†*MRS. COUNCILLOR CLITHEROE (Chairman).
- °†*MRS. COUNCILLOR WATSON, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| †MRS. ALDERMAN BROWN, J.P. | COUNCILLOR COLBURN. |
| ALDERMAN SAMPSON, J.P. | COUNCILLOR HOWARTH. |
| †*MISS COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE. | °†*COUNCILLOR H. HUDSON. |
| MISS COUNCILLOR PROCTOR. | *COUNCILLOR R. HUDSON. |
| †*COUNCILLOR CLEGG. | COUNCILLOR LANCASTER. |

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 ...	R. M. A. ORMSTON, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.M. (On Active Service). A. EUSTACE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Temporary, from June, 1942).
Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	A. DUFF, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant Medical Officer Municipal General Hospital	R. TRAUER, M.D. (BRUNO). O. METZL, M.D. (PRAGUE).
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. (On Active Service). ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	M. M. LOVE, F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	F. SHUTTLEWORTH †a
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer	H. V. HARTLEY. †
Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector	W. R. BROWNHILL †a

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors ...	{	J. W. ALMOND†
		H. CROSSLEY†
		E. ROBERTS†
		E. BENNETT†
		G. WOODHEAD† ^a
		G. WALMSLEY†
Superintendent Health Visitor ...		MISS E. S. FRANKS||^{†bc}
Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopaedic Nurses ...	{	MISS M. FERNIHOUGH [†]
		MISS L. R. FIRTH
		MISS E. HACKING||^{†c}
		MISS W. HALL||^{†c}
		MRS. E. HAWORTH†
		MISS S. JACKSON [†]
		MRS. H. JONES ^c
		MISS P. LAKIN*
		MISS L. G. MOORE||^{†c}
Municipal Midwives ...	{	MISS J. H. PATERSON||^{†c}
		MISS E. MERCER||^{†c}
		MISS L. GILLIN [†]
		MISS E. GIBSON||
		MRS. L. HASLAM [†]
		MISS E. JARVIS [†]
Matron, Municipal General Hospital	{	MISS E. LAYFIELD||
		MISS H. STANDEN||
		MISS M. WILKINSON [†]
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital ...		MRS. M. RUSSELL [†]
Laboratory Assistant ...		MISS M. C. WALKER [†]
P. GLEESON.		
CLERICAL STAFF:		
General Public Health Work ...	{	Two male and five female Clerks. (Three male Clerks on Active Service).
School Medical Service ...		Three female Clerks and two Dental Attendants.
Municipal General Hospital ...	{	One Steward, one Storekeeper, one Clerk, (Two males on Active Service).

†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	{ K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON).
----------------------------------	---

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.
-----------------------------------	---

Ophthalmic Surgeon	{ K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON).
----------------------------------	---

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. (On Active Service).
----------------------------	---

Biochemist	HUBERT LAWRIE, B.Sc.
--------------------------	----------------------

District Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts	{ D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B. (On Active Service). F. SYKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. B. E. LYNCH, M.B., CH.B. (From January 11th, 1941).
---	--

Public Vaccinators	{ J. HAWORTH, M.B., CH.B. D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B. (On Active Service).
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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
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1941	82,350
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37·6
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1941	28,385
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1941) according to Rate Books	28,075
Number of New Houses erected in 1941	14
Rateable Value (April, 1942)	£568,770
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1942... ..	£2,206
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door) Relief Paid in 1942	£32,246

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1941 Total	1940
Live Births: Legitimate	482	461	943	977
Illegitimate	20	27	47	54
	—	—	—	—
	502	488	990	1,031
	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			12·02	12·42
Stillbirths: Legitimate	33	20	53	52
Illegitimate	1	1	2	4
	—	—	—	—
	34	21	55	56
	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			52·6	51·5
Number of Deaths (Males 699, Females 632)			1,331	1,441
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			16·16	17·36
Death Rate as adjusted by Registrar General's A.C.F. figure (0·96)			15·51	16·66
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (R.G.'s Short List):—				
	Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—			
Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis	—		—	—
Number 30. Other Puerperal causes 3			2·78	6·41
	—		—	—
Total	3		2·78	6·41
	—		—	—
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			76	75

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	74.3	72.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	74.8	71.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	63.8	92.6

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.69	0.66
All Forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.83	0.80
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	1.20	1.63
Cancer ...	1.90	1.97
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	0.08	0.09

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

4.0 0.97

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... — —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 4 5

Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... 4 1

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

December, 1942.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my eleventh Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council during 1941 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 and other emergency services also contribute to the necessity for a shorter Report. The Report includes only essential matters, and detailed information on the various health services has been omitted. Further statistical matter, which is not published in this Report is being preserved in order that complete records may be available for reference.

The estimate of the population of the Borough in 1941, made by the Registrar General, is approximately 600 less than the estimate for the previous year.

The Birth Rate shows a slight decline, and the number of live births is 41 less than that of the previous year. The rate continues to be considerably lower than the average for the county boroughs and great towns.

Forty-one fewer persons died in 1941 than in 1940, and the crude Death Rate is 16.1. The adjusted Death Rate (15.5) is slightly less than that of the year 1940.

Unfortunately the number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 76, as compared with 75 in the previous twelve months, giving an infant mortality of 74.8, which is higher than the average for the county boroughs and great towns.

Heart disease in its various forms continues to be the predominant cause of death, 30 per cent. of the deaths being due to various forms of cardiac disease. Cancer was the cause of 11.7 per cent. of the deaths.

The new cases of tuberculosis were 112, this being the same number as in the previous twelve months. Tuberculosis has not shown such a marked increase in Burnley due to war conditions as in some other parts of the country.

The Ministry of Health and the Board of Education have been conducting a campaign to encourage parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria. This is being done by means of films, broadcasts, posters, press articles, etc. Diphtheria is one of the most important causes of death in young children. The Minister of Health said, in speaking of the campaign, "every three hours on an average, diphtheria kills someone in this country, and every twenty minutes some

child is taken off to the fever hospital with diphtheria." The latest information available shows that one-third of the child population under 15 in England and Wales have now completed the course of immunisation against diphtheria, but if the incidence and mortality rate of diphtheria are to be very substantially reduced, at least three out of every four children should be immunised. In view of this, as well as the extra risks attendant on war-time conditions and the importance of avoiding all preventable demands on hospital accommodation, vigorous efforts should be made to immunise the greatest possible number of children. A weekly clinic has been held in the Elizabeth Street Clinic premises for a number of years, but, nevertheless, Burnley is behind many other towns in the percentage of children immunised. It is estimated that only about 18 per cent. of the Burnley children under five years of age and 25 per cent. of children aged five to fifteen years are protected.

The Board of Education asked Local Education Authorities to do what they could to ensure that the importance of having their children immunised is brought home to parents by school medical officers, school nurses and teachers, and that all possible assistance should be rendered in the campaign by placing premises such as schools at the disposal of those responsible for the work. In many towns it is found that where the teachers co-operate in getting the written consent of the parents, and the medical officer and school nurse go to the school to immunise the children, a much better response is obtained and larger numbers can be dealt with. For this reason a commencement was made recently (in 1942) to carry out this essential work in the schools, the arrangements being such that the work of the schools will not be interrupted more than is absolutely necessary. In addition an intensive drive is being made in the winter of 1942-43 by the Health Visitors to get as many as possible of the pre-school children protected and additional immunisation sessions are being held when necessary in the clinic premises.

It is satisfactory to report that the health of the people of the town appears to have been well maintained despite the abnormal strains to which they have been subjected under war conditions.

I have again to thank the Chairmen 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 have carried out their duties loyally and conscientiously throughout the year.

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 change in Area to report.

The Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1941 is 630 less than that of 1940.

Unemployment, etc.

Nothing to report.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £32,246, as compared with £46,398 in 1940. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,029 comprising 613 cases. There were 340 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, 1941, was approximately 47,694, or 49% of the total population. The number is slightly less than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

Baths.

Nine samples of chlorinated water from the three Public Baths were submitted to bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

The Weather of 1941 compared with 1940.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1941:	1940.
Sunshine: Total	873.9 hours	1136.3 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	236	264
Highest amount in 24 hours	13.7	14.4 hours
	on 24th June	on 6th & 9th June
Rainfall: Total fall	34.48 ins.	40.48 ins.
No. of days rain	189	193
Highest amount in a day	2.42 ins.	1.09 ins.
	on 9th October	on 11th November

Temperature :—

Mean Temperature in shade	...	47 1°	...	46.4°
Mean Range	...	12.9°	...	13.2°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	...	47.4°	...	47.6°
" 4 feet	...	47.6°	...	47.9°
No. of days of ground frost	...	168	...	152

Relative Humidity :—

Mean	...	84.2%	...	83.4%
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VITAL STATISTICS.**Live Births.**

There have been 1,051 live births (536 males, 515 females) registered in Burnley during 1941. After correction for 73 inward and 134 outward transferable births a net total of 990 births, or a decrease of 41 on the total for 1940 is obtained.

The birth rate was 12.02, as compared with 12.42 in 1940. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1941 was 14.2, and in the 126 great towns 14.7. 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 4.7, as compared with 5.2 in the previous year.

Stillbirths.

During the year 55 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 52.6 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 51.5 in 1940.

Deaths.

One thousand six hundred and fifty civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 379 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,271 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 60 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,331 deaths is obtained (males 699; females 632), giving a crude death rate of 16.16 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 17.36 for 1940, and 14.66, the average for the previous 10 years. Application of the adjusting factor for Burnley, 0.96, gives an adjusted death rate of 15.5 for the Borough. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1941 was 12.9, and in 126 great towns 14.9.

Age Distribution.

There were 103 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 8% of the total deaths. Of these, 76 were children under 1 year of age. 14 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 36 deaths were of persons aged

15 to 25 years. 104 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years; 394 between 45 and 65 years; and 680, or 51% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

Deaths in Institutions.—905 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital	236	155	391
Victoria Hospital	166	88	254
Hospital for Infectious Diseases ...	12	7	19
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital... ..	21	7	28
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution	96	117	213
Total	531	374	905

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and
Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1941.**

(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	14·2	14·7	16·4	8·9	12·02
Still	0·51	0·58	0·60	0·33	0·67
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	12·9	14·9	13·0	16·3	16·16
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02	—
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01
Whooping Cough	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·04	0·05
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·06	0·03	0·01
Influenza	0·19	0·17	0·20	0·15	0·26
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10·33	8·27	10·47	4·77	16·2
Scarlet Fever	1·47	1·49	1·51	1·01	2·73
Whooping Cough	4·39	4·37	4·50	3·50	2·85
Diphtheria	1·25	1·53	1·19	0·93	0·73
Enteric Fever	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·05
Erysipelas	0·30	0·36	0·27	0·50	0·44
Pneumonia	1·25	1·53	1·04	1·07	2·05
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0·25	0·31	0·20	0·30	0·28
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	59	71	56	68	74
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5·1	7·5	4·6	6·8	4·0
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Infection	0·48	Not available.			—
Others	1·75				2·78
Total	2·23				2·78
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	11·91	15·64	9·43	2·29	26·90
Puerperal Pyrexia				19·3	

Causes of Death.

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

	No.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease, etc.	401	30.9
Cancer	156	11.7
Respiratory Diseases	99	7.4
Diseases of Arteries	85	6.4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Apoplexy	72	5.4
All Forms of Tuberculosis	69	5.2
Violence	59	4.4
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	49	3.7
Diseases of Early Infancy, etc.	49	3.7

Infant Mortality.

Seventy-nine deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in Burnley during the year 1941. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 76 deaths is obtained, or one more than the net deaths registered in 1940.

Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
502	488	46	30	91.6	61.5	74.3

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... 74.8

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ... 63.8

Forty deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 39.1 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.

The Municipal General Hospital.

Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution.

No alterations in the accommodation or methods of administration of these institutions were made during 1941.

Venereal Diseases.

Tuberculosis.

Orthopædics.

Eye Defects and Orthoptic Treatment.

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 1941 in the arrangements for the provision of these services.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.—Following the death of the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist in March, 1941, the work was undertaken temporarily by the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital.

Delicate Children.

During 1941, 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. 54 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Seven whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery until December, 1941, when one resigned. A successor

was not appointed as it was considered that all the domiciliary midwifery could be undertaken by six midwives. Only three midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

One small Nursing Home, with three beds for ear, nose and throat cases, 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 1941.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).

No changes in the accommodation or administration were made during 1941.

Public Assistance Medical Out-Relief.

A third District Medical Officer was appointed and took up duties on 1st November, 1941. There is now a Medical Officer for each of the three Relief Districts.

The work of the three part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

	No. of Attendances at Surgeries.	No. of Domiciliary Attendances.	Total Attendances.
No. 1 District	1603	475	2078
No. 2 District	3684	1991	5675
No. 3 District	110	81	191
TOTAL	5397	2547	7944

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No alterations were made during 1941.

Legislation in Force.

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations were made during 1941.

SECTION 3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1941 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1941 was as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analyst's Laboratory).

Samples submitted by Public Health Department 68

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory 42

Samples examined by Public Analyst 28

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were generally satisfactory.

In addition, twelve samples from emergency supplies were examined chemically and bacteriologically.

On the 19th December, 1941, the supply in store was 598 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,018,025,109 gallons—approximately 54 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, showed an average of 39.55 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 37.98 inches, and the highest 41.99 inches.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage. Nothing new to report.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1941.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year Ended 31st March, 1942.

COLLECTION :—						Tons.	Cwts.
Domestic Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	16,082	4
Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	934	8
						17,016	12

DISPOSAL :—							
Screened Dust removed to Tips	...	...	...	...	...	7,449	17
Combustible Refuse to Furnaces	...	...	...	...	...	5,828	5
Materials Salvaged	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	10
						17,016	12

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1941.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Ashpits.
28,385	29,791	Nil.

General Sanitary Inspection.

No change has been made in the number of Sanitary Inspectors.

Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-two complaints were received and investigated.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	275
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	89
„ Bakeries	395
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	101
„ Ice-cream Shops	24
„ Milk and Grocer' Shops	83
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	15
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	47
„ Milliners and Dressmakers	6
„ Other Dress Trades	1
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	10
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	49
„ Stables and Manure Pits	954
„ Premises where Animals are kept	146
„ Lodging Houses, Registered	202
„ Lodging Houses, Unregistered	44
„ Canal Boats	45
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	720
„ Houses to Let in Lodgings	201
„ Other Dwellings	10,721

Visits to reported Dirty Dwellings	528
„ Old Property re Alterations...	70
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	8,688
Drains Tested	286
Legal Notices Served	486
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	1,537
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	168
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	210
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	1,423
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	1,184
Visits to Schools Premises	159
„ Theatres and Cinemas	8
„ Public Institutions	57
Defects found and dealt with	3,948
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	617

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

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 92—General Nuisances	181
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage...	138
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	99
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	31

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	37
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, these observations were discontinued in 1940.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the end of the year there were 15 houses registered, the total accommodation being for 494 males. 202 visits were made and 20 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 14 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, being an increase of 3 on the number of the previous year. The 14 houses are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

One-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	73
Two-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Three-roomed	...	...	...	...	...	22
						<hr/>
						99
						<hr/>
Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	201
Defects found	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	21

OCCUPANTS.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 144 persons occupied the houses let in lodgings. This represents 1.45 persons per tenement, and 0.98 persons per room.

Adults—Males	...	...	...	...	...	66
Females	...	...	...	...	...	63
Infants under 1	...	...	...	...	...	—
Children 1 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	15
						<hr/>
						144
						<hr/>

Offensive Trades.

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

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tanner	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						10
						<hr/>

Inspections, 49. Defects found, 3.

Verbal reminders and Informal Notices, 3.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of middens, 121. Inspections, 954. Defects found, 6.

Informal Notices, 5.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 250.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.**Factories Act, 1937.**

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	113
Bakehouses	...	...	...	219
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	73
Woodworkers	...	...	...	74
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	...	83
Metal Workers...	...	...	...	111
Sundries	...	...	...	217
				<hr/> 890

Factories with Mechanical Power:—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	275
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	101
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	1
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	18
Verbal Notices	...	...	...	54

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses):—

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	96
Number of Defects found	...	...	...	22
Legal Notices served	...	...	...	3
Informal Notices sent	...	...	...	6
Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	12

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 16 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 45. 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, 1941, was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Seven hundred and twenty visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 201 to furnished rooms, and 10,721 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Two hundred and ninety-five were suspected of being dirty, and 112 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 of types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1941 are as follows:—

	Dec., 1941.
Clean Water Closets	15,996
Waste Water Closets	17,491
Latrines (266) with closets...	1,124
Privies	192

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 1941, 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 192, of which 175 are pails and 17 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...	1,808
„ „ Shops only	766
Total inspections of Shops	682
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	180
Shops not found to comply with Section 10...	19

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, 395 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	219
Number of Inspections made	395
Verbal Notices... ..	74
Informal (written) Notices	10
Legal Notices	2
Number of Defects	89

(These included 60 where limewashing was overdue).

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1941 ...	78
No. of Inspections	101
Defects found	19
Informal Notices... ..	18

Premises used for the Manufacture or Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Premises Registered	41
No. of Inspections	24
Defects found	3
Defects remedied	2

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

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

Applications for assistance received	175
Boxes of rat poison issued	181
Special inspections regarding rats	163

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 1941 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 159 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 1941.

SECTION 4.

HOUSING.

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1941 :—

Houses with through ventilation	...	...	...	25,547
Combined houses and shops	...	...	...	1,808

Houses without through ventilation :—

(a) Back-to-Back	...	...	...	844
(b) Single houses	...	...	...	162
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	...	...	...	16
(d) Cellar dwellings	...	...	...	7

Vans and Sheds	1
----------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	---

Total	28,385
-------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1941 was 14,942. Houses inspected and recorded for the first time, 47 Houses re-inspected, 283. Number of re-visits in connection with defects found in the houses inspected, 1,478.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of houses in the Borough...	28,385
--	-----	-----	-----	--------

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	1,029
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses or demolished during 1941	109
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in the 5-year programme, but not yet dealt with	195
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Slum Clearance Programme.

At the end of 1941, 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 4,717 had been re-housed at the end of the year.

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 1941, overcrowding was in the same position as in 1940, 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.

During 1941, the furniture, etc., of 20 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 1941 :—

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	8
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	5
(2) by Insecticides	1
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	2

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i) No. found to be infested	83
(ii) No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N.	32
(2) by Insecticides	10
(3) by other methods adopted by tenants	41

The lady housing visitor made 5,154 visits to Council houses during 1941.

HOUSING STATISTICS. **YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.**

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

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

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	701
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,849
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	330
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,478
(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	563

(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	427
---	-----

(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	107
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	69
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	22

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 114 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 95 |
| (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 | None |

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 | None |
| (b) Non-Corporation Houses | None |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | None |

- | | |
|---|------|
| 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.

(Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and other Acts relating to Food and Animals).

MILK SUPPLY.

The decrease in the standard of cleanliness of samples of milk, to which I referred in my report for 1940, has again been marked in 1941. The relaxation of the normal precautions in the production of milk is attributed to labour difficulties and the fact that more time has to be devoted to the growing of fodder crops. Unfortunately, once precautions are relaxed it is difficult to regain a high standard of production, and I would appeal to milk producers to take greater precautions than ever and be meticulous in their methods to ensure that the keeping quality of milk is raised to the highest possible level, particularly at the present time when waste of a vital food is against the national interest.

Milk Sampling.

(a) SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND KEEPING QUALITY.

The Standard Methylene Blue Reductase test of the Ministry of Health is used for all samples, these being examined after the lapse of the prescribed time from that of production.

Reductase Test.	ACCREDITED.		UNGRADED.		PASTEURISED.	
Satisfactory	20	52.7%	66	43.4%	2	100%
Unsatisfactory ...	18	47.5%	86	56.6%	—	—
Total Samples ...	38		104		2	

(b) SAMPLING FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Samples are also submitted for biological examination from milk taken in the course of delivery and from bulk samples taken direct from herds when they are examined clinically by the Veterinary Officer.

Year 1941—Nos. of Samples examined	103	...	6 or 5.8% being positive.
„ 1940	178	...	10 or 5.6% „
„ 1939	199	...	6 or 3.0% „
„ 1938	232	...	11 or 4.5% „

These figures show that, in addition to the lowering of the standard of cleanliness, there has been, during the last two years, an increase in the incidence of tuberculous milk. It is difficult to account for this, but it may be due partly to producers becoming lax in reporting clinical signs in diseased animals and partly to the marked increase in price of dairy stock, whereby producers have purchased a lower grade of animal than usual.

The current practice, whereby some producer-retailers of milk collect swill and waste food stuffs from their customers while on their milk rounds is to be deprecated. Not only is it a contravention of Sections 32 and 33 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1936, for such material to be carried in the same vehicle as milk, but a recent order of the Ministry of Agriculture, which requires the immediate cleansing and disinfection of vehicles after being used for carrying swill, is contravened. It is not in the public interest that milk should be exposed to the risk of contamination by dirt from potato peelings, etc. If the general public would hand their waste food to the Corporation Cleansing Department collectors only, they would ensure that it is used to the best advantage.

DAIRIES AND FARMS.

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

(a) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.

(i) With premises inside the Borough—

Dairymen	...	...	...	...	15
Producer-retailers	...	...	...	...	28
Shops selling bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	583

(ii) With premises outside the Borough—

Dairymen	...	...	...	...	2
Producer-retailers	...	...	...	...	119

Total 747

(b) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of farm premises at December, 1941	...	...	32
Number of farms which hold an "Accredited" licence	...	...	7
Number of Inspections made during year	...	...	129

Agriculture Act, 1937.

Inspection of cattle is carried out by the Veterinary Officer on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture. Clinical examinations are made of milch cattle, both in the Borough and in an adjoining area, as well as certain near-by Accredited herds which supply milk in the area.

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

Number of farms visited	...	...	...	120
Number of cattle examined	...	...	...	2,600
No. of cattle found diseased clinically	...	...	...	31

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited	...	...	...	37
No. of cattle examined	...	...	...	788
No. of cattle found diseased clinically	...	...	...	12

During the course of the above duties, samples of milk and sputum are taken from any suspected animals for examination in the Pathological Laboratory. Details of these are as follows:—

Samples of milk examined microscopically	23
No. of these found to contain tubercle bacilli	2
Of the 21 negative samples, one was found to be positive on animal inoculation.	
Samples of sputum examined microscopically	2
No. of these found to contain tubercle bacilli	1

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Any animal found to be an "open" case of tuberculosis is at once slaughtered.

No. slaughtered on account of tuberculosis of udder	8
No. slaughtered on account of "open" lung tuberculosis	2

Five of these animals were from herds outside the Borough, but milk from these herds was retailed in the Borough.

Farm Buildings and Dairy Premises.

These are inspected when visits are made for clinical examination of herds. On one farm construction of a dairy is now in progress.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Burnley Abattoir continues to be 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.

The out-of-date construction, insufficiency of accommodation and other defects in the premises make expeditious and hygienic handling of carcasses difficult. If the Abattoir is to function efficiently and to be retained after the war, much re-planning is required of slaughter rooms, hanging rails, lighting and cleansing facilities, so as to enable diseased carcasses to be kept separate from healthy ones and carcasses to be run into rooms for hanging and cooling away from the actual slaughtering. However, it would be preferable to direct attention whenever a favourable opportunity occurs to the total replacement of the existing buildings by a modern Abattoir on the outskirts of the town.

Animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoir—

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1939 ...	4,218	260	27,856	2,821	35,155
1940 ...	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	75,067
1941 ...	4,296	1,769	27,399	1,230	34,694

Meat Inspection at the Abattoir.

Both ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections of all animals are carried out.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number Killed	2,817	1,497	1,769	27,399	1230	34,694
Number inspected	2,817	1,497	1,769	27,399	1230	34,694
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases con- demned	9	13	30	46	6	104
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	338	358	5	995	23	1719
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.3	24.8	2.0	4.0	2.3	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole carcasses con- demned	20	119	7	—	24	170
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	379	516	10	—	203	1108
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	14.2	42.4	1.0	—	18.5	—

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption during 1941 was:—

On account of Tuberculosis 36 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 3 lbs.

On account of other conditions ... 14 „ 16 „ 2 „ 3 „

Total 51 „ 9 „ 2 „ 6 „

It is interesting to note that while the total number of cattle, including cows, slaughtered during the year is almost 50 per cent. less than during the previous year, the amount of disease found in the carcasses was not reduced in the same proportion. This is only to be expected when under war conditions extensive culling of dairy stocks must of necessity take place, whereby uneconomic animals are disposed of for slaughter. This confirms the generally accepted opinion that disease among dairy cattle is the most common cause of uneconomic animals.

All diseased meat was transferred to a neighbouring by-product firm, where it was sterilised and manufactured into bone and meat meal for animal feeding and fertiliser purposes.

Inspection of other Food Premises.

During 1941, 16 infringements, either of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, or the Restrictions of Livestock (Slaughtering) Orders, 1940, were found. Proceedings were taken in three instances, a penalty being inflicted in each case. Two of the cases were in respect of meat obtained illegally, and the third was a case in which meat which had been obtained from a knacker's yard was deposited in a butcher's shop.

The increase in the consumption of imported tinned foods has entailed more inspection of this type of foodstuff. As unsound stocks of foodstuffs which are on "Points" can only be replaced on a certificate from the Public Health Authority, retailers are submitting an increasing amount of such foods for inspection.

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

Abattoir	...	...	568	Market Stalls	...	...	246
Fish Shops...	...	...	55	Butchers' Shops	...	...	138
Greengrocers	...	...	111	Dairies	...	...	144
Grocers, etc.	...	...	133	Cold Stores	...	...	135
Wholesale Premises	...	...	94	Other Premises	...	...	99
No. of infringements found (other than unsound food voluntarily submitted for examination)							160
No. of verbal notices							71
No. of Statutory Notices served							84

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

Meat (Home killed), 1,094 lbs.

Offal (Home killed), 741 lbs.

Bacon and Ham, 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Sausages and Cooked Meats, 19 lbs.

Eggs, 301.

Confectionery and Puddings, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Vinegar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.

Tins Milk, 166.

Tins Meat (various), 475 lbs.

Dried Fruits, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Jars (Preserves), 17.

Fish Cakes, 298.

Cheese, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Meat (Frozen), 429 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Offal (Frozen), 25 lbs.

Butter, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Fresh Fish, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Biscuits, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Oats, Flour, Rice, 173 lbs.

Vegetables (various), 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

Tinned Vegetables, 138 tins.

Tins Fruit, 79 tins.

Tomatoes, 117 lbs.

Apricot Pulp, 301 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Malt Loaves, 231.

Jellies, etc., 39.

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 1941.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.	Genuine.	Adulterated or below standard.
Milk	126	15	—	2	126	17
Coffee	—	—	10	—	10	—
Rice	—	—	20	—	20	—
Olive Oil	—	—	4	—	4	—
Cocoa	—	—	20	—	20	—
Margarine	—	—	11	—	11	—
Butter	—	—	11	—	11	—
Ice Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Self Raising Flour ..	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sweetening Powder ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sweetening Liquid ..	—	—	1	—	1	—
Baking Powder	—	—	8	2	8	2
Sugar	—	—	10	—	10	—
Cheese	—	—	10	—	10	—
Liquid Tonic	—	—	1	—	1	—
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Totals	126	15	119	4	245	19

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated and Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	2.93% fat	Vendor cautioned.
Milk	2.55% fat	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.85% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.59% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.92% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	8.35% non-fatty solids	Sample taken from Producer
Milk	7.92% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.96% non-fatty solids	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	7.4% non-fatty solids, 2.7% fat	Further samples taken from Producer.
Milk	7.7% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk	7.4% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk	7.6% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk	7.7% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk	7.6% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk	7.5% non-fatty solids	Appeal to cow sample taken.

Particulars of Informal Samples, Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	7.0% non-fatty solids; 1.6% fat	Formal sample taken.
Milk	7.2% non-fatty solids; 2.8% fat	Formal sample taken.
Baking Powder...	C.O ₂ content below standard	Cautioned.
Baking Powder...	C.O ₂ content below standard	Cautioned.

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 1935.

The Veterinary Officer is the Inspector under these Acts, except in respect of dogs.

Once during the year Burnley came within a restriction area in respect of Foot and Mouth Disease. On another occasion animals were received into the Abattoir after having been in contact with others which were subsequently found to be affected with Foot and Mouth Disease. This necessitated thorough disinfection of the lairages.

No. of inspections made during 1941	...	...	...	158
No. of infringements found	...	...	...	34
No. of verbal notices ...	...	...	...	32
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	4
Proceedings taken and conviction obtained	...	...	...	1

Transit of Animals Orders.

Swine Fever and Swine (Regulation of Movement) Orders.

Foot and Mouth (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order.

Nothing
to
Report.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1941 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	60	73	1	17
Scarlet Fever... ..	225	273	1	4
Erysipelas	36	44	1	28
Enteric Fever	4	5	1	250
Measles and German Measles	1470	1790	—	—
Whooping Cough	235	285	4	17

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1941, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,074 infants whose births were registered during 1941, only 240 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1942, being equivalent to 22%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1941 was 305.

Scarlet Fever.

Two hundred and twenty-five cases occurred throughout the year. One hundred and fifty-three 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 30.6 days.

Diphtheria.

Sixty cases of Diphtheria (including 9 carriers) were notified, of which 51 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was no period during which diphtheria showed epidemic prevalence.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

This Clinic continues to be held weekly in the School Clinic premises. It is gratifying that the number of children who were immunised in 1941 has shown a considerable increase over that of previous years. 1,027 children were inoculated, as against 657 in 1940 and 318 in 1939. The total number of children immunised since the inauguration of the clinic in 1933 until the end of 1941 is only 4,855. A certain number of children have been immunised by their own medical attendants, but it is estimated that only about 18% of the children under 5 years of age and 25% of children of school age are protected by inoculation against diphtheria. If the incidence and mortality rate of diphtheria are to be very substantially reduced, at least three out of every four children should be immunised. Recently (in 1942) immunisation has been undertaken in the schools and it is hoped that this, together with the national campaign now being undertaken, may effect a much higher percentage of immunised children.

	Children of Pre-school age.	Children of School age.	Persons over School age.
Number Immunised	476	551	1
Attendances for Immunisation...	1040	1211	2

The prophylactic used is Alum Precipitated Toxoid.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES: One thousand, three hundred and thirty-five cases of measles were notified, as compared with 1,118 in the previous year. The incidence was highest in the first quarter of the year. In addition, 135 cases of German Measles occurred, mainly in the summer months.

WHOOPING COUGH: Of 235 cases, 171 were in children under five years of age.

PNEUMONIA: One hundred and fifty cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 51 less than that of 1940. Influenza was not prevalent and only 19 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER: Four cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified, but these were isolated cases, showing no connection one with the other.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: The 23 cases were a considerable increase over the number occurring in recent years.

DYSENTERY: Of the 22 cases, 19 occurred in the first two weeks of the year. The source of the infection was not discovered.

SCABIES: Scabies continues to be very prevalent, and in the year under review 314 children and 118 adults were treated at the Cleansing Station, the

total attendances for treatment being 2,041. While the sufferers were receiving disinfectant baths and treatment in the Cleansing Station, their wearing apparel was steam disinfected, and the household bedding, bedlinen, etc., was also removed and disinfected.

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.

No alterations were made during 1941 in the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, and no proposals have yet been submitted to the Ministry of Health under the Cancer Act, 1939.

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 1941	20
Deaths during 1941	24
Removals from register during 1941	1
Number on register on 31st December, 1941	248
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1941	120

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 1940.	Admis- sions.	Dis- charges	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1941.	Average Stay in Hospital of patients discharged (Days).
Scarlet Fever	21	153	153	1	20	30.6
Diphtheria	6	39	35	1	9	62.9
Diphtheria Carriers	3	9	10	—	2	
Enteric Fever	1	3	4	—	—	18.4
Dysentery	10	18	25	3	—	
Enteritis	10	3	11	2	—	
Erysipelas	—	8	8	—	—	
Meningitis, Meningococcal	2	7	6	3	—	
Meningitis, Tuberculous	—	4	1	3	—	
Diphtheria Carrier & Chickenpox	—	2	1	—	1	
Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria	1	1	2	—	—	
Tonsillitis	4	12	15	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	3	5	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	9	10	—	—	27.3
Whooping Cough	2	21	23	—	—	
Measles	—	27	27	—	—	
Rubella	—	9	9	—	—	
Chickenpox	—	33	25	—	8	
Pneumonia	—	12	11	—	1	
Streptococcal Septicæmia	—	1	1	—	—	
Parotitis	—	4	4	—	—	
Non-infectious	3	37	38	1	1	
Total	66	415	424	14	43	27.3

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	...	2251
Total number of premises disinfected	...	368
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	7243
Library books disinfected	...	349
Cyanide fumigation of household contents...	...	21 houses
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (42 persons), scabies cases (432 persons) and persons removed to council houses, etc.	...	2083
Loads of bedding and clothing and bedding disinfested in respect of families removed from condemned property to Council houses	...	25

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1941.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli ...	positive ...	97	
	negative ...	550	647
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli...	positive ...	158	
	negative ...	3,232	3,390
Virulence tests (diphtheria)...	...	...	19
Swabs other than diphtheria	...	...	354
Pus and Exudates ...	Microscopic ...	178	
	Culture ...	80	258
Urine ...	Microscopic ...	274	
	Culture ...	288	
	Chemical ...	2	
	For B. tuberculosis	36	600
Blood ...	Bacteriological ...	43	
	Cytological ...	14	
	Serological ...	34	
	Grouping ...	5	96
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	Cytological ...	84	
	Bacteriological ...	120	204
Fæces ...	Microscopic ...	3	
	Culture ...	322	325
Cultures for tubercle bacilli...	...	...	27
Tissues for histological examination	...	...	257
Vaccines ...	...	...	10
Waters for bacteriological examinations	...	...	93
Milks for reductase test ...	...	192	
„ for bacterial count ...	...	2	
„ for B. coli ...	...	110	
„ microscopic for tubercle bacilli	...	24	
„ biological for tubercle bacilli	...	124	452
Miscellaneous examinations*	...	...	41
			6,773
V.D. Specimens ...	...	...	3,602
			10,375

*These include cow sputa, milk samples for haemolytic streptococci, faeces for occult blood, ice cream sample and various animal experiments (pregnancy tests, T.B. inoculations, etc.).

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.
Sputum	47	13	—	8	24	—	—	2	3	—	97
Positive	174	47	5	29	263	10	—	16	6	—	550
Negative											
Swabs for K.L.B.—											
Positive	1	23	70	5	30	5	1	8	15	—	158
Negative	131	555	1941	104	366	26	14	28	67	—	3232
Virulence Tests	—	—	13	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	19
Other Swabs	6	137	116	72	21	—	1	—	1	—	354
Tissues for Section	6	68	—	172	11	—	—	—	—	—	257
Pus and Exudates—											
Microscopical	2	19	4	143	8	—	—	1	1	—	178
Culture	1	17	3	54	4	—	—	—	1	—	80
Urine—											
Microscopical	7	138	4	122	3	—	—	—	—	—	274
Culture	10	132	39	101	3	—	—	—	3	—	288
Chemical	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
T.B.	4	8	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	36
Blood—											
Bacteriological	—	13	4	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	43
Cytological	—	2	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	14
Agglutination	1	10	6	5	4	—	—	1	7	—	34
Grouping	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
C.S. Fluid—											
Cytological	—	13	18	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
Bacteriological	—	19	38	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Faeces—											
Microscopical	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Culture	10	49	190	33	31	3	2	4	—	—	322
Cultures for T.B.	3	3	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Vaccines	—	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
Various	12	4	—	5	1	—	14	—	1	—	37
Waters	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	35	4	93
Milks—											
Microscopical	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	24
T.B. Biological	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
B. Coli	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	110
M.B. Reductase	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	192
Count	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Friedman Tests	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	914	1282	2458	1036	793	44	32	69	141	4	6773

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS :

	Nature of Test.	Where for.	No. examined for				
			Burnley.	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Others.	Total.
Microscopical.	For Spirochaetes.	Treatment Centre ...	6	7	—	—	13
		Hospitals, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci.	Treatment Centre ...	369	175	8	6	558
		Hospitals, etc.	146	20	2	—	168
		Pte. Practitioners ...	23	11	—	—	34
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis.	Treatment Centre ...	42	18	2	2	64
		Hospitals, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Practitioners ...	1	—	—	—	1
Serum Tests.	Cultures for Gonococci.	Treatment Centre ...	309	139	7	4	459
		Hospitals, etc.	94	11	—	—	105
		Pte. Practitioners ...	7	2	—	—	9
	Wasserman Reaction.	Treatment Centre ...	259	135	16	1	411
		Hospitals, etc.	336	136	38	—	510
		Pte. Practitioners ...	51	48	—	—	99
	Kahn Test.	Treatment Centre ...	253	131	16	—	400
		Hospitals, etc.	331	135	36	—	502
		Pte. Practitioners ...	49	47	—	—	96
	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test.	Treatment Centre ...	26	14	1	—	41
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	2	—	—	2
	Wasserman Reaction.	Treatment Centre ...	9	2	1	—	12
		Hospitals, etc.	41	8	2	—	51
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.	Cell Count.	Treatment Centre ...	8	—	1	—	9
		Hospitals, etc.	13	2	—	—	15
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	Protein Reactions.	Treatment Centre ...	9	—	—	—	9
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Colloidal Reactions.	Treatment Centre ...	7	—	—	—	7
		Hospitals, etc.	—	1	—	—	1
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
Urines.	Microscopical.	Treatment Centre ...	13	6	—	—	19
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners ...	—	1	—	—	1
	TOTALS.....		2406	1053	130	13	3602

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
General specimens ...	4,908	5,593	4,673	4,451	5,559	6,773
V.D. specimens ...	3,391	3,023	3,071	2,318	2,997	3,602
Totals	8,299	8,616	7,744	6,769	8,556	10,375

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 103 animal inoculations were carried out from various bulk samples of milk of which 6 or 5·8% were found to contain tubercle bacilli. In addition, 21 samples from individual cows submitted by the Veterinary Officer were also examined biologically and of these one was found to be positive.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

These examinations were made by approved methods (Methylene Blue Reductase test and coliform test).

The results of these examinations are tabulated below.

Grade of Milk.	Bacteriological Examinations for Cleanliness.		
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Accredited	20	18	38
Pasteurised	2	—	2
Ungraded	66	86	152
Total	88	104	192

VI.—Bacteriological Notes.

DIPHTHERIA: Through the adoption of the new tellurite media the rate of detection of diphtheria bacilli has been markedly improved, especially in carrier and contact cases. All diphtheria swabs are now examined in duplicate—on tellurite media and on Loeffler serum.

ENTERIC AND DYSENTERY INFECTIONS: In common with the higher frequency of these infections in the country as a whole, an increased number of infections was also observed in the laboratory. The Salmonella infections were due to *S. paratyphi B.* or *S. typhi murium*. The dysentery cases were all of the Flexner type.

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of primary notifications during 1941 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—5	—	1	1	4	3	7	—	—	—	3	1	4
5—10	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
15—20	5	2	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	2
20—25	7	4	11	2	1	3	2	5	7	1	—	1
25—35	12	8	20	1	2	3	6	6	12	—	—	—
35—45	8	3	11	—	1	1	4	8	12	—	—	—
45—55	13	—	13	1	5	6	8	1	9	—	1	1
55—65	5	3	8	—	—	—	6	4	10	—	1	1
65 and upwards	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—
Total ...	56	22	78	13	21	34	30	27	57	7	5	12

In addition to the primary notifications, five cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's death returns, one case was notified posthumously, and seven were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 125, of which 88 were pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1941 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 344 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
139	74	213	60	71	131	344

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1941, 58% 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 ...	—	—	—	—	7	24	19	7	—	57
Nervous System ...	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	6
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Vertebral Column ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	—	1	3	3	10	24	21	7	—	69

Thirty-three deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 44 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0·83, compared with 0·80 in 1940. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0·69, 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 1941.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1941 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 1941 an average of 59 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 362. 90 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 389 new cases (including 96 contacts). 264 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 362 new cases, 92 or 25·4% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total
				1940.
Adults	166	104	270	266
Children (under 15)	45	47	92	123
	211	151	362	389

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

Number of times open	Day	148	} 198
	Evening	50	
Number of patients who attended ...		...	518
Number of attendances by patients...		...	1,547

Details of Work:—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer ...	1,473
Number of X-Ray Examinations ...	401

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes:—

For Dispensary purposes ...	2,960
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations ...	118

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the Year 1941, on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1941.

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 ...	42	19	1	1	7	10	5	6	49	29	6	7	91	272
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	46	18	17	175	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	90
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	28	21	22	89	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered ...	4	4	—	2	3	5	5	7	7	9	5	9	30	294
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	74	39	39	264	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	128	63	2	6	25	38	32	23	153	101	34	29	317	323
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	
1 Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	307													
2 Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous year ...	16													
3 Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assist- ance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	21													
4 Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	47													
5 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	1547													
6 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	49													
7 Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal ...	39													
(b) Other ...	254													
8 Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consul- tations) ...	33													
9 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2960													
10 Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...	238													
(b) X-Ray examinations made in con- nection with Dispensary Work ...	401													
11 Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	5													
12 Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dis- pensary Register on December 31st ...	142													

(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	44
Progress Reports received from Medical Practitioners in respect of	
insured patients	49
Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received	
Milk and/or Eggs)	66
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	210 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	4
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	12,650
Bottles of Disinfectant	1,180

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 1941 these nurses made 555 visits in respect of 11 cases.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. During the year 41 sessions were held by the dentist. The following are particulars of the work done :—

Number of cases under treatment	5
Number of attendances	27
Dentures supplied	2
Fillings	2
Extractions	8
Scalings	2
Dressings	1
Other Operations	10

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

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Fifty-six Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1940. 71 other cases were admitted during the year, 67 cases were discharged, and 6 died, leaving 54 still in Institutions at the end of 1941.

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.

Sixty-five cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 1,443 attendances were made, 1,466 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 401 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. 52 refills were given in 1941.

SECTION 8. VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1941 was 416, the total attendances which they made being 6,619. At the beginning of the year 191 cases were under treatment; 14 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year; 211 cases attended for the first time (including 19 who were known to have received treatment at other centres).

Of the new cases, 123 (or 64%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease (32 syphilis, 90 gonorrhoea and 1 soft chancre). 69 were found not to have venereal disease. The new cases of syphilis were fewer than in the previous year, the decrease being in males. The new cases of syphilis in women were similar to that of 1940, and there was an increase in gonorrhoeal infections of women. This increase in venereal infections in women continued in 1942 and consequently in the present year, one session usually devoted to the treatment of male patients was allotted to females.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 3,864, being an increase of 209 on that of the previous year. Owing to changes in the technique of treatment of cases of gonorrhoea it was possible to reduce the attendances for intermediate treatment to 2,755, as compared with 3,375 in 1940.

The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced, in order to economise in paper.

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	Black- burn	Services	Total
Number of new cases from each area:—						
Syphilis	22	9	—	—	1	32
Soft Chancre	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhoea	58	27	1	1	3	90
Conditions other than Venereal ...	37	28	4	—	—	69
TOTAL	117	65	5	1	4	192
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	4040	2364	175	18	22	6619

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service were made during 1941. No alterations were made in the number or location of the clinics or the days and times on which they are held.

More than 50% of the attendances were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 11,799, which is 173 more than in the previous year, but still considerably less than in the years immediately preceding the war. The attendances may be considered to be satisfactory, considering the number of mothers of young children who are employed in industry and the reluctance of mothers to attend in the afternoons of the winter months when "black-out" conditions make their return home difficult.

More expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics than in the previous year.

The Health Visitors made 14,587 routine visits to children under five years of age, 906 ante-natal visits, 825 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc., and 92 special visits.

The notified births were eleven 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, 1,096 (1,036 live births and 60 still births).

The 1,096 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	...	...	...	...	557
Doctors and Parents	...	...	...	...	54
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals					485
					<hr/>
					1,096
					<hr/>

Number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1,045 (990 live births and 55 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,104 confinements which occurred in the Borough,

3 were attended by doctors only.

98 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

445 were attended by midwives only.

557 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity and the Municipal General Hospitals.

1 occurred in Voluntary Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Twenty-four midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1941. These were employed as follows:

In Municipal General and Maternity Hospitals	14
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	7
In Private Practice	3

Domiciliary Midwifery.

For details of the service of whole-time salaried midwives see previous reports.

A total of 1,104 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 558 took place in institutions, 464 were attended by the seven whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (411 as midwives and 53 as maternity cases); 79 by midwives in private practice and 3 by doctors only.

Twenty-nine 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 ninety 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 168 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 22 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

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

In Hospital on 1st January, 1941...	24
Women admitted ...	600
Discharges ...	597
Deaths ...	4
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1941...	23
Number admitted for Ante-natal Treatment ...	31
Number of women delivered during the year ...	555
Average duration of stay ...	15.9 days

One hundred of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 8 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 600 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 93 (16%) 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 training on 1st January, 1941 ...	9
No. commenced during 1941 ...	26
No. completed training during 1941 ...	24
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1941 ...	22

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	104	740	580	3424	284	288	4292	41.2
Parker Street ...	50	44	40	79	4	4	123	2.0
*Rosegrove ...	52	7	7	13	2	2	22	—
TOTALS ...	206	791	627	3516	290	294	4437	—

*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.	
233	16	365

The seven Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general medical practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 4,209 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition 8,608 visits in the puerperium they made 624 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 72% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 21%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 91% 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 six occasions. The cases on which his opinion and assistance were sought were :—

Toxaemia of Pregnancy	2
Threatened Abortion	2
Severe Anaemia in Pregnancy	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1

Maternal Mortality.

Four women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. All these deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Two were Burnley residents and two were cases sent into the Maternity Hospital from adjoining areas on account of complications. All of the deaths occurred in the Maternity Hospital. In addition, one Burnley woman died in child-birth in an adjoining area.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-nine cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being the same as in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Sixty still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1941, as compared with 58 in 1940. 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 64.

Eighty-eight pre-school children made 485 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Twenty sessions were held, at which 86 children were examined, 65 of whom were found to require treatment or observation.

Nine children had defective teeth; 9 had defects of the nose and throat; 5 had strabismus; and 7 were anaemic. 17 children had minor deformities; 20 had excellent nutrition; 52 normal, and 14 subnormal.

Meals, Cod Liver Oil, etc., for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Meals are supplied to necessitous children and expectant and nursing mothers. Cod Liver Oil is supplied to necessitous cases who are not entitled to it through the Ministry of Food scheme. Addexolin and iron powders are given to selected cases. During 1941, 1,094-lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, 235 pints of emulsion and 433 cartons of adexolin were issued.

The meals supplied during the year are as follows :—

	Cases.	No. of Meals Granted.	Cost.
Children	27	2112	...
Nursing Mothers ...	16	1872	...
Expectant Mothers ...	9	456	...
Totals.....	52	4440	£113

Home Nursing, Home Helps.

The District Nurses attended 2 mothers and 25 babies, making altogether 1,603 domiciliary visits. No home help was supplied during 1941.

Dental Treatment.

Forty-four sessions were held.

	No. of Cases			Attend- ances	Extrac- tions	Fillings etc.	Dentures Supplied
	Old	New	Total				
Mothers ...	11	65	76	175	429	10	12
Children ...	5	49	54	75	115	1	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Thirty-two cases were notified during the year. Nineteen 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	32	Vision impaired	—
Rate per 1000 registered births	32.3	Vision lost	—
Treated at home	10	Under treatment at end of year	2
Treated in Hospital	22	Deaths	1
Vision unimpaired	28	Left town before completion of treatment	1

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1941.

Child Life Protection.

No. of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	30
No. of children	31
Visits made by Health Visitor	82

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1941:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	8
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	3
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases	1
	—
	12

Visits made by Health Visitors	126
--------------------------------	-----

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

For details of arrangements see previous reports.

One hundred and seventy-two pre-school children and 66 mothers received treatment. 3,744 attendances were made.

One hundred and thirty-four mothers and 21 children referred from the Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopædic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopædic scheme during 1941. A report on the work of the Orthopædic 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 1941.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	988
Re-visits—1st year	4,374
2nd „	2,500
3rd „	2,563
4th „	2,163
5th „	1,999
	14,587

Visits in connection with :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	91
Measles	567
Whooping Cough	258
Infantile deaths	36
Still-births	51
Puerperal Pyrexia	16
Midwives	29
Ante-natal cases (482 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital ...	906
Child Life Protection cases	82
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	258
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...	321
Special visits re evacuees, reception and billeting	10

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 148; Evening, 50)	198
---	-----

Visits to Tuberculous cases :—

Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	118
For Dispensary purposes	2960
	3078
Patient's Attendances at Dispensary	1547

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	...	...	310
Number of attendances at Clinic	...	...	37,643
Number of visits paid to School Children	...	...	5,446
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	...	...	126
Number of children examined at Cleanliness Inspection	34,063

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children	126
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HOUSING.

Visits by Lady Supervisor to Corporation Houses	5,154
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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 1941.

Causes of Death.	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	6	—	1	1	4	—	—
	F	4	1	1	—	1	1	—
3 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	M	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory	M	29	—	—	—	12	13	4
System	F	25	—	—	—	17	5	3
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	8	—	3	2	2	1	—
	F	6	—	1	1	2	2	—
8 Syphilitic Diseases	M	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
	F	4	—	—	1	1	2	—
9 Influenza	M	8	—	—	—	3	3	2
	F	12	—	—	—	2	5	5
10 Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
13 Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc. ...	M	11	—	—	—	—	5	6
	F	10	—	—	—	—	6	4
14 Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	18	—	—	—	—	8	10
	F	14	—	—	—	—	6	8
15 Cancer of Breast... ..	F	16	—	—	—	6	5	5
16 Cancer of all other sites ...	M	41	—	—	—	4	14	23
	F	47	—	—	—	5	22	20
17 Diabetes	M	6	—	—	1	1	1	3
	F	9	—	—	—	—	5	4
18 Intra-cranial Vascular ...	M	58	—	—	—	—	16	42
Lesions	F	52	—	—	—	—	15	37

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	188	—	1	1	10	56	120
	F	170	—	—	1	9	54	106
20 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	21	—	—	—	1	4	16
	F	24	—	—	—	—	4	20
21 Bronchitis	M	47	4	—	—	2	20	21
	F	36	1	—	—	1	8	26
22 Pneumonia	M	32	4	5	—	4	10	9
	F	16	1	5	—	—	4	6
23 Other Respiratory Diseases...	M	9	—	1	—	1	6	1
	F	7	—	—	—	1	4	2
24 Ulcer of Stomach... ..	M	15	—	—	—	4	5	6
	F	4	—	—	—	—	3	1
25 Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	2	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases ...	M	16	—	1	1	3	5	6
	F	15	2	1	—	1	4	7
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	16	—	—	—	3	6	7
	F	14	—	—	—	3	8	3
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes ...	F	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
31 Premature Birth	M	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
	F	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
32 Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc.... ..	M	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
	F	14	13	—	—	1	—	—
33 Suicide	M	8	—	—	—	1	5	2
	F	5	—	—	—	2	2	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents ...	M	13	—	—	2	2	4	5
	F	4	—	—	—	1	3	—
35 Other Violent Causes... ..	M	18	2	2	—	4	4	6
	F	17	2	—	1	2	4	8
36 All Other Causes	M	92	4	1	1	11	16	59
	F	86	1	—	1	7	13	64
TOTAL (all causes) ...	M	699	46	17	9	73	206	348
	F	632	30	9	6	68	188	331

[illegible]

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1941.**

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	225	153	60	48
Nelson Borough	105	49	19	16
Colne Borough	107	77	16	15
Brierfield Urban District	60	45	1	1
Padiham Urban District	44	20	4	3
Barrowford Urban District	16	4	1	1
Trawden Urban District	7	2	7	7
Burnley Rural District	47	25	11	10

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1940.	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1941.	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days).
78	829	794	20	93	28.6

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1941.

Case.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.	Offence.	Result.
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk 15% deficient in fat ...	Case proved, but no conviction recorded. Costs £2 6s. 0d.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 7.6 per cent. of added water	All obtained from same vendor. Fined £2 and £2 2s. Costs in Case 2. Cases 3 and 4 dismissed on payment of costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 10.7 per cent. of added water	
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 6.8 per cent. of added water	
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk 10.2 per cent. deficient in fat and which contained 7.1 per cent. of added water	Both obtained from same vendor. Dismissed.
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3	Selling milk which contained 6.4 per cent. of added water	
7	Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935	Failure to report Dairy Cow suffering from undurated udder	Each of two defendants fined £2 and costs.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

1941

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

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1941-42.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS :—

- *HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN R. BROADLEY, J.P.).
- *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 L. RIPPON.
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- *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, 1942.

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 1941. It is for the third year in succession not as comprehensive as the reports of pre-war years. 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 33 years, should not now be interrupted.

The medical, dental and nursing supervision of the children was maintained throughout the year, and it was possible to retain the permanent staff until the last month of the year, when the Assistant School Medical Officer and one of the Dental Surgeons were called to commissioned service in the medical and dental branches of the Army. Temporary Officers were appointed with little interruption of the work.

The total number of children on the rolls of the elementary and special schools was practically the same, but the average attendance was higher than in 1940. The total number of children inspected in schools showed a slight increase over the previous year, more new entrants being examined, but fewer of the older children in the third age group. There was also a considerable increase in the number of children examined for special reasons at the Clinic.

I would again draw attention to the increased prevalence of scabies in Burnley, as elsewhere in the country. Whereas for several years prior to 1938, only occasional cases were ascertained, there has been a steady increase during the last four years. The numbers of school children bathed and treated for this parasitic skin disease in 1936 was only 6; in 1937, 7; in 1938, 36; in 1939, 28; in 1940, 30; and in 1941 the number has increased to 220. When cases are found in school children, enquiries are made and it is generally found that other members of the household are similarly infected, and treatment is given to all members of the family who show evidence of infection. The Scabies Order, 1941, made by the Minister of Health under Regulation 33A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, give Medical Officers of Health powers of inspection of premises, medical examination of persons and enforcement of cleansing or treatment of verminous persons. Fortunately it has not as yet been necessary to take action under the Order.

Much attention has been directed to the nutritional condition of children, and I have commented in this report (page 13) on the findings. Seventeen per cent. of the children reviewed were recorded as having slightly subnormal nutrition. This percentage is double that of the previous year, but only four of the children were considered to be in a badly nourished condition.

19.7 per cent. of the elementary school children, and 8.7 per cent. of the secondary school pupils were found to require treatment for defects other than defects of nutrition and dental diseases. 2.9 per cent. of the elementary school children, and 2.8 per cent. of the secondary school pupils inspected had defects of vision.

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 carried out their duties conscientiously.

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, 1941, 9,929. Average attendance during the year, 8,644.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.—Council Schools, 14; Non-Provided Schools, 13; Number of Departments, 45.

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, one School 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 37,643.

The School was open on 310 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.

R. M. A. ORMSTON, L.R.C.P.&S., D.P.M. (H.M. Forces from Dec., 1941).

A. INSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Temporary, Dec, 1941 to April, 1942).

School Dentists :—

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (H.M. Forces, from November, 1941).

ANNIE M. KEAN, L.D.S.

AUGUSTA KRAUSS, M.D. (Prague) (Temporary, Dec., 1941, to May, 1942).

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time) :—

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

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O., from June, 1941.

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

No change was made in 1941 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 uninterruptedly during 1941.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.**

Trough closets still remain in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity, Burnley Wood and St. Augustine's Schools.

No dual tables or dual desks were substituted for long desks during the year.

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

Blocked drains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective troughing, downspouts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective urinals and closets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	2

—
14
—

All these defects were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

I am pleased to be able to report that, despite difficulties experienced in war-time, 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 1941.

The number of children on the roll of the elementary and special schools at the end of 1941 was 13 less than at the end of 1940. Of the 9,929 children on the roll, 486 were children evacuated from other areas and from the Channel Islands. 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	1941	1940
Age 3 years	...	...	...	36	34	70	74
" 4 "	...	...	...	127	105	232	252
" 5 "	...	...	...	252	265	517	466
" 6 "	...	...	...	76	83	159	148
" 7 "	...	...	...	40	49	89	40
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				531	536	1067	980
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Intermediates :				Boys	Girls	Total	Total
						1941	1940
Age 8 years	...	...	...	403	383	786	784
" 9 "	...	...	...	75	82	157	164
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				478	465	943	948
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Leavers :				Boys	Girls	Total	Total
						1941	1940
Age 12 years	...	...	...	346	329	675	769
" 13 "	...	...	...	57	65	122	110
" 14 "	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				404	394	798	881
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Others	...	...	...	54	54	108	51
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Routine							
Inspections	...	...	...	1467	1449	2916	2860
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections :	1941	1940
At Schools	62	71
At School Clinic	2756	2290
	<u>2818</u>	<u>2361</u>
No. of Re-Inspections :		
At Schools	5507	5813
At School Clinic	1267	1383
	<u>6774</u>	<u>7196</u>

Visits of the Medical Officer.

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

For Routine Medical Inspection :	Morning	110	Afternoon	49	=	159
For "Following-up" Defects :	"	33	"	16	=	49
						<u>208</u>

In addition to the 49 special visits to schools for the following-up 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 1941 compared with the previous year :—

	1941	1940
1. Total number of children examined at routine and special inspections	2978	2931

	1941		1940	
	No.	%	No.	%
2. Number of children suffering from				
Uncleanliness	7	0.2	17	0.6
Skin Disease	54	1.8	145	4.9
External Eye Disease	19	0.6	55	1.9
Defective Vision (including Squint)	98	3.3	203	6.9
Ear Disease	28	0.9	29	1.0
Nose and Throat Disease	413	13.9	909	31.0
Enlarged Glands	126	4.2	139	4.7
Defective Speech	46	1.5	53	1.8
Heart Disease	26	0.9	57	1.9
Anæmia	12	0.4	31	1.1
Lung Disease (Non-Tub.)	79	2.6	277	9.5
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary Definite	—	—	—	—
„ Suspected	1	—	2	0.1
Non-Pulmonary	5	0.2	19	0.6
Diseases of Nervous System	7	0.2	37	1.3
Deformities	138	4.6	362	12.4
Other Defects and Diseases	61	2.0	400	13.6

As regards **routine** inspections, the percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, was 22.2 in the Entrants' Group, 15.6 in the Intermediate Group, 11.4 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 15.5. The percentage found to require treatment showed a decrease in each age group on the figures for the previous year.

Uncleanliness.—The nurses made 126 cleanliness surveys of children in elementary and special schools, and carried out 34,063 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 340 individual children were found to be unclean. In 3 instances vermin were found, and in 1,352 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin was only 0.08%. 549 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 26 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. Five children were cleansed and disinfested at the Cleansing Station on account of verminous conditions, and 220 were given baths and treatment for Scabies.

Physical Defects.—The summary given above shows that there have been fewer defects found than in the previous year. The percentage of children with nose, throat and eye defects requiring treatment was only about half that for 1940. Respiratory diseases of a non-tuberculous nature were much fewer than in recent years.

Although 98 children were found on inspection to have defective vision and squint, only 81 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 46 children were found to have stammer or other defects of articulation, and an additional 29 were ascertained through the clinics, etc. Suitable cases were referred to the Speech Therapist. (See page 31).

Clothing and Footgear.—During 1941 it was decided to make a careful inspection of the clothing and footgear of elementary school children to see if war conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. Therefore from May to the end of the year, the Assistant Medical Officer made a careful note of the condition of the clothing and footgear of each child he inspected in school, classifying them under the headings very good, good, defective and very defective. An analysis of the findings in respect of 1,457 children shows:—

	Clothing.			Footgear.	
	No. of Children	%		No. of Children	%
Children classified as very good	481	33.0	...	474	32.5
Children classified as good	960	65.9	...	965	66.2
Children classified as defective	15	1.0	...	17	1.2
Children classified as very defective ...	1	0.1	...	1	0.1

Height and Weight.—The following table shows the averages of the children medically inspected, compared with those of 1940. The slight differences in the average heights and weights are not of any significance, and there is no statistical evidence that war conditions have affected adversely the heights or weights of the children.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys		Boys		Girls		Girls	
	1940		1941		1940		1941	
Number Inspected	248	...	252	...	218	...	265	...
Average Height in inches	42.6	...	42.2	...	43.0	...	42.1	...
Average Weight in pounds.....	42.3	...	42.9	...	42.1	...	40.9	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Number Inspected	376	403	408	383
Average Height in inches	48.6	49.4	49.4	49.1
Average Weight in pounds.....	56.8	55.9	53.8	54.9

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys		Girls	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Number Inspected	365	346	404	329
Average Height in inches	56.7	55.9	55.7	56.7
Average Weight in pounds.....	78.1	78.5	79.3	79.0

Nutrition.—For the seventh year in succession statistics of the nutritional condition of children have been kept on a uniform method of classification, which is based on clinical evidence and not solely on the heights and weights of the children. The nutrition of the children in the three age groups inspected during 1941 is given in the Appendix to this report. A comparison of the total figures for the last seven years follows. Although allowance must be made for some variation in the clinical standards adopted by the different Medical Officers who have been responsible for the assessment of the nutritional condition in recent years, it is to be noted that the percentage of children with excellent nutrition has decreased considerably. This is particularly so in the entrants group, and in all three age groups the percentage of children with subnormal nutrition has increased. It is not possible to come to any definite conclusion regarding the cause of this. It may be due solely to a more rigid standard applied by the Medical Officer who carried out the assessment in 1941. It would be rash to attribute it to any dietary deficiency, consequent on rationing. The present war-time rationing, being based on scientific principles of feeding, should be sufficient to maintain children in a sound nutritional condition. But to do so requires the exercise of care and intelligence, both in the purchase and preparation of food. It may be that where parents fail to exercise this care, the physique of the children may be affected. Whatever be the cause, these findings should be taken as an indication of the desirability to extend as soon as possible the provision of school meals.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Total Number of Children inspected...	3700	3194	3335	3279	2918	2860	2916
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 2,889 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendance being 4,231. 2,323 of the inspected children had defects of a minor nature and exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 566 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. 39 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	—	—
Defective Teeth	4	—
Ringworm	12	—
Impetigo	101	—
Scabies	220	—
Other Skin Diseases	56	—
Eye Defects	282	6
Ear Defects	117	1
Nose and Throat Defects	227	16
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	23	—
Defective Speech	29	—
Heart Disease	5	2
Anæmia	7	—
Respiratory Diseases	48	12
Deformities	37	—
Nervous Diseases	32	5
Mental Deficiency	—	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary—Suspected	1	—
„ Non-Pulmonary	7	—
Other Conditions	1010	46
Total	2218	90

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

Examination regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School ...	602
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc. ...	91
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes ...	86
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	90
Review of Children attending Speech Centre	33
Special Inspections by Nurses	460

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 1941.

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)—49.

Follow up visits by the Nurses of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	500
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	1825
Nose and Throat Defects	...	...	...	...	1398
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	160
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	1563
					—
					5446
					—

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. Thirty-one certificates in respect of twelve schools were issued to cover periods of one week each in which the low attendance in school was due to whooping cough, measles, etc.

Scarlet fever was slightly less prevalent during 1941 than in the previous year; of the 225 cases, 141 occurred in children of school age. More than half of these occurred during the first and last quarters of the year.

Diphtheria, measles, german measles and whooping cough were all slightly more prevalent than in 1940, but attacked to a greater extent children of pre-school age. Consequently the numbers of school children absent on account of these infections were less than in the previous year.

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	141	1
Diphtheria	26	—
Measles and German Measles	705	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia... ..	23	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	2
Whooping Cough	71	—
Dysentery	7	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1
Erysipelas	2	—
Para Typhoid Fever	1	—

Immunization against Diphtheria.—The number of children immunized against diphtheria again shows an increase, the total being 1,033 and the highest number in any year since the Clinic was inaugurated in 1933. Of the 1,033 children, more than half were of school age. It is estimated that of the present child population of the town, only about 18 per cent. of pre-school children, and 25 per cent. of school children are protected against diphtheria. It is worthy of note that whereas local propaganda in regard to diphtheria immunization has only had a very limited success, national appeals made through the British Broadcasting Corporation have resulted in a marked increase of attendances for a few weeks. It would appear that more frequent wireless broadcast statements on the danger of diphtheria and the advantage of immunization are indicated.

The numbers dealt with at the Immunization Clinic during 1941 were as follows :—

	Children of pre-school age.	Children of school age.	Adults.
Schick Tested	—	—	—
Number Immunized	476	551	1
Attendances for Immunization ...	1040	1211	2

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1941 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. Just as fewer children were found at routine medical inspection in the schools to have defects requiring treatment, so were fewer children treated at the Clinic. The

37,643 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic is 5,769 less than the number for 1940. The external eye diseases treated were fewer, but more cases of acute middle ear disease were attended to. Of the skin diseases, there was a reduction in the amount of impetigo, and ringworm of the scalp was practically absent, only three cases being discovered during the year, which were treated privately. As in the previous three years, scabies was very prevalent. Whereas prior to 1938 only occasional cases of scabies had to be treated, the numbers of children, suffering from this parasitic skin disease, dealt with in recent years either at the Clinic or Basket Street Cleansing Station were 40 in 1938, 48 in 1939, 35 in 1940 and 220 in 1941.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
10,860	3,511	7,097	4,327	704	7,946	1,588	1,610	37,643

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

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/41	Number of New Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	1	11	12	103
Impetigo	4	104	108	1172
Other Skin Diseases	4	54	58	678
Scabies	3	198	201	458
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	3	28	31	550
Conjunctivitis	2	18	20	157
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	2	49	51	398
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	—	39	39	1076
Other Ear Diseases	15	82	97	800
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	16	581	597	5130
	50	1164	1214	10522

Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray Treatment	—
Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for "Wood's Glass" Diagnosis	5
Children given Baths for Scabies at Corporation Cleansing Station (928 attendances)	220

It was ascertained that 107 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	2	23
Scabies	12	15
Impetigo	12	100
Other Skin Conditions	4	26
EYE :		
Blepharitis	5	21
Conjunctivitis	5	46
Other Eye Conditions	1	3
EAR :		
Otitis Media	8	47
Other Ear Conditions	17	81
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries,		
Bruises, Sores, etc.	22	123
Total	88	485

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—Dr. J. K. S. Smith, who was part-time Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, died in March, 1941. Dr. K. R. Brown was appointed part-time Eye Specialist, but as there was no Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist in the locality, the appointment of a part-time officer was left in abeyance, and Mr. A. Duff, F.R.C.S., the Resident Surgical Officer of the Municipal General Hospital, who has had considerable experience of ear, nose and throat work, undertook temporarily the supervision and treatment of these cases. He examined 253 children at the Clinic and operated upon 184 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
New Cases examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Children Re-examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Children prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
" " " re-examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Attendances for atropine drops, prior to being seen by Ophthalmologist	...	...	...	...	...	...	1171
Eye cases operated upon in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3037

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of cases dealt with in 1941.

Defect.	Elementary and Special School Children.		
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Totals.
Hypermetropia	62	83	145
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	1	1
Hypermetropia plus Cataract	—	1	1
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	46	128	174
" " plus Nystagmus	—	2	2
Myopia	25	36	61
Myopic Astigmatism	15	53	68
Mixed Astigmatism	6	13	19
Emmetropia	4	9	13
Cataract	1	2	3
Prolapsed Iris and Adherent Leucoma	—	1	1
STRABISMUS	—	2	2
plus Hypermetropia	15	178	193
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	2	117	119
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	4	4
" Emmetropia	—	3	3
Not yet classified	1	—	1
Totals	177	633	810

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

No alterations were made in the Scheme for Orthoptic treatment of squint during 1941.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

	Burnley Children.			Lancs. County Cases.	Total.
	Elem.	Spec.	Sec.		
Cases brought forward, 1/1/41	35	1	4	—	40
New Cases during year	55	2	2	8	67
Total Cases dealt with	90	3	6	8	107
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—					
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	6	1	—	—	7
Left School and Left Town	1	—	—	—	1
Discharged as cured	36	—	4	5	45
Crossed off books (failed to attend)	2	—	—	—	2
Total discharges	45	1	4	5	55
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/41:—					
No. ready for operation and further treatment	5	—	—	—	5
No. to continue treatment	40	2	2	3	47
Total carried forward to 1942 ...	45	2	2	3	52
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	8	1	3	4	16
Attendances made during the year by treatment cases	1468	49	59	167	1743
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme ...	12	1	—	—	13
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme	5	—	—	—	5
Half-days devoted to treatment	—	—	—	—	261

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1941 in the arrangements for ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects.

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	...	...	...	...	...	342
„ Flat Foot at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	89
„ Postural Exercises at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	200
„ „ „ at Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	70
Attendances at Bank Hall Hospital, Municipal Hospital and Isolation Hospital for Massage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	108
Periods of Individual Treatment at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	229
Periods for Home Visiting and Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	...	92
Sessions at Orthopædic Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Sessions attended by Orthopædic Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	501
Total Sessions held by Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	17
New Cases examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	59
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopædic Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	154
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	147

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.

Thirty-seven children were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC CASES DURING 1941.

	School Children	Child Welfare Cases
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1941	2	2
Admitted during the year	7	2
Discharged during the Year	6	3
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1941	3	1
Average duration of Stay (in days) of those discharged during 1941	151	248

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	5916	2	5918
	Secondary...	221	—	221
	Special ...	666	—	666
Tuberculosis Clinic	... ..	110	—	110
Child Welfare Clinic	... ..	1141	—	1141
Total		8054	2	8056

Number remaining on the register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1941... ..	School Children.		Child Welfare	Tuber- culosis	Total.
	Elem.	Sec. & Spec.	Cases.	Cases.	
	72	17	41	43	173

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	389	12	—	105	5
Attendances :					
For Remedial Exercises ...	2365	25	4	4	—
For Breathing Exercises...	2915	27	—	80	—
For Corrective Treatment	571	79	4	755	26
TOTAL	5851	131	8	839	26

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements for dental treatment have continued as in previous years. 15,199 routine dental inspections of elementary and 327 of special school children were made, a total of 15,526. Of these, 8,848 (58.2%) were found to require some dental attention. A further 613 inspections were made at the Clinic. The dentists gave treatment to 4,134 elementary and special school children—only 46.7% of those who required it. This represents the maximum number with which the two dental surgeons could properly deal. A small number of children fail to keep appointments, so in arranging attendances at the treatment sessions, it is always necessary to send for a sufficient number to ensure that the dental surgeons shall be fully occupied during the sessions. Of those left untreated a considerable number are children whose parents did not give consent to treatment. The proportion who received treatment privately is small.

Seven hundred and thirty-three treatment sessions were held at the Clinic, the number of children dealt with being 4,134. This number is about 100 more than 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.

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.
7,979	7,547	15,526	3,542	3,136	4,437	4,411

"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	...	...	...	8848
Attended School Dental Clinic	...	...	...	4134
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	...	...	...	4714

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		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
56	3,729	3,785	4,986	1,371	6,357	1,740	85	106	191

"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 1941, 45 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 296 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 123 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 8 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	45	210	210	—	—	—
Municipal General Hospital	296	4931	49	4337	19	—

OPEN AIR EDUCATION

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on 4th April, and closed on 19th 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 602 children.

Convalescent Home.—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 2nd April to 16th September. 49 boys and 41 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 125 children to have two weeks' holiday at Southport.

Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.—No alterations in arrangements were made during 1941. (See previous reports).

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals.—No alterations have been made during 1940/41 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, 1941, 321,881 meals were supplied, as compared with 422,678 in the previous year.

Breakfasts	...	...	...	...	...	57,059
Dinners	...	...	...	...	...	264,822
						<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	321,881
						<hr/>

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 1,187 and the lowest 921, the average being 962.

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, 1941, 8,431 children received milk, of whom 6,282 paid for it and 2,149 received it free. Thus over 84 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 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 made 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 1941, 250 children, who were within the scale of necessity, received 1,262 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints of emulsion and 33 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths.—No major alterations were made during 1941 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

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. 50,676 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 65,877 last year. In addition, 8,905 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 1941. Nine 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 :—

With the Entrants	...	...	...	...	669 or 62.7%
„ „ Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	339 or 35.9%
„ „ Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	60 or 7.5%

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 numbers of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on 31st December, 1941, are as follows:—

	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Children (taught by Braille)	1	1	3	1	6
Class for Partially-Sighted Children	4	4	1	1	10

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

Deaf Children.—At the end of 1941 there were 25 children receiving instruction in the Day School for the Deaf, 17 of whom were Burnley children and 8 were from areas of adjoining authorities.

No. of Children on Register on 31st December, 1941.	Burnley Children		Children from Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Children ...	3	2	1	3	9
(b) Children with Slight Degree of Hearing ...	1	1	1	3	6
(c) Defective Speech, but not Deaf	5	5	—	—	10

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

RETARDED AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

During 1941 the special department of Stoneyholme School for mentally defective girls was closed, and mental defectives of both sexes were taught in Coal Clough Special Day School.

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., 1941 ...	42	23	—	—	65
Admitted during 1941 ...	4	5	—	—	9
Discharged during 1941 ...	14	10	—	—	24
On Register Dec., 1941 ...	32	18	—	—	50

Classification of Burnley children at the end of 1941 :—

Feeble minded ...	29 boys; 17 girls.
Dull and Backward ...	3 boys; 1 girl.

Twenty-four Burnley children left the Special School during 1941, for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reached 16 years of age ...	—	4
Transferred to Elementary Schools...	2	—
Transferred to Approved School ...	1	—
Transferred to M.D. Institution ...	1	—
Left Town ...	1	—
Granted exemption before reaching 16 years of age, as suitable work obtained...	8	5
Transferred to Open Air School ...	—	1
At no school or institution ...	1	—
	—	—
Total ...	14	10
	—	—

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	6	7
In Certified Institutions	5	4

Seven 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. Five Burnley and three 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 Orthopædic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour, Carbon Arc and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Delicate Children.—152 were classified as "delicate," of whom 122 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 54 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 1941.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admissions during 1941 ...	19	18	37
Discharges during 1941 ...	22	22	44
Average number of Children on the Roll ...			131
Average Attendance ...			104
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—2 years 9 months.			
Average Gain in Weight since Admission of those Discharged—17½-lbs.			
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year 6·4-lbs.			

Reasons for Admission :—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	...	...	4
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	2
Anaemia	...	...	1
Nutritional Defects	...	...	20
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	1
Adenitis	...	...	2
Other Debilitating Conditions	...	...	5
Gastritis	...	...	1
			—
			37
			—

Reasons for Discharge :—

Reached School Leaving Age	...	...	15
Left Town	...	...	2
Transferred to Elementary Schools	...	...	20
Transferred to Crown Point Hospital	...	...	1
Temporarily Discharged on account of illness	...	...	1
Transferred to Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...	1
Irregular Attendance	...	...	2
Parents' Request	...	...	2
			—
			44
			—

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 77 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	54	...	...	—
3 years	60	...	...	24
4 years	52	...	...	62
5 years	—	14
			—			—
Total	166	...	...	100
			—			—
Special Examinations	17	...	...	—

Defects Found.

	Nursery School.				Nursery Classes.			
Uncleanliness ... ..	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Skin Defects	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Eye Defects	6	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Ear Defects	1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Nose and Throat Defects ...	40	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	10	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Speech Defects	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart Defects ... ..	—	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchial Catarrh and Bronchitis	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary ...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases	1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Rickets	7	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Other Deformities	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	21	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

THE TREATMENT OF SPEECH DEFECTS.

During 1941, sixty-seven children were discharged from the Speech Clinic. Of these 19 were Stammerers, 31 were cases of defective articulation, and 17 were cases of enuresis. Fifteen of the stammerers and all the cases of defective articulation and enuresis were discharged as cured. The other four stammerers reached school leaving age before a satisfactory cure was completed, but the speech of three of them was greatly improved. All four were recommended to continue treatment at the Evening Class which, during the winter of 1941-42, was carried on in Coal Clough School. A further ten children, evacuees from other areas, were under treatment during the time they were in Burnley, but none of these was long enough in Burnley for a cure to be attained, although several showed improvement before they left the town.

The speech therapist had only one centre at Lionel Street Day School during 1941, at which she could deal with cases, and most of the treatment continued to be undertaken in the various schools under conditions which did not give the necessary quietude or sufficient space for physical relaxation, and made impossible the proper classification of the cases into groups of suitable age and degree of stammer. Time was spent by the therapist in travelling which could have more profitably been given to treatment. Consideration was given during 1942 to the possibility of providing three suitable centres in schools, to which children from adjacent schools could come for treatment. Teachers have continued to give valuable co-operation to the therapist in dealing with these speech defect cases.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Average Attendance during 1941 :—

High School for Girls	483
Grammar School for Boys	448
Junior Commercial Department of Municipal College	90
Junior Technical Department of Municipal College...	40

Medical and Dental Inspection and Treatment.—The pupils of the Girls' High School, Grammar School for Boys and the Junior Commercial Department were given medical inspection on the same lines as in former years. The pupils of the Junior Technical Department were not inspected. Dental Inspection was carried out in all four schools:

The numbers inspected were :—

MEDICAL INSPECTION—

	Full Routine Inspection.	General Survey.	Special Inspections.
High School for Girls ...	145	293	} 61
Grammar School for Boys	190	283	
Junior Commercial School	85	—	

DENTAL INSPECTION—

Number Inspected.		Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
495	701	96	243	399	458

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN :—

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		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	other Opera- tions Total
1	675	676	32	218	250	109	1	21	22

The findings of Medical Inspection in the Secondary Schools showed that of 996 children inspected, 84 had defects, apart from defective teeth, which required treatment.

It was necessary for 55 Secondary School children to obtain spectacles during the year.

The nutrition survey showed that 10.4% of the Secondary School children cannot be regarded as sufficiently well nourished.

Two hundred and sixty-three 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.

Nine pupils recommended for appointment as Student Teachers were referred to the School Medical Officer regarding physical fitness for appointment.

Seven children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 102 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.
Delivery of Newspapers	119
Delivery of Milk	6
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	4
In Places of Public Entertainment	9
	<hr/> 138 <hr/>

One hundred and twenty-seven certificates were issued during the year and 92 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years.

APPENDICES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1941.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	1067
Second Age Group	943
Third Age Group	798

Total	2808
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Number of other Routine Inspections	108
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Grand Total	...	2916
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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	2818
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Number of Re-Inspections	6774
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Total	...	9592
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(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	6	232	237
Second Age Group...	20	128	147
Third Age Group	22	74	91
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	48	434	475
Other Routine Inspections...	2	13	15
Grand Total... ..	50	447	490

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1941.

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	—	2	—
Body	4	—	10	—
Scabies	23	—	221	—
Impetigo	2	—	98	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	12	5	54	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	12	—	14	—
Conjunctivitis	2	1	12	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	1	1
Other Conditions	3	1	51	2
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	51	14	183	4
Squint	16	3	22	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	—	2	—
Otitis Media	13	5	38	1
Other Ear Diseases	4	4	73	1
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	39	144	13	2
Adenoids only	4	5	5	1
Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids	103	86	166	5
Other Conditions	12	13	42	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	49	77	20	8
Defective Speech	22	13	40	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	2	7	2	—
Functional	6	11	2	2
Anæmia	4	8	7	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	36	29	31	6
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	5	9	17	4
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	1	—
Suspected	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	2	1	6	—
Bones and Joints	1	—	1	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	1	1	—	—
Chorea	1	—	8	2
Other Conditions	3	1	23	3
Deformities:—				
Rickets	11	5	1	—
Spinal Curvature	35	4	—	—
Other Forms	68	11	38	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	25	18	978	47
Total number of Defects	574	476	2182	88

(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	1067	60	5·6	883	82·8	124	11·6	—	—
Second Age-Group ...	943	86	9·1	673	71·4	182	19·3	2	0·2
Third Age-Group ...	798	75	9·4	555	69·5	168	21·1	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	108	7	6·5	79	73·1	22	20·4	—	—
Total	2916	228	7·8	2190	75·1	496	17·0	2	0·1

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	—	—	—	8

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	—	—	—	5

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
—	2*	—	—	—	2

*In addition 10 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
46	—	3	1	50

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

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

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	4	1	1	9

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
122	6	24	—	152

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6	13	—	—	19

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	12	—	—	15

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	1	3
Crippling and Severe Heart ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	3	1	1	1	6

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1941.

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	12	—	12
Scabies	197	6	203
Impetigo	103	9	112
Other Skin Diseases	48	9	57
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	94	24	118
Minor Ear Defects	128	16	144
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	561	26	587
Total	1143	90	1233

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)	743	15	758
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—
Total	743	15	758
<hr/>			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	436	15	451
(b) Obtained	180	235	415

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

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	2	164	18	—	—	112	9	—	2	276	27	35	340

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects of the
Nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	
Number of children treated ...	5	1	88	—	—	—	89

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 376 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		...	2,282	Total ...	15,199
	" 6	...	...	1,533		
	" 7	...	...	1,675		
	" 8	...	...	1,564		
	" 9	...	...	1,547		
	" 10	...	...	1,662		
	" 11	...	...	1,703		
	" 12	...	...	1,615		
	" 13	...	...	1,500		
	" 14	...	...	118		
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	596
(c) Total Routine and Specials	...	...	...	...	...	15,795
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	9,301
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	4,069
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	6,226
(5) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	Inspection 117 Treatment 733	Total ...	850
(6) Fillings	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 3,687 Temporary Teeth 48	Total ...	3,735
(7) Extractions	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 1,336 Temporary Teeth 4,933	Total ...	6,269
(8) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	...	1,711
(9) Other Operations	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth 102 Temporary Teeth 79	Total ...	181

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1941.

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	2	—	5	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	7	—	—	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	1	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2	—	1	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	22	4	7	—
Squint	1	—	—	—
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	—	1	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	2	1	—	—
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	4	45	—	—
Adenoids only	—	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	4	6	1	—
Other Conditions	3	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	3	4	—	—
Defective Speech	2	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	—	—	—	—
Functional	1	2	—	—
Anæmia	4	1	—	—
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	2	3	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	1
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	2	—	—
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	1	1	—	—
Other Forms	18	3	3	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)...	8	8	16	—
Total number of Defects ...	87	84	35	1

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third Age Group ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	996	151	15.2	741	74.4	104	10.4	—	—
Total	996	151	15.2	741	74.4	104	10.4	—	—

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 ...	33,267
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	324
(4)	Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	*5
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

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

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1941.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	—
Second Age Group	—
Third Age Group	—
Total	—

Number of other Routine Inspections 996

Grand Total 996

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	61
Number of Re-inspections	4
Total	65

(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...	22	63	84
Grand Total... ..	22	63	84

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during Year ended 31st December, 1941.

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	5	—	5
Impetigo	1	—	1
Other skin disease	—	1	1
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	2	1	3
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	3	1	4
MISCELLANEOUS	10	—	10
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	21	3	24

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)	85	5	90
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	85	5	90

	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	50	5	55
(b) Obtained	11	33	44

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)		
—	—	4	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	4	7	16

(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 ...	1	—	24	—	—	—	24

In addition breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 12 children by the orthopædic nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:									
				Aged	9	...	—		
				"	10	...	34		
				"	11	...	203		
				"	12	...	181		
				"	13	...	250		
(a) Routine Age Groups				"	14	...	253	Total ...	1,196
				"	15	...	180		
				"	16	...	69		
				"	17	...	23		
				"	18	...	3		
(b) Specials				...	...	...	...	...	15
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)				...	...	...	...	...	1,211
(2) Number found to require treatment				...	...	...	...	...	872
(3) Number actually treated				...	...	...	...	...	263
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				...	...	...	...	...	703
(5) Half-days devoted to				...	...	Inspection	8	Total ...	8
				...	...	Treatment	—		
(6) Fillings				...	...	Permanent teeth	675	Total ...	676
				...	...	Temporary teeth	1		
(7) Extractions				...	...	Permanent teeth	218	Total ...	250
				...	...	Temporary teeth	32		
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions				...	...	...	...	...	109
(9) Other Operations				...	...	Permanent teeth	21	Total ...	22
				...	...	Temporary teeth	1		

TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	—
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	—
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	—
(4) Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of Education Act, 1921	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	—



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